

SEPT. 1915 - AUG. 1916

23 Sept. 1915.

RAIDS BY AVIATORS OF THE ALLIES

One May be Forecast of Important Move On Western Front.

BIG FLEETS NOW

France and Britain Have Increased Their Air Forces Greatly Lately.

London Cable — For some time the aeroplane factories of France and Britain have been working at exceedingly high pressure, turning out machines for army service. Almost every day arriving from America also comes aeroplanes to be used at the front by the allies. The result of the great increase in the number of available aeroplanes is seen in the frequent air raids upon a large scale launched from the French and British lines. German munition factories, important railway junctions, military camps, bivouacs and railway stations over a wide area of country are now subjected to terrific bombardments from above, the effect of which cannot fail to shake the morale of the Germans, as well as inflict material damage upon the places visited. The record of the past two days shows aerial offensive movements on a scale never before attempted, the attention paid to railway tracks, junctions and stations is indicative that important troops movements will take place very soon all along the front in the west. Almost the entire 500 miles of the front in the west was embraced in aerial raids officially reported by the French to-day. In one of the raids the number of machines mentioned as taking part is 62, the largest number acting together during the war.

BOMB CAMPS AND STATIONS.
A French official report issued to-day says:

During the day of the 25th our aviators bombarded in the Woerre, the German camps of Fannes and Bausset, where fires were started. They also bombarded the stations and German bivouacs at Grand Pra, Chatel-Cornay and Fleville. In Argonne they likewise bombarded the station of Tergnier, the aviation park of Vitry-en-Artois and the station of Bois-Luy.

Our aeroplanes, acting in concert with those of the British and Belgian navies, about sixty machines in all, carried out a bombardment against the wood of Houthulst (Belgium), where various fires were caused. All the machines returned during the nights of the 25th and 26th.

One of the aviation squadrons dropped 127 shells on the station of Noyon.

On August 25 an aerial squadron composed of four groups and including a total of sixty-two aviators flew over the heights of Dillingen. Here there is a factory where shells and armor plate are made. The location of this plant is to the north of Saarburg, in Rhenish Prussia, thirty miles southeast of Treves. The aviators threw down with precision over 150 bombs, thirty of which were of large caliber.

FOUR LOST, SAY GERMANS.

Berlin deals with the raid on Saarburg in the following official statement issued last night:

"Two enemy air squadrons yesterday dropped bombs in the Saar Valley, both above and below Saarburg. Several persons were killed or injured. The material damage caused was not important."

The night before last the squadrons were successfully attacked at their base at Nancy by our airmen.

"The enemy paid for his exploit by losing four aircraft. One fell to earth near Bolzen. The pilot and observer were killed. All the others near Romilly undamaged, and its occupants were made prisoners. The third was obliged to land near Arracourt, north of Luneville, by a German aviator right in front of the French lines. Afterwards it was destroyed by our artillery. The fourth landed within range of our anti-aircraft guns, near Meuvres, south of Nomery, behind the enemy front."

Yesterday's raid was the third in this part of Germany during the last three weeks. On Aug. 3, Saarbruecken was bombarded, and three days later the neighboring towns of St. Ingbert and Zweibruecken were attacked. Eight persons were killed in the latter.

SAYS ALLIES FAIL

Washington Hears Bulgaria and Greece Will be Neutral.

Washington Report—Unofficial ad- to representatives of the Balkan nations here say Bulgaria has signed an agreement with Turkey, which includes the provision that she remain neutral, and that the attempt to form Balkan league has failed.

Formation of the new Minster Venizelos reached Legation last night. It is demands of the Allies on unsatisfactory, and that Government will announce remaining neutral, for

TO HOLD COIN

Persons Leaving France Must Take Paper Money.

A Paris Cable says—Every traveler leaving France hereafter will be required to declare the amount of funds in coin in his possession. If more than fifty francs (\$10), he will be compelled to exchange the excess for paper money, under a decree issued to-day by Finance Minister Alexandre Ribot.

This action resulted from an investigation of the scarcity of silver coin, particularly in the frontier regions. It was ascertained that coins in circulation were being collected systematically for export. Even coppers and nickels were sought and exchanged at a premium.

It has been suggested unofficially that for the purpose of preventing hoarding during the war, the Government should announce its intention of issuing a new series of coins after the conclusion of peace, demonetizing those now in circulation.

BAN ON COTTON HITS GERMANY

Declaring It Contraband Has Caused Alarm in Kaiser's Domain.

Are Seeking Substitutes for Use in War Needs.

London Cable—Germany is seriously alarmed over the cotton shortage that has arisen as a consequence of Britain's declaration of the staple as contraband. This measure has caused an extremely profound impression in Berlin.

The Lokal Anzeiger says on this subject: "There is no doubt that Germany will be affected much more seriously by the stoppage of the cotton supply than by that of the food imports. Germany will be able to produce a sufficient quantity of cereals and vegetables, but we cannot produce cotton at all."

"Nevertheless they are terribly mistaken in England if they suppose that they can prevent Germany from manufacturing explosives, thereby bringing the war to an earlier conclusion."

"A country that transformed an average of two million bales of cotton yearly into fabrics in time of peace, possesses among its population an inexhaustible stock of worn cotton rags which can be easily employed as substitutes for raw cotton."

The German army authorities also are reported to be seriously alarmed over the shortage of cotton and have asked the school management of Berlin to permit the girls in the boarding schools to revert to the ancient war custom of lint picking. This consists of unraveling cotton rags and preparing them for the use of bandages.

The school authorities have given their assent to the proposal and the girls are now doing the work under the direction of woman teachers.

The German jute industry also seeks the help of the school children in collecting large quantities of the well-known willow herb from which a so-called substitute for jute can be obtained. The scheme also has been approved by the authorities.

TO FIX EXCHANGE

British and French Delegates to U.S. Named.

London Cable—The Daily Express says it has been definitely settled that Lord Reading and Sir Edward Holden, accompanied by two officials, will go to the United States to settle the question of exchange with American bankers.

The Daily Telegraph says that, owing to German submarine activity, it is unlikely that the date of the mission's departure will be advertised.

Paris Cable—Octave Homberg, of the Foreign Office, and Ernest Mallet, Regent of the Bank of France, have been designated by the Finance Minister, Alexandre Ribot, as the French delegates who are to join British representatives in New York early next month to consider the best means of obtaining French and British credit balances in the United States, to stabilize the exchange rates, M. Ribot, and them their instructions to-day, and they are to depart for the United States on Monday.

Both the French delegates are eminent bankers. M. Homberg is a director of the Banque de l'Union Parisienne and the Banque Franco-Serbe. M. Mallet, in addition to his relation to the Bank of France, is a director of various banks and insurance companies.

800 OFFICERS LAID DOWN

London Cable—The severity of recent fighting on the Gallipoli Peninsula is shown by the fact that in the past eight days there have been nearly 800 casualties among the officers of the British forces. The casualty list issued yesterday contained the names of 22 officers and 1,330 men.

It is estimated that for every officer killed or wounded ten men are put out of action.

SHIP WITH GUN HELD UP.

Newspaper News, Va., Aug. 26.—Because she is carrying a 4-inch gun mounted on her afterdeck, customs officials there-to-day refused to grant clearance papers to the British steamer Zeebrugge. The vessel is of 10,000 tons gross, and carries a New Zealand registry. She arrived here to-day from Marseilles, en route to Buenos Aires in ballast.

FRANCE WILL FOLLOW TASK TO THE FINISH

No Peace Until Alsace and Lorraine Are Again in Her Possession.

HOUSE UNITED

German Talk of Split in Chamber of Deputies Proved Untrue.

Paris Cable—The Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill providing for a comprehensive reform in the liquor trade. The measure contemplates suppression of privileges enjoyed by private individuals, who are now permitted to distill brandy from their own fruits, and for an increase in the tax on alcohol from 12 francs (\$2.40) to 25 francs a gallon. To this is added a tax on consumption of 5 francs a gallon on appetizers and liquors.

Memoranda attached to the bill contain an estimate that if consumption of the articles affected should decrease by one-half the Government would nevertheless receive increased revenue to the amount of 10,000,000 francs.

It is also proposed that the State create a monopoly in the manufacture of industrial alcohol and endeavor to find an additional outlet for the product among consumers of fuel, such as owners of automobiles.

FRANCE EQUAL TO TASK.

Premier Viviana arose to address the house immediately after the session was called to order. All the members of the cabinet were on the ministerial benches. The galleries were filled with persons prominent in Paris, among them many women. Nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps were in their boxes.

"I am not going to speak of the sanitary service alone," said the Premier, "but also of Parliamentary incidents that cannot be ignored."

"The higher interest of the country, by which we are judged, we must justify the union of Government and Parliament."

"The home services of the War Department have accomplished their task. In other quarters errors have been made, but Parliament has entire co-operation without seeking at the time to fix responsibility for mistakes. The errors have been repaired."

"Let us banish pessimism and depressing anxiety."

"France is the grace of all her children's efforts, her public servants prompted by necessary criticism, is equal to the task of fulfilling her destiny."

MUST FREE BELGIUM FIRST.

"Put the question of peace before the country and it would be blown to nothing," the Premier continued. "Not until heroic Belgium has been freed, not until we have retaken Alsace and Lorraine could there be mischievous division among us. Our enemies may continue astray in their dull error of last year, but not we, who have seen workmen and employer, the rich citizen and the poor, men of every party and every walk of life fulfilling with a single purpose and with equal zeal their duties in defense of the liberty of the world."

"With this certain knowledge we come before Parliament, which has given us the confidence of peace before the country and it would be blown to nothing," the Premier continued. "Not until heroic Belgium has been freed, not until we have retaken Alsace and Lorraine could there be mischievous division among us. Our enemies may continue astray in their dull error of last year, but not we, who have seen workmen and employer, the rich citizen and the poor, men of every party and every walk of life fulfilling with a single purpose and with equal zeal their duties in defense of the liberty of the world."

"We must destroy the legend that the Republic of France, having borne for 45 years a horrible wound, did not make provision for military defense. I must repeat the words of the commander-in-chief during the last session of the Chamber: 'The Republic may be proud of her armies.'

"France has created an army fulfilling the most modern conceptions. She has instilled the love of justice, the love of right, and upon the day the war began the children of France united in support of this high ideal, without which there would have been only armies of mercenaries."

DEPUTIES CHEER PREMIER.

At this the deputies sprang to their feet and cheered the Premier wildly. When the demonstration had died down the Premier continued:

"Yes, the German press has said that France was divided. Yes, there are divergences of opinion. These are the essences of free Government. But it would be a fatal division if there was in this country a fraction of the people who even thought of a premature peace."

GERMANS HELD

Arrested in Spain Trying to Reach Home Via Italy.

Barcelona Cable, via Paris, 2 a.m.

—Seven Germans were arrested last night on board the steamer Regine Helene, at the request of the French Consul, as they were about to sail for Italy. It is alleged that the prisoners had false passports and intended to try to reach Germany through Italy.

One of the men arrested was a former member of the famous cruiser Emden, who escaped from the British and reached Lisbon, and reached Italy. The police had some difficulty in identifying the Germans from other steamers, mostly turning from An-

C. P. R. REPORT

Financial Papers Speak in Tone of Optimism.

Montreal Report—According to advices cables to Montreal, the London, England, newspapers in giving their analysis of the annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, speak in a tone which is sympathetic and optimistic.

The Financial News says: "The handsomely increased margin shown by the special income account amply justified the directors in maintaining the customary rule of dividend for the present."

The Financier and Bullionist says: "Not only were the results obtained from the railway highly creditable in the circumstances, but the land yielded remarkably good returns confirming the prevailing depression. That the company should have actions such favorable results in the face of the difficulties is a matter for congratulation, and proves unmistakably that the timid lands are an asset of great potential value. The record of miscellaneous income on the whole is highly satisfactory."

The Financial Times says: "The statement regarding the dividend strengthens the idea that the directors would not have maintained the dividend unless there were good prospects of maintenance through the current year."

RUSS FORCE CUT AUSTRIAN CLAIM

Say the Hun Cavalry Has Driven in a Great Wedge.

And Two Groups Cannot Again Co-operate.

Austrian Headquarters Cable—Austrian cavalry has pushed forward from Kovel and divided the Russian forces into two groups, which are now unable to co-operate with each other, according to advices received from the commanders at the front.

The Austrian armies operating north of the Bug have gained ground in the direction of the railway connecting Brest-Litovsk with Minsk. They now hold positions about three miles west of the River Lesna.

The wedge thus thrust into the Russian forces thus are severed into two groups, which makes it impossible for them to co-operate with each other.

IS PRO-GERMAN

So Bulgarian Minister's Talk is Taken With Allowances.

New York Report—A cable to the Tribune from Zurich says:

A great sensation has been caused by despatches from Berlin saying that the Bulgarian Minister has informed the correspondent of the National Zeitung that Bulgaria had concluded a treaty with Turkey. The Sofia correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung telegraphed that the treaty would be signed in Constantinople on Friday.

By this treaty Bulgaria agrees to abandon her claims on Kiri Killise receiving in return Karagatch and certain territory along both banks of the Maritsa. The new Turkish frontier will therefore run along the Tundcha River, to where it runs into the Maritsa, then from Kuleilburgas, or Dimotika, to a point about ten kilometers east of the Maritsa.

The National Zeitung publishes an interview with a neutral Balkan diplomat, supposed to be M. Rezoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister. The latter declared the diplomatic pressure of the Quadruple Entente had reached its highest point, and would be unsuccessful.

If this interview, as generally believed, was given by the Bulgarian Minister, it will excite no surprise, as he is known to be intensely pro-German. When Minister at Rome before the war with Austria, Rezoff made such propaganda for Germany that he was regarded as kind of understudy for Prince von Buelow. In fact, he was so compromised that when the German and Austrian Ambassadors left Rome he had to be transferred to another post, and was sent to Berlin. The utterances by him are intended to aid the German cause by causing distrust of the Balkan states among the Allies, and may be part of a German eleventh-hour bluff, intended to confuse the issue.

FLED TO SAFETY

Disaster at Riga Causes German Fleet to Retire.

London Cable—The Daily Mail correspondent at Copenhagen says that the disaster in the Gulf of Riga last week seems to have made the German squadron off Libau uneasy.

Information received from Berlin is to the effect that the majority of the German warships that had been there have been removed to the safety of the port of Danzig, which has been further fortified.

A despatch to the Central from Amsterdam says that a number of seriously wounded marines who participated in fighting in the Gulf of Riga had been taken to hospital at Koenigsberg.

London Cable—The Daily Mail correspondent at Copenhagen says that the disaster in the Gulf of Riga last week seems to have made the German squadron off Libau uneasy.

Information received from Berlin is to the effect that the majority of the German warships that had been there have been removed to the safety of the port of Danzig, which has been further fortified.

A despatch to the Central from Amsterdam says that a number of seriously wounded marines who participated in fighting in the Gulf of Riga had been taken to hospital at Koenigsberg.

London Cable—The Daily Mail correspondent at Copenhagen says that the disaster in the Gulf of Riga last week seems to have made the German squadron off Libau uneasy.

Information received from Berlin is to the effect that the majority of the German warships that had been there have been removed to the safety of the port of Danzig, which has been further fortified.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Allied War Chief Held Important Military Conference Behind Lines on Monday.

TURK'S HOLY WAR

Great Bodies of Austro-German Troops Being Massed Near Innsbruck.

Italy assumes control of munition plants.

Important negotiations proceed with Greece.

A British ship with a gun mounted is held up at a United States port.

Alex. Stewart, a pioneer of Astoria, is dead in his eighth year.

Washington hears Australia will impose an income tax to meet war debt.

Rev. Father Carberry, of Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto, was suddenly stricken in New York.

An exhaustive report on oil and gas resources of Canada has been issued by the Department of Mines.

More nominations for Toronto Fire Commissioners were turned down by the Board of Control.

A big rush of men back to the teaching profession delays the opening of Ontario's Normal Schools.

Toronto Board of Control does not favor an investigation of Ald. Roden's charges against Ald. Meredith.

Some frost was reported from Manitoba, but little damage was done, and none in Saskatchewan or Alberta.

R. A. Spawton, of Halifax, is to be appointed purchasing agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Halifax.

The breaking down of a veranda at a recruiting meeting in St. Clair avenue, Toronto, caused minor injuries to several people.

Advices from Turkey to Athens state that the Shiek-Ul-Islam, chief priest of the Mohammedans, has declared a holy war against Italy.

Reginald Holland, nine years old, was killed at Carruthers' Point, near Kingston, by falling off a load of hay, his face striking upon a pitchfork.

Feeling is running high between French and Irish Roman Catholics in Ottawa, over the dismissal of English-speaking professors from Ottawa University.

The majority of the conciliation board dealing with the dispute between the B. C. Electric Company and its employees recommends a general reduction in wages.

Among recruits who were taken on at the Stratford Armories for overseas service was Ald. John Keyes. Mr. Keyes was until a couple of months ago a member of the City Council, when he resigned.

According to the Rome Tribune Austria has closed the railways between Austria and Switzerland, while great bodies of Austro-German troops are being massed near Innsbruck.

Hurled from an automobile which had gotten beyond control of the chauffeur, Rev. Joseph Olejnik, assistant pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Detroit, was instantly killed on Thursday night on Woodward avenue.

The American Women's War Hospital at Paignton, Devon, is not to be closed, nor is the continuity of the work to be interrupted in any way by the decision of the American Red Cross to withdraw its nursing units from the European field.

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but, apparently, in the eyes of the Globe and its followers, to possess a German name is an unpardonable sin, although you may be British by birth, or have been sent your only son, as, we believe Professor Schuster has, to fight Britain's battles, and have yourself rendered a whole life's service to your country."

The Manchester Guardian rebukes the Globe, saying:

"There are few more honored names in connection with our university than that of the man who, because of his birth, the *Globe* in its ignorance, calls upon men of science in this country generally to insult by refusing to attend the meeting over which he presides."

"Happy the leaders of science and those animated by its high and interested spirit, do not take their instructions from the *Globe*, and the genius of science and its whole tradition are far removed from such attempts to pervert its mission."

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but, apparently, in the eyes of the *Globe* and its followers,

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but, apparently, in the eyes of the *Globe* and its followers,

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but, apparently, in the eyes of the *Globe* and its followers,

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but, apparently, in the eyes of the *Globe* and its followers,

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but, apparently, in the eyes of the *Globe* and its followers,

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but, apparently, in the eyes of the *Globe* and its followers,

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only attainment and truth; but, apparently, in the eyes of the *Globe* and its followers,

"Science is nothing if it is not international; or, rather, it ignores nationality and honors only

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.
GOING EAST
Passenger..... 10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express..... 3.31 p.m.
GOING WEST
Passenger..... 6.02 a.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage
Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.

THE STIRLING LEADER
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS. Published every Thursday at the Leader Office in the Coulter Block (next door to Telephone office). Subscription Rates—Canada One Dollar a Year. United States 50c.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1915

OURSELVES

With this week's issue of the LEADER, commences its second year of publication under the present management. The past year has been one of great success. We sincerely thank our many readers, advertisers, correspondents, and all others who have so generously helped us in our work in collecting and giving us news from week to week. Our advertising columns have been generously patronized by our wide-a-wake merchants, that our reading space has been curtailed thereby.

We are looking forward for a continued and an increased measure of support during the year which we have now entered upon. If our friends will aid by making the paper cognizant of events which might otherwise escape its notice, they will be of material assistance in making the LEADER the uncancelled newspaper which it seeks to become.

We want our readers to feel that they have an interest in making the LEADER the best Local paper in the Dominion. We ask your kind co-operation, while again we thank you for past favors.

GLEN ROSS

School has opened again with the same teacher as last year, Mrs. F. Hutchinson. We wish the teacher and pupils all success for the coming term.

Miss Edith Hubble, Bancroft, has been spending a few days in this vicinity again the guest of Miss Myrtle Weaver.

Mrs. Chas. Bailey and Mrs. James Bailey visited Mrs. Clement Armstrong on Wednesday last.

The campers have returned home from Looe Lake reporting that is the place to go to catch fish and have a good time in general, the only hindrance being the mosquitoes which are as large back there as our common fly here.

Mrs. Harry Hammond has been spending a week visiting her old friends in this neighborhood. We are glad to see her so smart.

Mrs. Walt Anderson and Miss Alberta Weaver have returned from their trip to Pickering and other places.

Miss R. Edwards and friend of Wallaceburg spent Monday evening at her home at Glen Ross.

Miss Wava Wallace spent the week end in Trenton visiting relatives there.

Dame Rumour says a wedding in the near future. Is it true?

A quilting was held at the home of Mrs. S. Holden on Thursday last. The quilt is the one to be sold at our social on Friday night. Come and see the handiwork of our ladies.

Glen Ross is certainly progressing. A new track is being laid along the canal the object of this is to enable the dredges up the river to unload their coal with less difficulty.

Mrs. Mary Wensley is spending a few days visiting in Frankford.

The dredge "Cecil" has moved up through the locks and is now working above.

Mrs. Lyman Weaver has the sympathy of this community in the recent bereavement of her sister-in-law.

Mrs. M. M. Anderson, celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday on Tuesday by spending it with Mrs. Jas. Anderson of the island. Her friends are all pleased to see her so well.

Don't forget our social to be held Friday evening on the church grounds. Everybody come and enjoy a social evening.

Charlie Sharpe and little son, of Frankford, visited at the home of Albert Green on Sunday.

A number from Carmel attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Geo. Watson at Burnbrae.

We are very sorry to hear that Mrs. Claude Sharpe is seriously ill away from home. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Little Edna Sharpe is spending a few days with her auntie, Alberta Weaver, Glen Ross.

WEST HUNTINGDON

Herbert Seales, of Toronto, is a few days visiting his son and Mrs. E. Seales.

Richard Postle, at Remindale, is spending a few days with his son and wife.

Mr. John ... is spending a few days with his son and wife.

D. Smith returned from Toronto on Tuesday to resume his duties as school teacher.

A number from here are camping at Ivanhoe.

Morley Haggarty has gone out west for the harvest.

There has been a few light frosts in this vicinity.

School started again on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Wallace and daughter Jennie and Miss Hazel have returned home after spending a week with Mrs. Shaw, of Ivanhoe.

Many from here took in White Lake Social on Thursday night last.

Murray Wright, Willie Murray and Jim Woods left for the West last Thursday morning.

Mrs. Jennie Clements, of Stirling, spent the week end at Wilmett Kingston's.

Mrs. Sarah Farquhar spent last week visiting her sister Mrs. Chas. Thompson, of Madoc.

HOARDS

Miss Getra Matthews, Stirling, was the guest of Miss Alexandra Hoard last week.

Lenora Williams spent the week end with her friend Annie Stapley, Hollaway.

Muriel Mills, Campbellford, is spending a few days with her friend, Jennie Taylor.

Arthur Stevens and wife left on Tuesday morning for their new home in Peterboro.

Nellie Jeffs visited with her aunt, Mrs. George White last week.

Gladys Chambers entertained Mrs. Rob. Davidson, Getra Matthews, Stirling, Alexandra Hoard, Grace and Nellie Jeffs on Monday afternoon.

Ivey Jackman, Stirling, spent a few days last week with Frank Jeffs.

A number of people from here attended the lacrosse match in Campbellford on Wednesday last between Tweed and Campbellford the score being 6-2 in favour of the home team.

Ellen Grills, English Line, was the guest of her sister Mrs. Arthur Sharpe on Tuesday.

Frank Bailey and wife were guests of his brother Truman Bailey, Stirling, on Sunday.

Mrs. Hector Whitton, Alice and Jennie Parker, English Line, were at her father's, A. J. Thompson one day last week.

Blacksmith Shop for Sale

On account of ill-health and the business being too heavy for to handle I have decided to sell my blacksmith and woodworking shop. This is a first class business stand. For terms etc. Apply to

J. T. WEAVER, Stirling.

Stirling Cheese Board

At a meeting of the Stirling Cheese Board on Tuesday afternoon, the following cheese were boarded—

Cooke..... 6½
Central.....
Silver Leaf.....
Evergreen.....
Harold.....
Hoards.....
Marmora.....
Maple Leaf.....
Riverside.....
Shamrock.....
Springbrook.....
Stirling.....

Total cheese boarded..... 600

Morden Bird bought the board at 13 9/16c.

FURNITURE SALE

5 Piece Parlor Suites regular \$35.00, for... \$30

5 Piece Parlor Suites regular \$30.00 for... \$25

Bedroom Suites, regular \$30 for..... \$25

Bedroom Suites regular \$25 for..... \$20

SIDEBOARDS and BUFFETS

in quarter-cut oak, fumed or golden finish, double door cupboard and linen drawer. British bevel mirror at back.

EXTENSION TABLES DINING CHAIRS KITCHEN CABINETS**Wilton, Axminster Brussels, and Tapestry Rugs**

A large stock of great variety

CANADA**HUDSON'S BAY BEING PUSHED****Next Year Will See New Outlet For the West.**

Development of New Territory Will Then Be Possible.

NEXT year will see a new outlet for the products of the Canadian West, for by that time the Hudson's Bay Railway will be completed.

Port Nelson harbor sufficiently dredged and equipment provided, and a huge transfer elevator built. Then the West will be brought closer to Liverpool, the long railway having dispensed with, or, in other words, the Back Door of Canada will be opened.

Since the first agricultural settlement on the prairie there has been a demand for the construction of this railway. It was repeatedly promised, and as often the promise remained unfulfilled. When Hon. Frank Cochrane became Minister of Railways he personally inspected the proposed route, sailing through the Straits and across the Bay to Churchill and Ne-

vinces, and gives the Western farmer an additional choice of routes whereby to ship his produce.

AT WAR**RAILWAY IS TO COMPLETION**

Development of New Territory Will Then Be Possible.

BALANCE OF TRADE IN CANADA'S FAVOR**Large Increase in Domestic Exports**

—Statement by Hon. Dr. Reid.

The balance of trade as shown by July returns still continues in Canada's favor. Our people are buying less abroad and selling more, building up a balance in our favor that must have a beneficial effect on the financial and industrial stability of our country.

The total Canadian trade for the month of July reached \$100,000,000, according to the statement issued by the Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs. For the corresponding month of 1914 the total trade amounted to \$93,000,000.

Increase in Exports.

The feature of the statement is the large increase in the domestic and foreign exports. During the month of July domestics exports reached \$45,600,000 and foreign goods exported from Canada \$16,000,000, compared with \$41,000,000 domestic and \$8,000,000 foreign for the corresponding month of 1914. Eleven million dollars worth of animals and their produce was exported during July, being a substantial increase over the corresponding month last year. Manufactured goods also show a good increase; the exports being \$12,500,000 against \$5,800,000 for July, 1914.

Imports Fell Off.

While the exports are booming there is a decrease in the merchandise entered for consumption. During July \$36,000,000 worth of goods were imported, made up of \$20,000,000 dutiable and \$15,000,000 free goods. This is a falling off for the corresponding month of 1914, when imports amounted to \$42,000,000, made up of \$26,000,000 dutiable and \$16,000,000 free goods.

For the four months of the present fiscal year, ending July 31st last, the total Canadian trade was \$371,000,000, compared with \$306,000,000 for the four months of the corresponding period last year. Last July \$13,000,000 worth of coin and bullion was exported.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED FOR CROP MOVEMENT**Minister of Finance Offers to Cooperate With Banks.**

The Minister of Finance has specially drawn the attention of the Bankers' Association to the provisions of the Finance Act of 1914, under which advances may be obtained in Dominion notes upon approved collateral. The Minister thinks that the Canadian crop will this year be unusually large and valuable, but that owing to war conditions and the state of the exchanges the movement will likely be slow. This means that the financial demands in connection with the crop movement will be heavier and more prolonged than previously. While the banks are in an unusually liquid condition and probably able without assistance to handle the situation, the Minister feels that the unusual demands of grain customers might result in curtailed banking accommodation to other sections of the community, and he therefore urges the banks not to hesitate to avail themselves of the privileges of the Act. As Dominion notes issued against grain bills would be retired from time to time as the crop was sold there is no reason to apprehend a redundancy of note circulation should the banks freely avail themselves of the invitation of the Minister. With abundance of funds available for the crop movement there will be less likelihood of its being pressed for sale, at least against the desire of producers and dealers.

Almost Direct Line.

From Le Pas to Port Nelson in a direct line is 400 miles, and the railway will be only 420 miles, about as direct a line for the distance as there is on this continent. This road will be graded into Port Nelson this year and steel laid on two-thirds of it. Next summer the steel will be carried forward to Nelson in time to handle a part of the crop. While the construction of the railway has been making rapid progress equal energy has been shown in the equipment of the port. All supplies for work at Port Nelson had to be taken from Halifax through the Straits, and yearly a dozen freighters have successfully made the trip and to a considerable degree settling the question of the feasibility of navigating these waters. A huge dredge was towed from Toronto to Port Nelson and has been at work for two seasons straightening and deepening the channel. Docks, wharves, and terminal yards have been constructed, and plans secured for a transfer elevator to be built next season. In preparation for opening of this grain route wireless stations are now being established along the Straits and lighthouses erected where required. So that on the completion of the railway there will be no delay in utilizing this new route to market the Western crop.

Development of Resources.

In addition to providing a new route for Western trade, the railway will permit of the development of the valuable fish and mineral resources of Hudson's Bay, now practically untouched. The fisheries are among the most valuable in the world, and there is plenty of evidence that the minerals of that district are equally valuable. Along the line from Le Pas to Port Nelson are great areas of good agricultural lands which in time will support a large population.

The construction of this railway and port through a comparatively unknown country has been done in time. To build a harbor on Hudson's Bay, only accessible for a short time of the year, and then under water, was a great task and a precedent to guide the engineer. It has been done at a small cost, and is a splendid example of engineering skill.

Record.

Great wreck averaging one

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

For the school opening we can supply your needs in

Scribblers,**Exercise Books,****Note Books,****Pencil Boxes,****Pens,****Fountain Pens,****Pencils,****Book Bags,****Ink,****Slates, &c.****J. S. MORTON**

The Rexall Store

Luery's Weekly Store News

Notwithstanding the advance in woollen materials we can show you all wool serge Dress Skirts made in the latest styles in Navy and Black..... \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50

Our new Fall Jackets for Women and Misses are now in stock from..... \$7.50 to \$25.00

Girls have a look at the new Motor Tams the latest idea..... \$1.25 each

The new Dutch and Dolly Varden Collars are the latest hit. We have them..... 25c. and 50c. each

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List**Voters' Lists, 1915, Municipality of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings.**

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voter's Lists Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Stirling, on the 30th day of August, 1915, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated at Stirling, August 30th, 1915.

G. H. LUERY,

Clerk of the Village of Stirling.

A Short Cut to Poverty

My auto, 'tis of thee, short cut to poverty—of thee I chant. I blew a pile of dough on you two years ago, and now you quite refuse to go, or won't or can't. Through town and countryside, you were my joy and pride, a happy day. I loved the gaudy hue, the nice white tires so new, but you are now down and out, for true in every way. To thee, old rattlebox came my bumps and knocks; for thee I rive. Badly thy top is worn, frayed are thy seats and worn, the whooping cough affects thy horn, I do believe. The perfume swells the breeze while good folks choke and wheeze as we pass. I paid for thee a price, 'twould make but a mansion twice, now every body's yelling "Ice"—I wonder why?

Thy motor has the grip, the spark plug has the pip, and woe is mine. I, too, have suffered chills, ague and kindred ills, endeavoring to pay my bills since thou wert mine. Gone is my bank roll now. No more 'twould choke the cow, as once before. Yet, if I had the man, so help me John, Amen I'll buy myself a car again and speed some more.—Ex.

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well-watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,

Insurance,

Stirling.

HOOVER POTATO DIGGERS

The kind you want and the kind you will eventually buy.

Call and see them.

For sale by

JOS. PHILLIPS

STIRLING.

Local and Personal

Uncle Tom's Cabin, Opera House, Stirling, (tomorrow), Friday evening.

Reeve Coulter was in Belleville on Monday on business.

Mrs. John Stillman, of Campbellford, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. Chas. Morrow is recovering from his recent serious illness.

Miss May Thompson returned on Monday from her holidays.

Wm. Taylor has enlisted for overseas service and left on Tuesday for Belleville.

The Judd family returned home on Monday from camp at River Valley.

R. P. Coulter has sold his car to E. J. Podd.

Mr. Peter Rupert, of Rawdon, left on Monday to visit his brother at Dryden, Michigan.

Mrs. A. Shaw, Mrs. J. Shaw and Miss J. Wescott motored to Trent Bridge on Friday.

Miss Jennie Hannah and Mrs. Harry Saylor visited friends in Belleville last week.

Mr. Levi Lagrow, who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Chas. Mitchell returned to Sudbury this week.

Private James Gullett, Stirling, of the Divisional Cyclist Company, slightly wounded.

A number of young people from town attended a dance at Trent Bridge on Friday night.

Miss Osborne who has been visiting friends in Queensboro returned home last week.

Messrs. G. Bailey, Geo Snarr and D. Cotton, Harold, have taken a trip to the N.W.

Miss Gertie Ackers returned home on Tuesday from visiting friends in Belleville.

Mr. Don Bird and wife, Toronto, spent the week end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morden Bird.

R. A. Elliott and family motored to Cobourg on Wednesday last, where Mrs. Elliott remained until Monday.

Miss Kate McGee is taking a two weeks vacation and will visit her brother-in-Tweed.

Miss Edna Marchand returned on Monday from visiting friends in Peterborough.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Wright and Mr. and Mrs. M. Tucker motored to Trenton on Sunday.

Mrs. Redden and daughter and Mrs. (Dr.) Conn were visiting at Stirling last week.—Campbellford Herald

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lagrow, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Whitty and B. Conley left on Sunday for a motor trip to Detroit, Buffalo and Toronto.

Miss Austin, of Denver, is visiting her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) A. J. Terrill also Mrs. and Miss Fowler, of London, are guests at the parsonage.

W. Bailey, Misses D. Descent, E. Elliott and B. Shaw motored to a dance and corn roast at Trent Bridge on Friday evening.

Messrs. Cook & Fox have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Cook, of Eloro, as head milliner again this season.

Mrs. Howard Vandervoort, of Trenton, and Master Stanley Thorpe, Dundas, spent last week with their aunt, Mrs. Mack-Tucker.

Friday Sept. 11th, has been set aside as Patriotic Day in the cheese factories of Prince Edward and will give that day's make of cheese.

Miss Elsie Snarr, daughter of Thos. Snarr, Wellman's Corners, who underwent an operation last week is improving. Dr. Bingham, a Toronto surgeon, performed the operation.

Miss Mary Campbell, who has been spending her vacation with her parents at Bayville, Muskoka, has returned to her duties as teacher in the Public School.

Germany denies that the Von Moltke has been sunk. Exactly. She merely went to the bottom of the sea in a moment of temporary aberration, mistaking herself for a submarine.

The long line of wagons loaded with grain awaiting their turn to unload at Hogg & Lytle's seed house, is a reminder of the barley days thirty-five years ago. Four and five hundred dollar cheques for wheat and rye are quite common at the seed house these days.—Picton Times

Miss M. Laing, of Kingston, has been engaged as assistant teacher in the High School. She is an honor graduate of Queen's University, an experienced teacher and comes highly recommended. The hiring of a fourth teacher was necessary on account of a large number of students taking up fourth form work.

Very little publicity has been given to the Red Cross activities of the Masonic Order in Canada, but Masonic benefactions constitute no small part of the total of the Red Cross contributions. The Craft has given generously although for the most part silently. It has been stated by Grand Master Sir John Gibson that 10,000 Canadian members are at the front.

Miss Iva Luery is visiting friends in Belleville.

The Misses Gladys and Evelyn Moore are home from camp at River Valley.

Mrs. Thos. Peters is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Clarke, Kingston.

Jas. Hough is teaching in the Ridge Road School.

Miss Florence Linn has taken a school in Madoc and left on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. B. McGuire is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Kerr, Thomasburg.

The season for duck hunting opened yesterday.

Mrs. Hugh Jones, of Marmora, spent Wednesday with friends in town.

Miss Bessie Wallace has returned to her school at Beechmount.

Mrs. W. Montgomery visited relatives in Smith Falls last week.

Miss R. Reynolds is home from spending the vacation with relatives in Detroit and Windsor.

Miss Getra Matthews has been the guest of Miss Alex Hoard, Hoards, for the past week.

Service in St. John's Church Sunday next at 11 a.m. Sunday School will re-open at 10 a.m.

Rev. B. F. Byers and family returned from their vacation at Weller's Bay on Saturday last.

Harold Martin and family who have been camping at the river returned home Monday.

Miss Nina Reynolds returned home on Friday from a pleasant two weeks vacation at Muskoka lakes.

Miss Gladys and Dr. Pentland, of Peterboro, spent the week end guests of Miss Jessie Bateman.

Geo. Barnum, a prosperous farmer of the 2nd Con. Thurlow, committed suicide by cutting his throat about ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

F. T. Ward, J. M. Clarke, Turner Sims and E. T. Caverly were in attendance at the District Meeting I. O. O. F. held at Campbellford on Wednesday.

On Monday night what might have been a very serious accident occurred just west of Spring Brook. Mr. Louis Redcliffe was driving along the road when an auto ran into his rig, throwing out the occupants and smashing the buggy.

A decision against holding a motor show in Toronto this season has been reached by the members of the Toronto Automobile Trade Association as, on account of the military activity, the Armories and the Exhibition Buildings are not available, all being in use for the housing or training of troops.

Nancy Hanks, 204, champion trotter from 1892 to 1894, died at Hamburg Place, the estate of J. E. Madden, who purchased the horse several years ago to pension her until her death. She will be buried in the cemetery at Hamburg Place where other famous horses have been buried. Nancy Hanks was foaled in 1886.

The average price of motor trucks of all capacities has decreased \$300.11 in the last three years, whereas the price of draft horses in the Eastern and Middle States has increased more than \$10 a head. The truck is the less costly means of hauling heavy loads for long distances. The horse is more economical for short routes, with light loads, when many stops are made.

How to mark permanently the resting places of the thousands of Canadian soldiers who have fallen in Flanders and in France is a matter to which the people of the Dominion have given considerable thought. From a member of the Overseas Club comes the happy suggestion that since the maple leaf is the emblem of Canada, maple trees be planted over the isolated graves and along the roads leading to the cemeteries. He has already sent millions of seed to France, and is to send more. The species chosen is the sugar maple, and so France in time will have a beautiful memorial of the aliens who gave their lives for her.—Youth's Companion

Lawn Social

The members of the congregation of Carmel Church will hold a Lawn Social on the church grounds on the evening of Friday, Sept. 3rd at 8 p.m. Good musical program and speeches provided. Also refreshments, tea and coffee will be served without extra charge. First-class booths and fish pond also on the ground. A beautiful quilt to be sold by the ladies during the evening. Proceeds to help pay for shed. Admission 25c. Children under 12 years 15c.

DIED

Watson—At Wellman's, on Sunday Aug. 29th, 1915, of Typhoid fever, Jessie, beloved wife of Geo. Watson Jr., and daughter of the late Peter Graham Sharpe. The interment took place on Tuesday, at Burnbrae cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Sara Wright and family wish to thank their friends and neighbors for the kindness and sympathy shown them during the illness and death of her husband the late George Wright.

Mr. Clarence Lanigan, wife and family of Rochester, are visiting at the home of his father, Robt. Lanigan, Ridge Road.

The Ladies' Aid of Carmel Church will meet at the home of Mrs. B. Windsor on Thursday, Sept. 9th, at 2 p.m. Visiting friends made welcome.

Master Vernon Haggerty returned on Tuesday after spending a month with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Downey, Crookston.

Mrs. Halowell and children, Miss Charlotte Halliwell, Mrs. (Dr.) Ross and son Donald who have been camping at Crow Lake, returned to town on Tuesday. Rev. A. S. Dickenson, rector of Newboro, who has been visiting the Rev. B. F. Byers at the rectory returned home Wednesday.

A big Patriotic Meeting was held in Picton on Tuesday at which Col. Hemming, Officer in Command of this district, was present.

Miss Jennie Hannan has taken a school at Coe Hill and left on Tuesday. She was successful in passing her exams at the summer school at Sharbot Lake for entrance to the Normal.

Dr. H. H. Alger visited the Divisional Staff Headquarters at Kingston on Tuesday. He reports the camp in fine condition and the boys looking well, also that the new wireless station at Barriefield is proving very successful.

At the recent Convention of the Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. it was decided to give \$1,000 to be used in fitting up an Odd Fellows' ward in the base hospital being established in England by the Ontario Government. The Grand Lodge also approved of the action of the executive in paying the dues of members of the Order who are serving in the war, while the war lasts, the cost to the Grand Lodge being about \$8,000 a year.

Miss Evelyn E. Scantlebury

will commence her fall work in Piano and Elocution on Friday September 10th. She desires to meet her former pupils on that date, and any others desiring lessons in Piano or Elocution will find Miss Scantlebury Friday and Saturday of each week at Mrs. B. Belshaw's, Stirling.

Acknowledgement of Check

To DR. BISSONNETTE, Recorder of Stirling Lodge A.O.U.W.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks check for \$2000 in payment of Policy on the life of my late husband, Michael Kirby. Wishing the Order every success.

Yours sincerely,

SARAH E. KIRBY

Oshawa, Aug. 28, 1915.

Fowl

An upper set of false teeth. Owner can have same by applying at the LEADER OFFICE and paying for this advertisement.

Farm for Sale

South half of lot 31, 9th con., Sidney, 48 acres more or less. Good brick house, frame barn and basement with cement floor. All necessary out buildings. Plenty of water. Good orchard, fruit of all kinds.

Also 50 acres on the North half of lot 31, 8th con., Sidney, plenty of timber and splendid pasture. Good spring creek flows through lot. Apply to

E. D. WELSH, on the premises,

R. R. 2, HOLLOWAY.

Valuable 50 Acre Farm for Sale

This farm is situated mid-way between Brighton and Trenton along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and about 24 miles from Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, Lot 20 Con. B. It is a farm suitable for grain, dairy, fruit or gardening.

On this farm is quite a large Orchard consisting of about 200 bearing apple trees and 50 bearing plum trees and a number of young cherry and pear trees. It is close to cheese factory, school, gristmill, church and store. Good shipping facilities, there being a station at Smithfield 1 mile distant and a C. P. R. shipping privilege 1 mile distant. On this farm is a splendid roomy barn with basement, fruit cellar, silo, litter carrier, water privileges, etc., fair house and out-buildings.

This farm will be sold with or without crops, implements and stock. There is a good chance to buy additional land near by.

J. FRANCIS FLINDALL,

R. R. No. 2, Brighton,

Ontario.

Adjudant McElhinney

of the Salvation Army, Peterboro and

Captain Yost, of Campbellford.

War Scenes, Battle of Langemark, Canadians in Trenches, Naval and Military Display.

Over 200 slides of the best war scenes. A most unique and impressive service.

Admission: only 20c

Come along in good crowds

\$1.00

Cash will be accepted as payment in full to December 31, 1916, from NEW subscribers ONLY.

14 months for.....

\$1.00

For information apply to the Manager of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. C. FORD, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782.

W. S. Bronson, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting his sister, Mrs. John Tanner.

Miss Lena Lagrow is home from visiting relatives in Gananoque.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and little daughter are here from the North West, visiting at the home of Mr. R. A. Elliott.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. E. T. Williams is confined to the house this week through illness.

Geo. Shorts of Spring Brook was chosen D. D. G. M., of Stirling District, I. O. O. F. at the district meeting held in Campbellford yesterday.

As will be seen by adv. in another column, an Illustrated Patriotic Service will be held in the Opera House, Stirling, Tuesday, evening, Sept. 7th, under the auspices of officers of the Salvation Army from Peterboro and Campbellford.

Lincoln's Mammoth Uncle Tom's Cabin Company will be at the Opera House, Stirling, (tomorrow), Friday evening, Sept. 3rd. The management claim this will be the best production of this time honored drama ever given in Stirling. Admission 15 and 25c.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present on Tuesday night at the lecture given by Rev. G. E. Simmons in the Agricultural Hall on mission work in China listened to a very instructive and interesting address. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons illustrated the customs and habits of the Chinese people in the Province of Honan where they have been working for the past five years. They showed a great many interesting objects among them, the dress worn by the different classes, those of the high officials still exquisitely embroidered and the colors artistically blended. The opening and closing hymns were sung by Mr. and Mrs. Simmons in Chinese.

He is Thankful to be Back

after a severe illness. Wm. Taylor's workshop on wheels, near McKee's Weigh Scales, Stirling, Razors, Scissors and Knives ground, Umbrellas neatly repaired, Saws filed and set and Lawn Mower expert. Safety Blades Honed. All work guaranteed perfect.

Dr. B. H. RICHARDSON, CHIROPRACTOR

Graduate of Canadian Chiropractic College, Hamilton, Ont.

Chronic, Nervous and Spinal Diseases.

Office:

Rear St., Dr. Faulkner's old stand

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

WM. LINN,

Phone 32, Stirling.

Farm for Sale

South half of lot 31, 9th con., Sidney, 48 acres more or less. Good brick house, frame barn and basement with cement floor. All necessary out buildings. Plenty of water. Good orchard, fruit of all kinds.

Also 50 acres on the North half of lot 31, 8th con., Sidney, plenty of timber and splendid pasture. Good spring creek flows through lot. Apply to

E. D. WELSH, on the premises,

R. R. 2, HOLLOWAY.

Valuable 50 Acre Farm for Sale

This farm is situated mid-way between Brighton and Trenton along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and about 24 miles from Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, Lot 20 Con. B. It is a farm suitable for grain, dairy, fruit or gardening.

On this farm is quite a large Orchard consisting of about 200 bearing apple trees and 50 bearing plum trees and a number of young cherry and pear trees. It is close to cheese factory, school, gristmill, church and store. Good shipping facilities, there being a station at Smithfield 1 mile distant and a C. P. R. shipping privilege 1 mile distant. On this farm is a splendid roomy barn with basement, fruit cellar, silo, litter carrier, water privileges, etc., fair house and out-buildings.

This farm will be sold with or without crops, implements and stock. There is a good chance to buy additional land near by.

J. FRANCIS FLINDALL,

R. R. No. 2, Brighton,

Ontario.

Adjudant McElhinney

of the Salvation Army, Peterboro and

Captain Yost, of Campbellford.

War Scenes, Battle of Langemark, Canadians in Trenches, Naval and Military Display.

Over 200 slides of the best war scenes. A most unique and impressive service.

Admission: only 20c

Come along in good crowds

\$1.00

Cash will be accepted as payment in full to December 31, 1916, from NEW subscribers ONLY.

14 months for.....

\$1.00

For information apply to the Manager of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. C. FORD, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782.

Apply to E. J. Podd, Stirling.

Horses for Sale

One Brown Mare, 4 years old, Bay

8 years old, Bay Horse, 8 years old.

Also rubber-tired buggy. Will sell

on easy terms to responsible parties.

Apply to E. J. Podd, Stirling.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Im-

mediate possession. This is a good

business proposition. Free use of</p

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X. Sept. 5, 1915.

Elijah and the Prophets of Baal—1 Kings 18: 16-40.

Commentary.—I. Elijah meets Ahab (vs. 10-29). The time came when the Lord would put an end to the drought which had brought great distress to Israel. Ahab and his servant Obadiah had started out in different directions in search of pastures to save the flock and herds from starvation. Elijah met Obadiah on the way and announced that he would meet Ahab. Obadiah knew that the king had sought for the prophet and feared that, if he told Ahab where he was, he would disappear and still further elude his search. Elijah assured Obadiah that he would meet Ahab, and Obadiah told the king, who at once went to meet the prophet. Upon meeting him he accused Elijah of bringing the drought and the accompanying distresses upon Israel. The prophet boldly told the king that his sins and those of his father's house had brought the trouble on the nation. Elijah immediately became the master of the situation and told Ahab to summon the prophets of Baal and those of Asherah, the female deity corresponding to Baal, to Mount Carmel, and Ahab gathered the prophets there. The place of meeting was on the eastern part of Mount Carmel, from which point the Mediterranean Sea can be seen to the west, and the beautiful plain of Esdraelon to the east. Jezebel, Ahab's capital, was in plain sight, as also the scene of several of Israel's historic battles.

II. A test proposed (vs. 21-24). Not only had the prophets assembled at Mount Carmel, but also the people came. Elijah called upon the people to cease halting, or pausing and staggering about between the worship of Jehovah and that of Baal. It was to be definitely determined which was the true God. He was the only representative of the true religion, and the prophets of Baal were many, but he proposed the test of an answer by fire to show the people the truth. No one but Elijah could put forth such a challenge, and he did it in the fear of the Lord and in faith in him. The people could only declare the test to be a fair one. The followers of Baal claimed much for the power of their deity. He was the sun-god, and consequently was in touch with the powerful agency, fire; hence he would be expected to respond to Elijah's challenge and send fire to consume the sacrifice.

III. Baal proved powerless (vs. 25-29). Elijah called upon the prophets to choose their bullock for a sacrifice and prepare it, and then call upon their gods for an answer by fire. He thought best to caution them to put no fire under the sacrifice, for he doubtless knew the trickery to which the followers of false gods sometimes resorted. He gave them the first chance to show what their deity, Baal, the sun-god, could do. There was no lack of earnestness on the part of the worshippers of Baal. They called loudly, and exercised themselves violently in the hope that fire might fail to consume the sacrifice. There is a tradition that a man was concealed under the altar that he might kindle the fire at the proper time, but he was smothered before he lighted it. This is only a tradition and cannot be depended on. With all the frantic efforts of the Baal worshippers no fire lit. Elijah held them up to ridicule in the taunts which he hurled at them, and this spurred them on to cry more loudly and to leap more frantically. They even cut their flesh with knives until the blood flowed. They tried from morning until the time of the evening sacrifice, or 3 o'clock, to get an answer, but their efforts were all in vain. Elijah was certain that this would be the outcome, but the priests of Baal had exerted themselves to the utmost with the hope that he would apply fire to their sacrifice. They had occupied nearly the entire day. They had called upon their god with loud voices. They had inflicted pain upon themselves. There was nothing more that they could do. They had signally failed. It was deeply humiliating to them to acknowledge that Baal was either unstable or unwilling to do what they most earnestly desired. Their only hope, after his failure to answer, was that Elijah's efforts would be equally unsuccessful. It would then appear that the God whom Elijah served was no more powerful than was Baal.

IV. The answer by fire (vs. 30-40). Come near—There was a calmness in the prophet's manner that was in strange contrast to the frenzy of the Baal-worshippers. The people were invited to witness all that was to be done. Repaired the altar.—Not the altar of Baal but an altar of Jehovah that had been used long before this time. 31. Twelves stones—it is noticeable that Elijah recognized Israel, not two kingdoms, but as composed of twelve tribes. See Josh. 4:5 Israel shall be thy name—Israel means "prince of God," and was the name given to Jacob at Peniel (Gen. 32, 23), 32. In the name of the Lord—This expression characterizes all of Elijah's acts. It was for the honor of Jehovah that the people and the priests were called together at Carmel. A trench—to catch the water that was to be poured upon the sacrifice. Two measures—the measure was the "seah," containing from one and one half to three gallons. Some think the depth of the trench was as great as the height of the two-seah measure. 33. Put the wood in order, etc.—Thus for the preparations made were similar to those of the priests of Baal. Fill four barrels—The water-jars such as were used for carrying water and containing from three to five gallons each. Four it—There must be no occasion to say that there was fire hidden somewhere about the altar. False religions have resorted to deception to establish their claims to supernatural power, but it must be made clear that

there is no trickery here. 34. Third time—Twelve jars were used, "corresponding to the twelve stones of the altar, and for the same symbolic reason."—Ederer, 35. Filled the trench—Divine power was to be displayed in a remarkable way. To explain the source of the supply of water during the drought, Tristram says, "Close by the place of sacrifice, sheltered by a noble old tree, is a large natural cistern of sufficient capacity which the prophet may never exhaust." The river Jordan flows by the base of the mountain and water might have been procured from there if the fountain or cistern was empty. It is reasonable to suppose that water had been carried to the place of sacrifice before Elijah was ready to use it.

35. Came next—in calm and tranquillity. Lord God of Abraham Isaac, son of Isaac (Elijah's address) to God who made so complete that no one could doubt to whom he was appealing. Let it be known—The prophet wished to make this made clear, first, that there was a God in Israel; second, that he was God's servant. 37. Hear me, O Lord!—Elijah's confidence in God finds most pronounced expression in the words of this brief prayer. The answer was not delayed, turned their heart back again. His great desire was that the people should turn from idolatry to God. 38. The fire of the Lord fell—There was no mistaking its direction nor its power. It came from above and burned downward, commencing with the sacrifice and ending with the water in the trench. 39. Fell on their faces—They were not only convinced that it was the work of God, but fell down before him in an act of worship. The Lord, he is the God—The test had declared the existence and power of Jehovah, and the victory of Elijah over the prophets of Baal were taken down to the river Kishon and slain. This was in accordance with God's law that idolaters were to be put to death. The vindication of Jehovah showed that Baal-worship was false worship, and that the followers of Baal were either deceived or themselves idolaters.

Questions.—To whom was Elijah sent? What was the feeling of the king toward Elijah? Who arranged for the assembly at Mount Carmel? What test was to be made? Who represented the true God, and who represented the false gods? Describe the efforts of the priests of Baal. Describe Elijah's course after the failure of the priests of Baal. Describe the results of Elijah's prayer. What was remarkable about the prayer? What truths does the lesson teach?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The claims of deity. I. Revealed the cause of calamity. II. Demanded the devotion of Israel.

III. Required the overthrow of idolatry.

I. Revealed the cause of calamity. Our lesson takes up the controversy between Ahab and Elijah, as to the cause of the trouble which had come upon Israel. The alternative lay to decide which was to be Israel's God. Elijah insisted upon the distinction which existed between the worship of Baal and the worship of Jehovah. It was not a matter of argument, but of demonstration. The ordeal proposed was peculiarly appropriate and marked a great occasion. Jehovah had often answered by fire. Baal was the heathen god of fire. The test which alone met Israel's need could alone prove Israel's God. The claims of deity must be established in deeds that only God could perform. Elijah would have the decision of the people spring from real convictions, based on sufficient proof. He would end the dishonesty everywhere visible in Israel. Ahab had not paused to ask what moved Elijah to call for a drought or why his God should send it. Elijah charged Ahab with the ruin of his country. He charged him with complicity in the sin of Jeroboam, which had plunged the chosen nation into deepest degradation. With a clear insight Elijah touched the secret of the nation's sorrow. The root of the menacing peril, the desolating misfortune, lay in the broken altar.

II. Demanded the devotion of Israel. Elijah stood alone, undaunted, a witness for Jehovah appealing to the multitudes to cease their unworthy hesitation between unrecconcilable services. Israel's inconsistency lay in an attempt to blend the claims of Jehovah's and Baal, in wavering between them, an attempt to accomplish an impossibility, an insult to the authority and character of God. The reconstruction of spiritual life in Israel must begin at the point of its incipient overthrow. The drought and famine had prepared their stubborn hearts for Elijah's appeal and disposed them to consider.

III. Required the overthrow of idolatry. Elijah proved to be the man of the hour. To be zealous, to be a reformer, to seek to restore truth and religion to their former rule, when the alternative was ruin or reversion, exhortation or reform, made his task most arduous and important. Nothing less than earnest consecration and strong courage on Elijah's part could have enabled him to endure his task at Mount Carmel. He gave precedence to his opponents at every point. He reduced his own resources to a minimum to show that truth was stronger than error. The people were all the more impressed by the final victory because of the marked inequality of the conflict. The priests of Baal exhibited passionate earnestness, furious, persistent prayer and an agony of entreaty. Full opportunity was given to show the worth of their idolatries and superstitions. When evening came they gave up the contest in despair. Then Elijah called the people to the broken altar, a sad evidence of the wicked zeal of Jezebel and a significant sign of the times. The repair of the altar appeared incidental. It meant to Israel the retracing of their steps of disobedience until they stood at the point of their departure from the precepts of the Lord. Calamity and disaster had come as a result of national departure

from the worship of Jehovah. In itself the altar was nothing, but it was the place of sacrifice, the centre of fellowship and the sign of the covenant. Elijah's prayer stood in contrast to the claims of Baal's priests. It was offered at the time of the pentecostal sacrifice and pleaded for the honor of God and for mercy upon the penitent. When Elijah's faith was expressed in words, there came at once the answer of the living God. The demonstration was irresistible. The conflict with idolatry was settled. The claims of the living God were sustained. Retribution upon Baal's prophets was swift according to the law of God. Their destruction was the removal of temptation from Israel.

T. R. A.

CROP REPORT FOR ONTARIO

Yield Well Up to Mark, and Much Greater Acreage.

Wheat Will Total About 27,000,000 Bushels.

Toronto Report.—The heavy rains in August resulted in one of the most trying harvest seasons yet experienced in this Province, according to an official statement from the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, based upon returns of correspondents under date of August 16. All grains as a rule were splendidly headed, and the loss through sprouting and shelling was considerable, yet the yield in most cases will be well up to the mark, acre for acre, while there has been a general increase in the acreage planted, leading cereal crops. Straw is of good length, but because of exposure will not be up to the standard of quality, hay has come out better than expected.

Because of the delays in harvesting the yields given are more than ever field estimated.

Following is the forecast of the yields:

Rail wheat—\$1,185 acres will produce 23,344,435 bushels, or 28.5 per acre, as against 65,692 acres, 14,333,548 bushels and 20.9 in 1914. The annual average for 33 years, 1882-1914, was 21.

Spring wheat—162,142 acres, 3,410,197 bushels, or 21.0 per acre, as per acre, as against 118,607 acres, 2,149,425 bushels and 18.3 in 1914. AV. 16.0.

Barley—55,218 acres, 18,050,355 bushels, or 33.5 per acre, as against 57,473 acres, 18,096,754 bushels and 31.2 in 1914. AV. 27.9.

Oats—2,871,755 acres, 119,816,987 bushels, or 41.7 per acre, as against 2,776,883 acres 103,564,222 bushels and 37.3 in 1914. AV. 35.7.

Rye—173,736 acres, 3,396,192 bushels, or 19.6 per acre, as against 128,913 acres, 2,315,532 bushels and 16.7 in 1914. AV. 16.4.

Pea—126,943 acres, 2,502,100 bushels, or 19.7 per acre, as against 177,856 acres, 2,009,535 bushels and 14.7 in 1914. AV. 19.2.

Beans—62,883 acres, 1,097,672 bushels, or 17.5 per acre, as against 51,149 acres, 835,395 bushels and 16.3 in 1914. AV. 17.1.

Hay and clover (not including alfalfa)—3,066,463 acres, 3,825,026 tons, or 1.3 per acre, as against 3,251,799 acres, 3,489,795 tons and 1.07 in 1914. AV. 1.43.

The acreages in other crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 193,497, against 177,227 in 1914; corn for husking, 309,773 and 290,117; corn for silo, 443,723 and 418,105; potatoes, 173,934 and 167,591; mangold wurtzel, 50,793 and 50,663; sugar beets, 22,890 and 18,534; carrots, 2,439 and 2,448; turnips, 97,451 and 95,371; mixed grain, 475,738 and 456,631; alfalfa, 165,284 and 163,885.

There are 3,350,420 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture, 226,217 in summer fallow, 288,825 in orchard, 23,443 in small fruits, 10,276 in vineyard, 57,774 in farm gardens, 40,613 in rape, 5,334 in flax, 5,603 in tobacco (Essex 2,824, Kent 1,774).

Potatoes—At the time of reporting no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Buckwheat, 193,497, against 177,227 in 1914; corn for husking, 309,773 and 290,117; corn for silo, 443,723 and 418,105; potatoes, 173,934 and 167,591; mangold wurtzel, 50,793 and 50,663; sugar beets, 22,890 and 18,534; carrots, 2,439 and 2,448; turnips, 97,451 and 95,371; mixed grain, 475,738 and 456,631; alfalfa, 165,284 and 163,885.

The root crops for which no estimates as to yield have been made at this date are as follows: Turnips, 1,200,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 1,100,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Beets—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Turnips—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Carrots—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,000 bushels and 0.9 in 1914.

Onions—1,000,000 bushels, or 1.0 per acre, as against 900,

What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters Throughout the County

FRANKFORD

Geo. N. Simmons and mother, of Belleville, also Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simmons, of St. Louis, were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Joe Sartes left on Thursday to visit friends in Belleville.

Rev. Mr. Knox spent Thursday and Friday visiting friends at Coborne his former appointment.

Levy and wife are home from the west visiting Mrs. Levy's parents and other relatives.

Mr. Alf Wellenauer, of Lakeside, also Willard Wellenauer and wife of Peterboro, are the guests at G. F. Shue's.

Miss Leila Meyers left on Friday to visit friends in Toronto and attend the exhibition.

Darcey Ketcheson is building a fine new barn.

Mass was held in St. Francis Church on Sunday at 9 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., by Rev. Father O'Reilly.

Service was held in Trinity Church at 11 a.m. on Sunday Rev. B. F. Ryers being present.

Miss Mabel Sines, of Toronto, is visiting her brother, G. E. Sines.

The Orangemen came out for service in the Methodist Church on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Sharp, of Sidney, preaching. Owing to the rainy day there were not many present.

Jack McAmey moved into their new home on Monday.

The service in the Methodist Church was largely attended on Sunday evening. The Rev. Mr. Knox preaching to the young men.

Miss Maggie Bowen left on Tuesday morning to visit Mrs. A. Wessels.

MADOC JCT.

Arthur Eggleton and wife, of Marmora, called on friends here last week and motored from here to Belleville and Campbellford.

Miss Jennie Bateman has been engaged as teacher for the Public School here for the coming year.

Miss Lenora Williams spent the week end with Miss Annie Stapley who leaves in a few days to attend the Normal School at Peterboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitchett spent the week end with friends near Picton.

Mrs. J. Bird and Miss Bessie spent Sunday in Campbellford.

The W. M. S. meeting at Mrs. F. Stapley's last Thursday was well attended and very encouraging.

The W. M. S. here appreciate very much an invitation from the W. M. S. at West Huntingdon to attend a missionary meeting there on Thursday afternoon when Rev. and Mrs. Simmons will give a special programme on their work in China. Mrs. S. Gay the District Organizer has also been invited to be present.

Miss Mabel Eggleton leaves this week to take charge of a school at Bridgewater. Miss Mildred Clarke is visiting friends at Moira since last week.

Our pastor conducted the service here on Thursday evening and spoke of the way the war is going to test the church and Christianity and on Sunday afternoon delivered another excellent sermon. We believe nothing in strife, selfishness, greediness, etc., than in the use of tobacco or anything sinful. Mr. Reddick will conduct a missionary campaign during the next four weeks all over the Belleville district. Mr. Smith, of Albert College will take charge of the work here till his return.

MENIE

John Lowery and wife attended the Ayshires Breeders meeting held at Alex Hume's stock farm last Wednesday.

Wm. Laycock, of the Bank of Montreal staff, is visiting at J. S. Williams.

Ellis Green and Charles Bateman went to Campbellford Saturday evening.

John Cross spent Sunday at Butter Ruperts.

Wilmer Mayville visited Carl Clancy Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Salisbury who has been holidaying for the past three weeks returned home on Saturday.

Charles Stephens, wife and children who have been visiting in the neighbourhood returned to their home in Minnedosa last week.

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. George Watson Jr., which took place Sunday morning last. Much sympathy is expressed for the husband and three motherless little girls.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Leonard Sharpe and wife have been spending the week at Wellman's.

We are pleased to here Miss Elsie Snarr is on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Frank Spencer entertained her Sunday School class on Wednesday afternoon and Merle took them for a car ride in the evening. They all had a splendid time and wish to thank their hostess for her thoughtfulness.

Mrs. G. F. Hubbell, Campbellford, spent Thursday the guest of Mrs. John Johnson and the week end with Mrs. Edward Montgomery.

Russell Emmons left on Monday for Toronto, where he intends to do some sight-seeing.

Mrs. Claude Sharpe, Miss Edna and Master Orne spent the week end at Carmel.

Mr. John Scott and daughter attended service here on Sunday.

Service here next Sunday evening at 7:30. James Scott will take charge assisted by Newton Bird.

Miss Lelia Sharpe has been spending the week with her Uncle Cyrus.

League was held on Friday night, a goodly number being present. The meeting was opened by Miss Alexandra Hoard. Miss Myrtle McMullen sent an excellent topic on "The Employer and Nation Building." The leader conducted a contest "A Bird Race" and the president gave a reading "The Mother's Call." League will be held next Thursday night on account of Carmel Lawn Social Friday evening. All are welcome.

George Montgomery returned home on Sunday accompanied by Mrs. C. Rowley and Misses Grace and Mary Montgomery of Frankford.

Russell and Burleigh Emmons spent Sunday in Seymour.

Barsella Maybee, Albert Montgomery and Harry of Stockdale, were entertained at Edward Montgomery's on Monday last.

SINE

Mrs. Charles Barton and children, of Haweck, spent a few days last week with friends in this vicinity.

Dr. Charles Green and family left on Monday for their home in New York after spending a month with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mowat Denike, Misses Taylor and B. Green motored to Campbelford on Sunday.

Miss Bessie Richardson spent Friday the guest of Miss Ethel Martin.

Percy Reid spent Sunday with Samuel McMullen.

The threshing machine has been visiting our neighborhood recently.

Urban Heath went west last week.

Miss Winnie and Flossie Martin visited Miss Leo Denike last Friday.

Will Snider and wife visited at Foxboro on Sunday.

Stanly Russell is visiting his grandparents.

Owing to the rainy weather on Sunday the services conducted by Rev. Duggan of Toronto, were not very well attended.

RIVER VALLEY

A fine, new residence is being erected by Mrs. Taucher under the able management of R. Eggleton and son.

Mr. G. Richardson and sister, Miss Bessie returned home from Rochester, N. Y., Thursday morning.

A few young people from here attended the evening service in the C. M. Church, Frankford, Sunday and enjoyed the influential discourse delivered by Rev. J. D. P. Knox taken from the Book of Nehemiah, VI: 11.

Miss Esther Richardson is spending a week in Madoc visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. C. W. Mitts, a well-known young man of this vicinity enlisted as a volunteer in the 49th regiment at Belleville, Wednesday the 25th inst.

Mr. Gilbert Richardson returned to Norwood Tuesday morning after spending some two weeks with his parents and friends.

We regret to learn of Mr. Willie Mitts misfortune of being kicked by a horse Friday afternoon. We hope to see him out again soon.

A DEMAND EQUAL TO THE SUPPLY



Britannia! I'll take all you have to sell, Mr. Canuck!

E. J. PODD

Piano and Organ Tuner

—AGENT FOR—

Karn and Morris

Pianos and Organs

Dominion Pianos

Wills & Co.'s

Pianos and Player Pianos

Raymond Sewing Machines

STIRLING, ONTARIO

HALT?

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks

Suit Cases and Club Bags

Go-Carts and Wagons

Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.

Team and Single Harness

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. MCKEE

MANUFACTURER

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

FOR SALE BY

J. T. BELSHAW & SON

Phone 61 STIRLING, ONT

STERLING HALL—ELLIOTT'S Special Summer Sale

Special buying arrangements have made it possible to offer our customers a number of very special items at exceptionally low prices and we wish to have all our friends take advantage of the same while they are in stock.

Men's Black Hose, 10c. per pair

Good quality Men's black, half and half Hose, well finished, good black color, in sizes 9½, 10, 10½ and 11. During this sale..... 10c per pair

12 Qt. Granite Preserving Kettles

Standard extra deep Enamel ware, 12 qt. Preserving Kettle with strong handle and good quality ware. During the sale..... 25c. each

Extra Special in Envelopes

Finest quality white envelope of extra heavy material in packages of 25. During the sale 5c pkg.

Print Coverall Aprons, 49c

This apron made from first quality print, in assorted patterns. It is a big roomy garment and stocked in all the different sizes. During the sale we are offering this to you at..... 49c

1 Lb. Petrolatum, 10c

Extra Fine Jar containing 1 lb. of pure Petrolatum in handy preserving jar. During the Sale..... 10c per jar

Special 5c. Writing Pads

Marathon note size pad containing 90 leaves either ruled or plain. Fine sample quality paper regular 10c value. During the Sale..... 5c. Each

Special 10c. Whisk

We have arranged a special value in Whisks which we offer you at 10c. each. This whisk is 11 inches long with ebonized handle, made from good quality corn, well stocked. Remember during the sale only..... 10c. each

3 Cakes Toilet Soap, for 10c

During the course of the Sale we will place on the Counters a limited quantity of the favorable and well known Buttermilk and Glycerine Soap at the rate of 3 cakes for..... 10c

Post Cards, 5 for 5c

Local Post Cards with the name of our own town printed on them in assorted designs and styles. During the Sale 5 for..... 5c

Extra Fine Talcum Powder, 10c. per Tin

During the Sale we will offer the celebrated Lilas de France Talcum Powder in especially attractive screw top boxes for..... 10c. per Tin

Granite Dippers

Extra deep, seamless with strong handles, during the sale..... 15c. each

Bar Pins, 25c each

Extra special value, in assorted bar pins, made from extra special designs and all good wearing material. We will be glad to have you compare these, when we know that you cannot duplicate them at the price. During the sale..... 25c. each

Fillmore Shears

Pointed shaped, in sizes 6-7-8 and 9. During the sale..... 15c.

Frying Pans for 10c

We are fortunate in securing a limited quantity of these Frying Pans so that we can put them on sale at 10c. each. They are made out of first quality Gun metal with cold handles and cannot be duplicated at any price. Each..... 10c.

Granite Cups, 2 for 15c

Seamless, extra deep Granite Cups. During the sale. 2 for..... 15c

Special Price on Fly Catchers

A limited quantity of the new cone shaped Fly Catchers will be placed on sale to introduce them at the price of 2 for 5c. These are regularly offered at 5c. each and consequently our customers should appreciate their value. Remember during the sale. 2 for..... 5c

Handy Nickel Plated Hammers, 10c

Special 12 oz. nickel plated, steel finished hammer, excellent good handle. During the sale..... 10c

Bead Necklaces, 15c

This is an extra special value in three string Bead Necklaces with strong fasteners, each in box. During the sale..... 15c. each

Patriotic Brooches, 15c.

Handsome Enamel Brooches with strong clasps, with appropriate souvenir emblems. During the sale..... 15c. each

Granite Pie Plates, 2 for 15c.

During the sale we are offering you this regular standard 9 in. first quality granite pie plate, 2 for..... 15c.

Crab Apple Soap, 5c.

For the length of the sale we offer you this specially selected Crab Apple Soap to introduce, at the rate of 5c. per cake. No more than three cakes sold to a customer.

Space permits us to list only a limited number of lines. You will find extra special values in every department throughout the store.

R. A. ELLIOTT
STIRLING - **ONTARIO**

Remember all of these goods are in stock now. On account of the Exceptional Values we cannot guarantee stock for all, so it is a case of "First Come, First Served"

THE STIRLING LEADER

Stirling Agricultural Society's Annual Fall Fair—September 21st and 22nd

VOL. II, NO. 2

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX
The Store of Quality

**September Is Here
So Are Our Fall Goods.**

Excellent Values in Blankets

IBEX $\frac{1}{4}$ Largest Size

Extra heavy Flannelette Blankets, Colors Grey with Pink and Blue Borders and White with Borders. Our special purchase of these blankets enables us to sell them cheaper than last season although to-day's prices are higher. Special price \$1.75 per pair

Dragon- Same exactly as above only smaller size $\frac{1}{4}$.
Special price \$1.50 per pair.

Above two qualities are considered the best blankets manufactured.

New Flannelettes...

You will be surprised when you see the extra values we are offering this season. They certainly are much better than former years.

Light Flannelettes 34x36 inches wide, extra heavy fine even weave. Pink and White and Blue and White and Light Stripes. Note the width. Regular 15c. value. Our special price 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. yd.

Shirting Flannelettes in a large variety of neat patterns in Light Medium and Dark Shades. Qualities excellent. Prices 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 15c and 18c yd.

Military Flannels, Plain Flannels and Union Flannels.

All at old prices. These are good buying.

Northway Garments for Fall.

Recognized everywhere as the Best Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments in the trade. Why not have the best? It does not cost one cent more. Ask for a demonstration of their merits. Over 50 New Coats to choose from. Ladies', Misses and Children's Prices are right.

Grocery Specials.

For Saturday only we are offering some exceptionally good bargains. You will lose if you fail to get your share of them.

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE **PHONE 43** **GOODS PROMPTLY
FOR BEST PRICES** **DELIVERED**

COOK AND FOX

Where Quality Reigns

CROWN BAKERY

Avoid the hot kitchen these warm days and let us

....Do Your Baking....

We make a specialty of Pies, all kinds of Cakes, Light and Wholesome Bread, Buns, and everything in the baking line.

Orders are given our most

....Prompt Attention....

and you are assured of the quality of our products. Give us a trial.

GEO. H. KINGSTON, **PHONE 19**
STIRLING, - ONT.
The Home of Machine Made Bread

UNION BANK
OF CANADA

**When will You Save If
you don't Save NOW?**

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the **Union Bank of Canada** is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Branch also at Spring Brook.

RAWDON COUNCIL

Rawdon Town Hall, Sept. 6, 1915.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Messrs. Armstrong and Hopkins addressed the Council, asking the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario to investigate and report upon the cost of constructing an Electric Railway from Central Ontario Junction to Cobourg.

Moved by Mr. Jeffs seconded by Mr. Haslett that the Resolution be passed and signed by the Reeve. (Carried).

Correspondence read and filed.

The Council having received notice of a party failing to give a correct number of dogs the Clerk was instructed to notify and acquaint him of his liability if correction was not made at once.

Council then went into Court of Record.

Moved by Mr. Montgomery seconded by Mr. Jeffs that the Clerk be authorized to correct all Clerical Errors or Omissions. (Carried).

The C.N.O. Railway's Assessment was re-considered and lowered to \$4325.00.

Mr. R. Mumby's and Mr. T. E. Neal's Dog Tax was left as assessed.

Mr. J. F. Beswick had one dog written off roll as it was dead.

Court adjourned.

Council resumed.

The Clerk was instructed to write the Militia Department and Colonel Dawson of the 59th Batt. regarding the reports in the papers about Grants for Regimental Outfits.

Moved by Mr. Jeffs seconded by Mr. Hawkins that the following accounts be read be passed : (Carried).

J. T. Belslaw, job on bridge

Con. 8 ft. 10 in. \$ 3.75

Geo. T. Belslaw, Com. Statue Labor 5.50

J. C. Morton, 117 yds. gravel 5.70

Vernay Heath, 58 yds. gravel 5.85

J. C. Morton, building cutter, Lot 21, Con. 9 2.95

Jesse Barlow, 114 yards gravel 10.75

Thos. McKewan, 94 yards gravel 5.70

Jas. Cassidy, 92 yds. gravel 4.70

A. T. Eastwood, 125 yds. gravel 6.25

Ross Anderson, gravel from Sidney 3.60

Wm. Keegan, 45 yds. gravel 2.25

H. W. Sabine, Adv. Coun. of Rev. 2.00

Daniel Mack, sheep killed 5.33

Geo. Rutherford, 52 yds. Gravel and work 4.10

The Pearce Co. 1000 ft. Hemlock, Robert Eggleton, work on Donnan Bridge 3.00

Council adjourned to meet Monday Nov. 1st, at 10 o'clock a.m.

W. F. BATEMAN, Clerk.

Officers of the 80th Battalion

Lt. Col. Ketcheson, O. C. the 80th Batt. has received the following provisional list of officers of the 80 which is as follows :

Lt. Col. W. G. Ketcheson, 49th Regt., Commanding Officer

Lt. Col. T. J. Johnson, 3rd Drag., Major, second in command

Major C. A. Low, R. O., Jr. Major

Major H. H. Alger, 49th, Regt., Medical Officer

Capt. R. M. Watson, 42nd, Adj't.

Major C. H. Gray, 47th, Captain

Capt. P. R. Bradley, 40th, Captain

Capt. H. S. Nelson, from 77th, Capt.

Lt. E. J. Watt, 42nd, Captain

Capt. C. F. Jarvis, 16th, Captain

Capt. A. P. Watt, 57th, Captain

Lieut. C. F. Walt, 49th, Captain

Lieut. M. Bertrand, 49th, Subaltern

Lieut. E. M. Gladney, 49th, do

Lieut. C. H. Williams, 49th, do

Lieut. W. W. Stratton, 57th, do

Lieut. C. R. Widdifield, 57th, do

Lieut. C. J. Kane, 47th, do

Lieut. G. S. Coward, 47th, do

E. G. Hudgins, 16th, do

R. W. Nicholson, 46th, do

A. D. Harper, 15th, do

S. W. Gilroy, 42, do

M. C. Brokenshire, 45th, do

F. J. Carew, 45th, do

W. H. Wrightswater, 15th, do

G. R. Munroe, 57th, do

N. S. Caudwell, 56th, do

Base Company, J. J. Stewart, 46th, do

• • •

THOMPSON-McINROY

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex

McInroy, West Huntingdon, was the

scene of a very pretty wedding Wednes-

day, Sept. 8th, when their eldest daughter

Eliza Wallace was united in marriage to

Harry Thompson, of West Huntingdon.

The bride demurely charming in a

gown of dainty embroidered white muslin

with veil caught up with sprays of lily of

the valley, appeared with her father and

was attended by two little flower girls in

blue, Bertha McInroy and Alice King-

ton. The ceremony under an arch of

evergreens and white flowers, was per-

formed by the Rev. J. T. Hall, Stirling,

in the presence of a large crowd of

relatives and friends.

The wedding breakfast to which over a

hundred sat down, was served in a

beautifully improvised banqueting hall,

the snowy ceiling and walls of which

were festooned with evergreen garlands

and gaily decorated with bunting and

flags.

The happy young couple left on the

afternoon train for Toronto followed by

the best wishes of their many friends.

The bride's travelling gown was cadet

blue broadcloth with velvet hat to match

and the many beautiful and valuable

presents of which she was the recipient

attest the high esteem in which she is

held in the community.

• • •

Haldimand Township Council has

voted \$300 to the 59th Batt. for the pur-

chase of a machine gun.

• • •

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.

R. B. ASPIN, Esq., Vice-President.

Sir William Macleod, Esq., Vice-President.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., C. R. HOMER, Esq., Vice-President.

A. BROWNE, Esq., Vice-President.

H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq., Vice-President.

Wm. McMaster, Esq., Vice-President.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

Capital Paid up - \$16,000,000.

Res. - 16,000,000.

Undivided Profits - 1,252,864.

Total Assets (April, 1915) 289,562,678.

Bankers in Canada and London, Eng., for

Dominion Government. Branches estab-

lished throughout Canada and New-

foundland; also in London, Eng.; New

York, Chicago and Spokane.

• • •

T. E. B. YEATS, Manager, Stirling Branch.

HYMENEAL

TUCKER-FROST

Never has a prettier wedding nor one which has created such wide spread interest taken place than that which was solemnized at high noon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Frost, Sidney, when their second daughter Essie Evelyn, was united in the Holy bonds of Matrimony to Claude L. Tucker, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Manford Tucker, of Cobourg Twp.

The bride who was one of the most popular young ladies of the vicinity was beautifully attired in a gown of white silk crepe de chine with bridal veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white bridal roses and ferns, the only ornament worn was a magnificent sunburst of pearls, the gift of the groom and she of a truth looked the picture of loveliness. The bride's maid, Miss Leah Frost, sister of the bride, looked charming in a handsome gown of old rose silk poplin and also carried a bouquet of pink roses. Little Miss Helen Timmerman, of Havelock, a cousin of the bride, made an ideal flower girl and looked very sweet in a dainty dress of white swiss embroidery and carried a basket of cut flowers. The groom was ably supported by Mr. Albert Caskey, of Murray, whilst Miss Ida Birkett, of Prince Edward, Ontario, was the maid of honor.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. F. Byers, Rector of Trinity Church, Frankford, under an evergreen arch and a basket of white asters, after which all repaired to a marquee on the lawn, the decorations and appointments of which were most artistic and thoroughly enjoyed a most substantial repast.

The presents were numerous and costly.

The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a signet ring, to the groomsmen gold cuff links, the flower girl a gold locket and chain and to the pianist a gold brooch.

The bride going away suit was of navy blue with a white hat. The happy young couple motored to Belleville and took the 2.15 train for Toronto, Niagara and other western points amidst a shower of confetti and rice. Many and sincere were the good wishes expressed for their future happiness and prosperity.

Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Tucker will take up their residence in Rawdon Twp.

STIRLING COUNCIL

A meeting of Stirling Council was held in the Council Chambers on Tuesday evening Sept. 7th.

Members present—R. P. Coulter, H. C. Cook, T. Mathews and B. Belslaw.

Minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were presented:

Stirling Leader, Printing \$19.75

J. T. Belslaw & Son, Lumber for Streets 4.45

S. A. Murphy, Work and Material for Council Chamber 2.00

Herb Bowen, Work on Streets 7.40

" " Maintenance 2.00

Canadian General Electric Co., Electric Construction 59.25

H. Dafoe, work on Cemetery Road 11.00

R. Cosby, Electric Maintenance 1.35

Central Electric Supply Co., Electric Maintenance 4.50

John Tanner, 4 man. Salary to Sept. 15th 37.75

Electric Dept., Stirling Corporation Street Lighting—August 80.60

Opera House 3.75

Fire Hall 1.14

Morden Bird, Insurance Premium on Fire Hall 2.00

Moved by Cook seconded by Belslaw that the accounts be paid. Carried.

Moved by Belslaw seconded by Mathews that Council go into Committee on the whole on

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmaston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

WINNIPEG'S NEW WATER SYSTEM

When Completed, Will be Adequate for a Long Time.

Will Ensure Supply for Surrounding District.

Owing to the rapidly increasing growth of Winnipeg in the last few years the well system now in operation has for some time been considered inadequate for the future demands of the city, not only on account of increasing need, but also because of the extreme hardness of the water.

In 1913 the Greater Winnipeg water district was incorporated, comprising the City of Winnipeg, the City of St. Boniface and all or portions of five other municipalities surrounding the City of Winnipeg. The object of the corporation is the supplying of water from any permanent source, whether within or without the province for the use of the inhabitants of the said district for all purposes.

A board of consulting engineers was appointed to make investigation as to the most suitable means of securing a permanent source of supply, and after an exhaustive study of the problem, Shoal Lake, a branch of Lake of the Woods, was chosen as being the most feasible. A practically inexhaustible supply of water can be obtained by a gravity line about 100 miles in length from this source. The estimate of cost of this work was approximately \$15,500,000 for a supply of 85,000,000 imperial gallons daily, which appropriation was authorized by the board and by a vote of citizens of Winnipeg.

The administration of the district is handled by a permanent board, consisting of the Mayor of the City of Winnipeg as chairman and the mayors and reeves of the various other municipalities of the district. S. H. Reynolds, chairman, and J. H. Ashdown are commissioners, whose duties are the managing of the undertaking. W. G. Chace is chief engineer, and James H. Fuerst, of New York, is consulting engineer for the project.

The main engineering features of the system which is some 97 miles in length comprise a construction railway with 105 miles of track, including nine sidings, spurs to gravel pits, yards and so forth; a dyke in Indian Bay and a channel for the diversion of the brown water of Falcon River into Shoehorn bay; a concrete cut and cover aqueduct with abutment works 86 miles in length from the intake at Indian bay to a site chosen for a future 260,000,000-gallon reservoir south of Transcona; 9.8 miles of 60-inch steel pipe between this reservoir and the Red River; a tunnel under the Red River; 23 miles of 48-inch cast iron pipe between the Red River and McPhillips street reservoir (the city reservoir now in use). The difference in elevation between Shoal Lake and Winnipeg is approximately 200 feet; the location chosen for the aqueduct distributes this head in a remarkably uniform manner along its entire length.

In the fall of 1913 active work was begun and survey parties were put into the field to find the most economical line. At the same time the designing of the aqueduct was in progress to discover the types of construction most suitable and grades proper for the conditions of the country through which the line passes, which country contains numerous inlets. The work progressed favorably and in the spring of 1914 the location was set for clearing the right of way, which varies from 200 to 300 feet in width. A large part of this right of way was obtained by grants from the Dominion Government.

The year 1914 was spent in building a standard gauge railway along the south margin of the right of way between Shoal Lake and Winnipeg, and also in building the dyke across Indian Bay. This dyke is approximately 7,000 feet long and contains about 230,000 yards of material. A large number of drainage and offtake ditches were necessary in order to drain the right of way properly before actual construction of the aqueduct was commenced. Railway water tanks, miscellaneous railway buildings and engineers' quarters were built. Contracts for the aqueduct proper were let during the year 1914.

In the spring of 1915 the aqueduct construction commenced and this will be pushed forward with all possible speed until final completion, which is expected in the fall of 1915. For the work contracts were let in five sections to local contractors and at satisfactory unit prices.

The sand and gravel for the concretes is furnished by the district from their own gravel pits. All of the

material is first passed through a screening plant and sorted as to the various sizes and then remixed into suitable proportions so as to make the strongest and most watertight concrete available.

When this work is completed the Greater Winnipeg water district will have a water supply system of permanent character which will supply a very high quality of water in abundance for years to come, or until the population reaches about 1,000,000. When these requirements are exceeded the quantity as supplied by gravity may be greatly increased by pumping, prior to the installation of a second aqueduct.—Christian Science Monitor.

ARCHIMEDES' LEVER.

The Feat of Raising the Earth From a Scientific Viewpoint.

"Give me a fulcrum and a place on which to stand and I will raise the earth from its place!" That is a saying popularly attributed to Archimedes. If the required conditions were possible the feat might be performed, but in addition to providing a fulcrum and a place to stand Archimedes would also have to be furnished an infinite lease of life.

To raise the earth a height of one inch by the force which Archimedes would have been capable of exerting would take not only an extremely long lever, but an extremely long time, as can be readily shown.

We shall assume the following data in our calculation: That the earth is a sphere 7,926 miles in diameter and 5.5 is its mean density; also that the lever has no weight. Should we design a real lever it would be of such enormous size and weight that Archimedes' weight would be a negligible quantity.

If the earth is 7,926 miles in diameter the volume is about 261,000,000,000 cubic miles, or 38,400,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, and if the density is 5.5 the weight per cubic foot would be about 344 pounds, which multiplied by the volume would give as the weight of the earth 13,209,600,000,000,000,000,000 pounds. We shall assume, further, that Archimedes weighed 150 pounds and that "the place on which to stand" was some distant star; then, if the fulcrum is one mile from the point of application of the power arm of the lever, or the distance of Archimedes "standing place" would have to be 88,064,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

To move the earth a distance of one inch Archimedes' end of the lever would have to move through a distance of 1,388,000,000,000,000,000 miles. Now, if Archimedes should take hold of the end of the lever and apply his weight of 150 pounds to it and should move off into space with the velocity of light, or 186,000 miles a second, it would take him 237,000 years to finish the job he proposed, so that now, nearly 2,200 years after making the famous dictum, he would barely have started the undertaking.—C. C. Sandstrom in *Scientific American*.

Making Matches.

The manufacture of matches is a complicated and elaborate process, in which are used a succession of ingenious machines and devices which must work at all times with the utmost precision and delicacy. It is now possible to turn out from a single dipping machine about 600,000 square matches an hour. A green log is made into matches and packed for shipment in less than two hours.

CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets can be given to the new-born babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Ocean Temperatures.

The steamer Albatross, which is used by oceanographers, makes records of deep sea temperatures. These temperature observations prove that the ocean has a far more limited range of heat and cold than the land, its maximum surface temperature being about 85 degrees F., and its minimum about 29 degrees F. In the most frigid depths, the "cold puddles" between Greenland and Norway. The average ocean temperature at a depth of six or seven hundred fathoms is 36 degrees F. One of the mysteries of the sea is a regular nightly temperature rise of half a degree at a depth of 100 fathoms. This unaccountable temperature variation has been observed by the Albatross over and over again.—American Magazine.

Just Ornamental.

Customer (looking at auto)—What, the lamps not included in the advertised price of the machine? But the lamps are shown in the illustration. Salesman—My dear sir, so is a very beautiful woman, but we're not giving a lady with each car!—Boston Transcript.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BACKACHE, DIABETES, ETC.
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY



TORONTO'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER DISSIPATION IS CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM—the demand has spread from year to year until it is now on sale in nearly every town in Ontario. There seems to be something about the climate of Canada that makes it the confection that everybody craves in warm weather—infants, invalids, children or grown-ups, it makes no difference what your state or station. City Dairy Ice Cream is most refreshing, nourishing and digestible.

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere
city Dairy
Look for the Sign.
TORONTO.
We want an agent in every town.

A Giant Among Dwarfs.

The intellect and genius of Franklin were perhaps never more manifest than when, as the colonial agent of Pennsylvania, he appeared before the British House of Commons in order to undergo an inquisition into the taxation questions which were brewing the trouble which subsequently resulted in American freedom. No fewer than 300 questions were propounded to him by some of the acutest legal and political minds of the old country. To each and every one of them he replied in masterful manner. Edmund Burke in commenting on the matter said that Franklin reminded him of "a man being examined by a parcel of school boys," while Charles James Fox remarked that his inquisitors were "dwarfs in the hand of a giant."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A Preserving Table.

Fruit.	Heat.	Time.
Plums	185 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Damsons	185 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Peaches	194 degrees F.	.30 mins.
Apricots	194 degrees F.	.20 mins.
Cherries	194 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Gooseberries	194 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Currants	167 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Blackberries	194 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Remark: Cook slowly.		
Raspberries	167 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Remark: Cook slowly.		
Pears	212 degrees F.	.25 mins.
Remark: Peel and core; cook in halves.		
Apples	212 degrees F.	.45 mins.
Remark: Peel, core and halve.		
Tomatoes	158 degrees F.	
Remark: Add water and salt.		
Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff!		

AN ARMY AND A MOB.

It's Discipline That Makes the Difference Between Them.

An army is not an army, but a mob unless every item in it can be trusted to do the same thing at the same moment at the word of command. So obedience is not a virtue in a soldier, but a necessity, for unless he learns it, he cannot attain to the military virtues. It has been proved, for instance, again and again that obedience is the way to courage.

When it is a habit with men they face danger as they form fours because they are told to, and the habit of obedience is stronger in them than their natural fears. It is, in fact, part of a soldier's technique, and unless he has learned it he is an amateur liable to stage fright.

There may, of course, be an irrational discipline which destroys a soldier's intelligence, as irrational technique destroys intelligence in any craft. But the fact remains that soldiers have to learn obedience by means of a training specially designed to teach them obedience, just as a musician has to practice scales. When he has learned it he can exercise his intelligence far better than if he had not learned it because he is braver and cooler for having learned it.—London Times.

Regulating Bread Prices.

A simple plan for the regulation of bread prices was in vogue in England from the time of Henry III. to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The "assize of bread" was set over every borough and manor, when the price of the loaf was regulated by the ruling price of wheat, the margin of reasonable profit being left to the baker and miller. Departure from the official price was heavily punished.—London Mirror.

NOBEL'S GREAT GIFT.

Yearly Prizes That Come From the Fund He Left to Posterity.

Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish scientist and inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, leaving his fortune, which was estimated at \$9,000,000, to the founding of a fund of which the interest should be yearly given as prizes to those persons who had during the year contributed most to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, awarded as follows:

"One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency and one to the person who has worked most for the fraternization of nations and the abolition of standing armies and the calling and propagating of peace congresses."

The value of each prize is, on an average, \$40,000. The awards for physics and chemistry are given by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy of Stockholm, and the peace prize by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian storting.—Philadelphia Press.

Sleep Without Drugs.

"Doc, how can I get to sleep without using dope?" asked a man troubled with insomnia of a noted physician.

"On going to bed assume a comfortable attitude in which every muscle is relaxed," said the doctor, "but not the attitude in which you are accustomed to go to sleep, though something resembling it. Every movement, even coughing and yawning, must be strictly suppressed, especially the desire to turn over. Maintain the same attitude without change, constantly resisting the longing to move or turn over. As a rule, by the end of fifteen or twenty minutes of this you will find yourself growing very drowsy and then, just as the desire to roll over becomes absolutely uncontrollable, turn with the least possible effort and assume the position in which you habitual go to sleep. Natural sleep should follow at once. This method seldom fails. Give it a thorough trial at least before resorting to a drug to bring sleep." Buffalo Express.

ISSUE NO. 36, 1915.

AGENTS WANTED.

ASH IS YOURS, AND EASY TO GET. If you take on this business, all we offer is the cost to us of our agents. Members of our club pay only \$100 for a year. You save it on purchase of our territory for particular and plan. If you own a territory, you should become a member yourself. Acme Tire Club, 1 Wood street, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE land in Highgate, a quiet residential buildings, convenient to school, church and stores. For price and particulars, apply to Jas. A. Vancamp, Belgrave, Ont. R. R. No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR IS HELL

So is cooking with coal or wood. Turn your old coal stove into a modern gas burner. Save money on fuel or crude oil at a saving of about 25 per cent. Your furnace can be installed in your own stove or in every county. Write to your District Manager. OIL-GAS BURNER CO., 102 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

Bad Spellers.

Lord Wolseley noted that spelling had been the weak point of many great commanders. He was defending Marlborough against the charge of illiteracy, brought by Lord Chesterfield for one, who said he was "eminently illiterate, wrote bad English and spelt it worse." Wolseley replied that a great many of Marlborough's distinguished contemporaries, such as Lord Chancellor Somers, spelled quite as badly and that Wellington and Napoleon also were among those who could never learn to do it properly.—London Telegraph.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firms of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Donisthorpe and Uxbridge are being sold as low as \$15 to \$30.

Good practice pianos from \$50 to \$100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

The Robins.

"The robins are not good solo singers," wrote Lowell, discussing of his garden acquaintance, "but their choruses, as like primitive fire worshippers they hail the return of light and warmth to the world, is marvelous. There are a hundred singing like one. They are noisy enough then, and sing as poets should, with no after thought. But when they come after cherries to the tree near my window, they muffle their voices and their faint pip, pip, pip sounds far away at the bottom of the garden, where they know I shall not suspect them of robbing the great black-walnut of its bitter-rind store. They are feathered Pecksniffs, to be sure; but then how brightly their breasts, rather shabby in the sunlight, shine on a rainy day, against the dark green of the fringe tree!... For my part I would rather have his cheerfulness and kind neighborhood than many berries!"

Perfection of Womanhood.

Upon the silent sands She stands, And for some thousand years has stood.

The sign of perfect womanhood.

A suffragette?

Not yet.

For thus far she has never tried

To evan man's pride;

Nor by her frenzied deeds

Upset his creeds;

Nor ever cast a vote,

Nor put on pants,

Nor had the whiskers grow

On that severe expanse

Of face she shows

To every man who goes

Her Way.

And say,

In all the years and years and years

Of history—of hopes and fears—

Oh, ladies, how in silence all,

The Sphinx has never talked at all,

The Sphinx has never talked at all,

THE SPHINX HAS NEVER TALKED AT ALL!

Aye, there she stands

Upon the silent sands,

And for some thousands years has stood,

The sign of perfect womanhood.

—Roseleaf.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Anne of Russia's Ice Palace.

Probably the most remarkable building constructed wholly of ice was the palace built on the Neva by the Czarina Anne of Russia. Large blocks of ice were cut and squared with great care and laid on one another by skillful masons, who cemented the joints with water, which immediately froze. The building, when completed, was fifty-six feet long, seventeen and one-half feet broad, and twenty-one feet high. It was of but one story. The facade contained a door surrounded by an ornamental pediment and six windows, the frames and panes of which were all of ice. An elaborate balustrade, adorned with statues, ran along the top of the facade and another balustrade surrounded the building at the level of the ground. The grounds were further adorned with a life-size figure of an elephant, with his mahout on his back. A stream of water was thrown from the elephant's trunk by day and a flame of naphtha by night.

A tent of ice contained a hot bath, in which persons actually bathed. There were also several cannons and mortars of ice which were loaded with bullets of ice and iron and discharged with gunpowder.

War will never yield but to the principles of universal Justice and love, and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ.—Wm. Ellery Channing.

How to Keep Things.

Keep meal and flour in a cool, dry place.

Keep yeast in wood or granite ironware vessels.

Keep fresh lard in granite ironware vessels.

Keep vinegar in wood, glass or granite ironware.

Keep crusts and pieces of bread, covered closely, in a dry, cool place.

BACKDOWN IS EVIDENCE OF GERMAN NEED

London Press Thinks Concession to U. S. Shows Internal Weakness of the Enemy.

PRAISE WILSON

President Has Won a Victory Which Will Strengthen Him In Final Reckoning.

London Cable.—The Daily News commenting on the situation between Germany and the United States this morning, says:

"It is much more than a decisive triumph for the United States; it is a revelation of the true position of Germany. Faced with the choice between retreat and war, Germany has chosen to retreat. President Wilson may well take satisfaction in having re-established violated laws of humanity without throwing himself into the conflict."

The Daily News considers the illness of Admiral von Tirpitz the strongest possible confirmation of the belief that the real crisis was not in Washington, but in Berlin, and that it was far behind us which compelled a change of front. It has been reported Emperor William supported Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, and today's news gives this report intense significance."

The Daily Express supposes Germany was glad to have an excuse for abandoning a method of warfare which cost more than it was worth; and which covered the German name with "ignominy."

The Chronicle supposes the sinking of the Arabic was a "try-on" to discover how much America would stand, and that the outburst of American anger finally decided the German government to yield something. The paper criticizes somewhat severely President Wilson's policy, which it concedes concedes to Germany the right to sink all enemy merchantmen except liners without notice, "thus for the first time giving quasi-international sanction to practices never before sanctioned by international law."

The Standard assumes, in an editorial, that the word "liner" will cover broadly all passenger-carrying vessels, and rejoices unfeignedly in the triumph of Mr. Wilson's calm persistence and unshaken firmness, and also in the evidence thus given of the moral force which the United States exercises in the affairs of the world. It says that since the British navy now has the submarine menace well in hand, it is not profitable to inquire whether Germany made a virtue of necessity.

"It should be borne in mind," the Standard says, "that the President's aim was not to be a ruler and judge over nations, but to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The ethical question remains unsettled, but President Wilson went as far in his decision as his position as a neutral enabled him to go, and his success establishes a principle which will be extended beyond its present limits. For all that humanity may thank him, he has won a position which will make his voice more powerful when the basis upon which international relations stand comes to be reaffirmed after the war."

NEW YORK PRESS VIEWS.

New York Report—The New York Times prints the following extract regarding the Berlin pledge to the United States:

"President Wilson is in a position to say, with the fervor of full conviction, that 'truth is mighty and will prevail.' The great diplomatic triumph which, with the able and fortunate assistance of Secretary of State Lansing, he has achieved in the long controversy with Germany is one for which the world will award him great credit; it will bring him high distinction, but it is a victory as well of truth and of the 'many sacred principles of justice and humanity,' for which in the various notes dispatched to Berlin he has contended with so much firmness and ability. He stood upon the very rock of truth, when in the first Lusitania note, that of May 13, he called the attention of the German Government to the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of unarmed merchantmen. Germany yields to President Wilson, she accepts and promises to honor and obey the principles of law upon which our protest have been based."

The Tribune says:

"There seems now no reason to doubt that the crisis in our relations with Germany has passed. The note of Count Von Bernstorff to Mr. Lansing patently furnishes satisfying evidence of the change in the German submarine policy. So far as it is possible to judge, there can be no desire to minimize the value of the Ambassador's words. Germany now accepts the principle which has been the point of departure of American diplomacy, that submarines shall exercise the right to visit and search before attacking passenger ships. In a word, Germany has consented to live within the law, which is all that the United States has ever asked."

PEACE TERMS UNALTERED.

Berlin Cable.—(By Wireless)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The Frankfurter Zeitung remarks in an article which evidently is inspired, that if the London Economist's opinion that Sir Edward Grey's letter indicates a readiness to begin peace negotiations is correct, Germany calmly awaits further developments. The only basis upon which Germany will find it possible to conclude peace remains unchanged."

HERO'S V. C.

Received by Parents of Late Lance-Corp. Fisher, Montreal.

Montreal Report—The Victoria Cross won by the late Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher, of the 13th battalion, at St. Julien, where he was killed, has been received by the hero's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, accompanied by a letter of appreciation from the British War Office. The deceased soldier earned the distinction of the cross by gallantly assisting with a machine gun, in covering the retreat of a battery, and later bringing his machine gun into action, under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports. It was while doing this he was killed. He was only 20 years of age.

CHECK TO HUNS IN WORST SPOT

Russian Victory in Galicia a Bad Blow to the Teutons.

Breaks Confidence of Already Weary Invaders.

(By Frederick Rennet.

Petrograd Cable.—To-day's news shows more than a steady slowing-up of the German advance. The Russians now hold the Germans on the entire front, except in the neighborhood of Riga, where the enemy has again returned to the River Misa, from which he was lately thrown back to the River Aa.

On the Vilna front the Russians have advanced on the right bank of the Wilia, but this move, while proving a successful reply to the German attempt to outflank Vilna from the south, is unlikely to be continued.

More significant is the very considerable Russian success in Galicia, where 3,000 prisoners, with many guns, were taken between the Zeta Lipa and the Strypa. The locality of this success adds to the importance of General Pflanzer, who, with five army corps, attempted to attack both flanks of the Russian army in Galicia, with the clear object of forcing it away from the Roumanian frontier.

The Russian victory occurred just where the Germans would least have desired it. Its effect will be even both as an encouragement to the Russians and as lessening the confidence of the already weary Germans. It must not, however, be supposed that this will alter the general plans of the Russians' strategic retirement, the accomplishment of which it will make easier, but not necessarily.

GERMAN FORCES EXHAUSTED.

In an interview accorded me, General Mikhnevitch, head of the General Staff in Petrograd, said:

"There is no doubt that the German army is being exhausted by the drawing out of its communications. According to the testimony of those at the front, all the German soldiers of the best age have been used up, and the enemy's army consists now mainly of youths and men well advanced in years.

"If the Germans retain the upper hand it is because of their technical superiority and because their army follows their artillery, while our artillery follows our army.

"The Russian retreat was imperatively required by the general plan of the chief of command, but it should not for a moment shake the confidence of the public in final victory. The vital forces of Russia stand incalculably higher than those of Germany. All necessary measures have been taken for the immeasurable development of the Russian technical resources and the increase of her output of war munitions. As soon as the requirements of the army in this respect are satisfied the Russian advance and the German retreat will begin."

A London Times despatch says: In confident vein The Moscow Vremya emphatically denies the possibility of two Germans ever reaching Kiev, Moscow or Petrograd.

It is assumed the Austro-German offensive on the Galician front will automatically with the halt of the retreating Russian forces, whose ardor has been miraculously heightened by this latest victory.

The Riga correspondent of The Dourse Gazette reports that several large bodies of German prisoners captured in the Mitau region passed through there on August 29. The inhabitants are now being allowed to return to Riga.

WANT A SALARY

Ontario Police Magistrates Appeal to the Government.

Toronto Report—With a request that the police magistrates of Ontario be placed upon a salary basis, a committee representing the Associated Police Magistrates of Ontario waited upon the Government yesterday. The committee, which included President S. J. Andrew, of Clinton; W. W. Patterson, of Goderich; W. E. Kelly, Goderich; P. C. Telford, Hanover; W. Eager, Morrisburg; G. L. Ahern, Mount Forest, presented resolutions passed by the association.

It was pointed out that there were in Ontario at least 200 police magistrates who receive only a pittance for hearing cases that sometimes last two or three hours. Hon. W. H. Hearst assured the committee that the Government would take up the matter.

PEACE TERMS UNALTERED.

Berlin Cable.—(By Wireless)—

The Overseas News Agency says:

"In an article which evidently is inspired, that if the London Economist's opinion that Sir Edward Grey's letter indicates a readiness to begin peace negotiations is correct, Germany calmly awaits further developments. The only basis upon which Germany will find it possible to conclude peace remains unchanged."

The brave make every claim their country.—Motto of Lord Balfour.

WAR'S ORIGIN CLEARLY LIES WITH GERMANY

British Foreign Office Replies to Recent Statements Made by Berlin Headquarters.

CONFERENCE

Its Refusal by Germany Came Before the Russian Mobilization.

London Cable.—In reply to recent German statements, relating to the origin of the war, the British Foreign Office has issued the following:

"First—The Germans maintain that the reason which led to the rejection of the proposal for a conference was the mobilization of Russia. In Paper No. 43 of our White Book, Sir E. Goechon (British Ambassador at Berlin) reported a conversation with the German Secretary of State, refusing a conference.

"The Secretary of State said that the suggested conference would practically amount to a court of arbitration, and could not, in his opinion be called together, except at the request of Austria and Russia. He maintained that such a conference was not practicable. He further said that if Russia mobilized against Germany the latter would have to follow suit. As when he refused a conference he referred to the possibility of Russian mobilization it cannot now be maintained that the reason for the refusal was the fact that Russia was mobilizing.

"Asphyxiating gas was used without success by the Germans in an attack against Linge and Schratzenmauer, in the Vosges, last night. After releasing the gas the Germans charged the French positions, but were driven back. Elsewhere on the French front there were no infantry actions, though heavy cannonading occurred at several places. German aviators violated Swiss territory yesterday for the fourth time. Five German military aeroplanes flew inside the Swiss frontier opposite the French town of Delle. Although under fire from French artillery, the aeroplanes turned back. One damaged machine came down near the Swiss village of Buix, but afterwards took to the air and escaped towards Alsace.

"The Municipal Council is making arrangements with the Government for an official commemoration of the Battle of the Marne, in which the German advance through France in the early weeks of the war was ended. The celebration will be held on September 12th.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"Artillery actions have occurred in the sector to the north of Arras and in the regions of Roie and Quennervilles. The enemy has thrown some shells on Soissons and Reims, and our artillery has directed a very efficacious fire against the enemy trenches on the front of the Aisne and Champagne.

"In the Argonne the Germans during the course of the day bombarded our front on several occasions with bomb-throwers and guns of various calibres, particularly between the ravine of Le Houvette and Lafontaine-aux-Charmes. Our batteries and our trench guns replied and silenced the guns of the enemy. In the Vosges there has been a rather violent cannonading in the Ban-de-Sapt and at Combekopf.

"On the night of August 28-29 our aeroplanes bombarded the German installations at Ostend, the cantonments at Middelkerke and the station at Thourout. Enemy aeroplanes have dropped bombs in Luneville. It is reported that there were some victims among the civil population."

STRANGE DEATH

Detroit Woman Inhaled Poison Fumes Leaving No Trace.

Detroit Report—Criminologists profess to be able to discern in the usual circumstances surrounding the death of Mrs. William Winn in her home, 208 Buena Vista avenue east, to-day an avenue of possibilities hitherto unexplored by the use of which those so inclined might, without exposing themselves to danger, cause the "removal" of persons whose presence in life was undesirable.

Mrs. Winn, 40 years old, was found in her bathroom, the discovery being made by her husband. She was lying quietly on the bathroom floor, and so natural was her pose that Winn refused to believe his wife dead until informed by a physician that life was extinct.

The detective department in the course of its investigation of the case to-day called in several prominent medical men, who, after the circumstances were explained, pronounced death to have been caused by the fumes arising from a dish of poison which had been used as an extermi-

nation for cockroaches.

Analyse of this fluid showed it was composed of a mixture of sulphuric acid and cyanide of potassium, which breathed in by a human being in a closed room will cause death within a few minutes, leaving absolutely no trace behind. The members of the family had been warned of the danger, but Mrs. Winn, awakening in the early morning evidently had forgotten and entered the "death room."

CLAIM CRUISER FOUNDRED.

Berlin Cable.—A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day that a cruiser of the niles had met with disaster off the coast of Asia Minor.

A telegram from Smyrna states

"that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast of the gulf to the south of the city," says the news agency. "One cruiser founded.

The second ship attempted to go to the rescue, but was prevented by Turkish artillery."

The brave make every claim their country.—Motto of Lord Balfour.

NOT CHOLERA

Disease on Steamer at N. Y. Not the Asiatic Scourge.

New York Report—An examination into the nineteen suspicious cases aboard the steamship President Lincoln, in the Hamburg-American dock at Hoboken, practically convinced Dr. Louis L. Williams, Chief Medical Officer at Ellis Island, and Dr. J. J. O'Connell, health officer of the port, that the illness was not the Asiatic scourge, as first was feared. Still the quarantine on the President Lincoln will be maintained until the physicians have completed their examination.

The illness of the men on board the vessel was such that Dr. Joseph Stack, Health Commissioner of Hoboken, felt justified in imposing a quarantine on the 260 persons aboard her.

GAS ATTACKS WERE FOILED

French Drove Back the Germans Who Attempted Them.

Preparing for Anniversary of the Marne Battle.

Paris Cable.—For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines in the west. It is not believed that this ammunition would be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches, and therefore, an early general offensive is looked for.

Asphyxiating gas was used without success by the Germans in an attack against Linge and Schratzenmauer, in the Vosges, last night.

After releasing the gas the Germans charged the French positions, but were driven back. Elsewhere on the French front there were no infantry actions, though heavy cannonading occurred at several places. German aviators violated Swiss territory yesterday for the fourth time. Five German military aeroplanes flew inside the Swiss frontier opposite the French town of Delle. Although under fire from French artillery, the aeroplanes turned back. One damaged machine came down near the Swiss village of Buix, but afterwards took to the air and escaped towards Alsace.

The Marne battle is making progress. The elder statesmen of Japan, died Wednesday at the age of 80.

Regina ratepayers are to vote on

abolition of Sunday street cars as a means to reduce the annual deficit.

A rich gold discovery is reported at Kowash, on the National Transcontinental Railway, 300 miles west of Cochrane.

The Toronto Board of Control recommended that Judge Denton be asked to investigate the Roden-Meredith charges.

Sir Edward Grey is leaving the Foreign Office for a short vacation. During his absence the Marquis of Crewe will be in charge of the Foreign Office.

Stratford and Perth county branch of the Speakers' Patriotic League has vigorously condemned the criticism of Prof. Rutherford and warmly commended his work.

The Grimsby trawler steamer Cinea, with nine men aboard, is believed to have been sunk by a German submarine.

She was given up for lost Wednesday.

It was announced Wednesday by the Russian Embassy at Tokio that Russia has not requested that troops be sent from Japan to her assistance in the European war.

Clear, mild weather, with no frost anywhere, still prevails throughout the West, and threshing is becoming common. Grain cutting is in the concluding stages in many districts.

Forest Wednesday had a very successful campaign for a machine gun, over the \$1,000 being subscribed. This makes two machine guns from there, the other being given up for lost by the Town Council.

Admiral Von Tirpitz is suffering from overwork, says a report from Berlin, and at the advice of his physicians, who say that he is bordering on a state of exhaustion, will take a few weeks' vacation.

A Zurich telegram vividly describes the Dantzig massacre scene in the Brest-Litovsk district, where the country for miles around seems to be in flames. Inflamed cattle are careening wildly over the blackened fields and 50,000 people in the district are homeless.

The barn and stable of Mr. Samuel Clarke, who resides about two miles from Gananoque, were totally destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon, together with his season's crop of hay and grain, entailing a loss of several thousand dollars.

Over 100 coalhounds struck at Halifax Wednesday, demanding increased pay. They have been getting 30 cents per hour day and 25 cents night, and are asking for 35 cents day and 40 cents night. They also demand some change in regard to working conditions, as to pay for time they are kept waiting on barges before and after their coal-handling work.

HUGE RUSS. LOSS

Germans Claim an Allied Cruiser Foundered Near the Coast.

Paris Cable.—An official communication issued by the Ministry of Marine to-night says:

"The island of Ruad (Syria), lying between Latakia and Tarabulus, has been occupied by a detachment from the French squadron, which holds the blockhouse and the Syrian shore. The French flag was hoisted at 9 o'clock this morning. There was no resistance, the population according to the troops a warm reception."

The island of Ruad lies two miles off the coast of Syria. Its population of some three thousand is largely engaged in navigation and sponge fishing.

THE ISLAND OF RUAD.

Berlin Cable.—An official statement to-day says: "During the month of August the number of prisoners taken by German troops in the eastern and southeastern theatres of war, and the quantities of war materials captured during the same period, totalled more than 2,000 officers and 266,839 men taken prisoner, and 2,300 cannon and 500 machine guns.

Over 20,000 prisoners and 827 cannon were taken at Kovno.

About 90,000 prisoners, including 15,000 officers and 1,200 cannon and 150 machine guns, were taken at Novo Gorod.

The capturing up of the cannoneers and machine guns taken at Novo Gorod has not yet been finished,

however, while the count of machine guns taken at Kovno has not yet been made.

The figures quoted as totals, therefore, will be considerably increased.

The stock of ammunition, projectiles and casings in the two fortresses cannot be estimated.

The number of prisoners taken

by German and Austro-Hungarian troops since May 2, when the spring campaign in Galicia began has,

therefore, increased to considerably more than one million."

Berlin Cable.—An official statement to-day says: "During the month of August the number of prisoners taken by German troops in the eastern and southeastern theatres of war, and the quantities of war materials captured during the same period, totalled more than 2,000 officers and 266,839 men taken prisoner, and 2,300 cannon and 500 machine guns.

Over 20,000 prisoners and 827 cannon were taken at Kovno.

About 90,000 prisoners, including 15,000 officers and 1,200 cannon and 150 machine guns, were taken at Novo Gorod.

The capturing up of the cannoneers and machine guns taken at Novo Gorod has not yet been finished,

however, while the count of machine guns taken at Kovno has not yet been made.

The figures quoted as totals, therefore, will be considerably increased.

The stock of ammunition, projectiles and casings in the two fortresses cannot be estimated.

The number of prisoners taken

by German and Austro-Hungarian troops since May 2, when the spring campaign in Galicia began has,

therefore, increased to considerably more than one million."

Berlin Cable.—An official statement to-day says: "During the month of August the number of prisoners taken by German troops in the eastern and southeastern theatres of war, and the quantities of war materials captured during the same period, totalled more than 2,000 officers and 266,839 men taken prisoner, and 2,300 cannon and 500 machine guns.

Over 20,000 prisoners and 827 cannon were taken at Kovno.

About 90,000 prisoners, including 15,000 officers and 1,200 cannon and 150 machine guns, were taken at Novo Gorod.

The capturing up of the cannoneers and machine guns taken at Novo Gorod has not yet been finished,

however, while the count of machine guns taken at Kovno has not yet been made.

The figures quoted as totals, therefore, will be considerably increased.

The stock of ammunition, projectiles and casings in the two fortresses cannot be estimated.

The number of prisoners taken

by German and Austro-Hungarian troops since May 2, when the spring campaign in Galicia began has,

therefore, increased to considerably more than one million."

Berlin Cable.—An official statement to-day says: "During the month of August the number of prisoners taken by German troops in the eastern and southeastern theatres of war, and the quantities of war materials captured during the same period, totalled more than 2,000 officers and 266,839 men taken prisoner, and 2,300 cannon and 500 machine guns.

Over 20,000 prisoners and 827 cannon were taken at Kovno.

About 90,000 prisoners, including 15,000 officers and 1,200 cannon and 150 machine guns, were taken at Novo Gorod.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway,
GOING EAST

Passenger.....	10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	3.31 p.m.
GOING WEST	
Passenger.....	6.02 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	6.45 p.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage	
Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.	

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS Published every Thursday at the Leader Office, the Coulter Block, 10x12 ft., \$1.00 per copy. Subscriptions: Canada One Dollar a Year. United States \$1.50.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1915

Financial Progress

A striking illustration of the financial progress throughout the two older provinces of the Dominion during recent years, with respect to banking facilities, is graphically shown in a new edition of a Bank Map of Ontario and Quebec which has recently been issued by the Department of the Interior of Ottawa. According to the information which has been incorporated in the publication the number of branches in operation in 1901, the first year for which statistics of this nature are given, totalled approximately 500, in comparison with 2,000 at the present time. This interesting compilation of current banking information is valuable also as a Railway Map showing as it does the location, on the various main and branch lines, of all towns and cities. This, together with other information, makes the publication very useful for reference purposes. A copy may be procured free of charge upon application to F. C. C. Lynch, Superintendent of the Railway Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

MADOC JCT.

A large number of friends from here attended the funeral of Mrs. R. Finkle which was conducted at the Sidney Baptist Church by the Rev. J. W. Clarry P.A. of Belleville. Mrs. Finkle was formerly Miss Cassie Ross a sister of Mr. Geo. Ross and had many friends here having lived here all her life until about three years ago. Those who mourn have the deepest sympathy of the community in their sorrow.

Several from here are attending the Ivanhoe Camp Meeting. It is reported that the attendance was not as large last Sunday as at other years.

A number of our young people went to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Stirling last Friday night. If we can judge from reports it must have appealed to the deeper feelings of many as we hear it brought the tears more than once.

Service will be at the usual hour at Egerton Church next Sunday. Rev. Mr. Smith will occupy the pulpit, our own pastor being away conducting a missionary campaign.

Nathan Egerton is in Toronto this week attending the Exhibition.

E. G. Clarke, of Peterboro, spent the week end with friends here.

Mrs. Clarke has been staying with her parents for a couple of weeks and has been improving ill health lately.

Miss Olive Bryant has returned to her home in Gananoque after spending the holidays with friends here.

J. M. Clarke, of Stirling, visited friends here last Friday.

Miss Jennie Brown who taught here last year left last Tuesday to take charge of Thurlow school near Belleville.

Those who missed attending the W. S. entertainment at West Huntingdon last Thursday missed one of the best programmes of the kind ever given at West Huntingdon. A dainty lunch was served at the close.

MOUNT PLEASANT

The Sunshine Mission Circle met at the home of the President, Mrs. Robert Pounder, on Wednesday Sept. 1st. There were seven visitors present.

A large number attended the funeral of Mrs. Geo. Watson on Tuesday last. Nearly all Mount Pleasant was represented as her home was in our vicinity. The husband and family have the sympathy of the people.

School re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

Miss Margaret McMullen, Anson, has charge of the Williams School and Miss Pearl McAdams the Allen School.

The Epworth League was held on Thursday evening. Mr. Earle MacAdam, 1st Vice Pres., took charge of the meeting and Osbourne Smith gave a splendid topic entitled "One's Own Calling." Some business was brought up but was laid over until next week for future discussion. Let all come Friday evening. The members are specially requested to be present.

James McMullen has returned home from Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Enmons Jr., spent Saturday in Frankford.

Thomas Wallbridge, of Warkworth, is the guest of his uncle Allen Wescott.

A few from here attended the Harvest Home Service last Sunday evening in St. Lawrence Church.

The threshing machine is in our midst. Only a few attended service here Sunday evening owing to weather conditions. Mr. James Scott and Mr. Newton Bird took charge of the service. Mr. Bird gave an excellent address which all appreciated. Service here next Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McMullen and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Montgomery are attending Toronto Exhibition this week.

BELLVIEW

Mr. Dave Wellman and Willie Sammons are spending a few days in Toronto at the Exhibition.

Miss Rosie Finch was a guest of Mrs. Dave Wellman on Sunday last.

Miss Lee Etta Gifford is spending the week with her sister Mrs. Dave Wellman.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fitchett spent Labor Day at Mr. Egbert Fitchett's of Eldorado.

HAROLD

School opened here on Sept. 1st under the able management of Miss Potts.

Messrs. Geo. Snarr, D. Cotten, Geo. Bailey and R. Bailey returned on Monday evening from their trip to Edmonton and surrounding country and report a good time, having seen beautiful tract of country and well pleased with their twelve days trip.

Mr. W. H. Heath spent the week end with his father Mr. R. Scott, of Campbellford.

A number from here attended the Holiness Movement meeting at Ivanhoe on Sunday.

Miss Bilda Reid returned home after a two weeks visit with friends in Belleville.

WELLMAN'S

Miss Clela Vandervoort is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Nix.

Mr. T. Dracup, of Sydney, visited at Mr. C. Dracup's last week.

A number from this church attended service at St. Lawrence, Sunday evening, being the annual Harvest Service.

Mrs. Robt. Lowe has returned to her home in Pembroke accompanied by her grand-daughter, Miss Marjorie McVee.

Service at this church on Sunday afternoon at 2.30.

A number from here spent the week end at Toronto Fair.

Mrs. Ed. Todd, Charles and Merle are taking in Toronto Fair.

Mrs. T. Tanner and children and Mrs. Tanner spent Tuesday at Mr. J. Stiles.

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No fence needed.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Insurance,
stirling.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories, and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased in any part of the Dominion at an annual rental of \$1.00 an acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

The application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise.

A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn return account of the full amount of merchandise coal, mineral, oil and the royalties thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lessee will include the mining rights only, but the lessor will be permitted to purchase whatever available surface right may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$1.00 per acre.

For a non-resident application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—\$372.

FURNITURE
SALE

5 Piece Parlor Suites regular \$35.00, for... \$30

5 Piece Parlor Suites regular \$30.00 for... \$25

Bedroom Suites, regular \$30 for..... \$25

Bedroom Suites regular \$25 for..... \$20

SIDEBOARDS
and BUFFETS

in quarter-cut oak, fumed or golden finish, double door cupboard and linen drawer. British bevel mirror at back.

EXTENSION TABLES

DINING CHAIRS

KITCHEN CABINETS

Wilton, Axminster Brussels, and Tapestry Rugs

A large stock and a great variety of patterns to choose from and prices within the reach of all.

Cut Flowers and Wreaths supplied on short notice.

JAMES RALPH
Funeral Director

CANADA

CANADA HAS NOW
UNDER ARMS AND

AT WAR

150,000 MEN
FULLY EQUIPPED

Very Shortly the Dominion's Quota of Men Will Reach 200,000.

INCLUDING the 10,000 men on garrison and home duty in Canada, the Dominion has now under arms approximately 150,000 men.

When the twelve new battalions reach England there will be roughly 100,000 men under arms in Europe, 40,000 men in training in Canada, 1,000 men at Bermuda, 500 men at St. Lucia, British West Indies; a Medical Corps at Cairo, Egypt, consisting of three stationary hospitals; and 10,000 men in Canada, garrisoning Halifax, Quebec, Esquimalt, and guarding canals, elevators, patrolling the Western boundary, and on duty at internment camps. With the addition of 50,000 reinforcements Canada will have within a few months a splendidly equipped and trained army of over 200,000 men.

"Now what," he asked, "could the Canadian Government do with Western Canada's 300,000,000 bushel wheat crop?" If the British market was closed to private owners it would be just as effectively closed to the Canadian Government. The Government could no longer market this wheat, in the face of a Russian glut of the British wheat market, than could the private parties now engaged in the business.

"What do the western men suggest?" Dr. Magill wanted to know. "Do they propose that Great Britain cease operations at the Dardanelles in order that Russian wheat will remain bottled up in Russia? Do they expect that in order to save the British market for Canadian wheat, Great Britain will withdraw her support from her Russian ally?

"If they did do such a thing, they would prejudice Russia's cause, and consequently their own cause. When examined closely, the Calgary suggestion appears thoughtless."

GRAIN BLOCKADES
NOT NOW POSSIBLE

Western Canada has harvested the greatest crop in its history. Emergency preparations have been made by the Government, the Grain Commission, and the railways to handle this bumper crop, and it is expected, despite the size and the rush this fall, that it will be marketed without the blockade or the car congestion which was a perennial occurrence before 1911. Speaking of the crop conditions as affecting Canada, Dr. Magill, chairman of the Grain Commission, says there was never a time in the history of the West when things were more ready for the successful handling of the big crop.

"This year," he said, "the grain commission has in service three big storage elevators for emergency purposes. These elevators are located at Calgary, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, and together can take care of 10,500,000 bushels of grain."

"Ten million bushels does not seem to be much when one thinks of the big crop," the Commissioner explained, "but with such a margin of insurance, we are amply protected against loss by a blockade."

He went on to show how 42,000,000 bushels could be taken care of at the head of the lakes; 30,000,000 bushels can be stored in Eastern Canada, while 70,000,000 bushels or more is the capacity of the line elevators. Adding to this the 10,000,000 bushels capacity of the three new elevators, 150,000,000 bushels are accounted for if a blockade occurred right at the commencement of the season, which was almost impossible.

The balance of the crop could easily be retained on the farms without hurt, and without piling a bushel of wheat on to the open prairie.

ALL EQUIPMENT
FROM GOVERNMENT

It has been brought to the attention of the Department that units organized for overseas service are soliciting subscriptions from the public for the purchase of articles of equipment, band instruments, and for the creation of a regimental fund, and it has been reported that some units have charged an admission fee to witness parades, etc., for a similar purpose.

It should be borne in mind that units of the Overseas Forces are supplied by the Department with everything necessary for their equipment, and it should not be necessary to appeal to the public for assistance, especially as there are many objects of a patriotic and philanthropic character to which the Canadian public have contributed most liberally.

The practice above referred to does not commend itself to the Militia Council, and steps will be taken to prevent a continuance of the same, and no such thing as appeals for subscriptions will be permitted except by express permission obtained beforehand from the Militia Council.

NEW REGIMENTS
TO GO TO ENGLAND

It has been decided to send to England as complete units twelve infantry battalions now in training in Canada. Two from the Maritime Provinces, one from Quebec, five from Ontario, two from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and one each from Alberta and British Columbia. On the arrival of these troops in England, Canada's overseas force will number about one hundred thousand.

WHEAT PURCHASE
IS IMPRACTICABLE

The proposition for the Dominion Government to purchase Canada's wheat crop finds no favor with Dr.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

For the school opening we can supply your needs in

Scribblers,

Exercise Books,

Note Books,

Pencil Boxes,

Pens,

Fountain Pens,

Pencils,

Book Bags,

Ink,

Slates, &c.

J. S. MORTON

The Rexall Store

Luery's Weekly Store News

Notwithstanding the advance in woollen materials we can show you all wool serge Dress Skirts made in the latest styles in Navy and Black. \$3.50 \$4.00 \$4.50

Our new Fall Jackets for Women and Misses are now in stock from \$7.50 to \$25.00

Girls have a look at the new Motor Tams the latest idea \$1.25 each

The new Dutch and Dolly Varden Collars are the latest hit We have them 25c. and 50c. each

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

A Warning to Farmers

Thousands of farmers have lost thousands of dollars this year through smut in wheat, oats and barley.

This loss can be prevented in one way only, and that is by treating the seed. Be sure, therefore, that your fall wheat is properly treated before being put into the ground this fall.

There are two methods of treating the seed, as follows

1. Mix one-half pint of formalin in 21 gallons of water. Place the seed to be treated in a coarse sack; a bran sack is excellent for the purpose. Fill the sack about three parts full and immerse in the formalin solution for twenty minutes. During the treatment raise the sack up and down several times in the solution to insure wetting every grain that it contains.

After treating, spread the grain out thinly on a clean floor or canvas where it can be stirred and allowed to dry sufficiently to be sown. The sooner it is sown after treatment the better. Twenty gallons of the solution will treat about 20 bushels of grain. Several treatments may be made with the same solution; each lot will require to be immersed for twenty minutes.

OR

2. Mix one pint of formalin with 40 gallons of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on a clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel the grain over into another pile so as to mix it thoroughly, then sprinkle and shovel again. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution; then cover the pile with sacking and leave for three or four hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry; shovelling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle between thirty and forty bushels of grain, smaller amounts in proportion.

For further information apply to

Hon. Jas. S. Duff,
Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

A. D. McIntosh, Stirling.

HOOVER POTATO
DIGGERS

Clerk's Notice of First Posting of Voters' List

Voters' Lists, 1915, Municipality of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings.

Notice is hereby given, that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in section 9 of the Ontario Voter's List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that the said list was first posted up at my office at Stirling, on the 30th day of August, 1915, and remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law.

Dated at Stirling, August 30th, 1915.

G. H. LUERY,
Clerk of the Village of Stirling.

Local and Personal

The High School re-opened for the Fall term on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Luery spent Sunday in Belleville.

Miss Charlotte McCann is visiting her sister, Mrs. Stairs in Rochester.

Miss Mollie Graine is spending her holidays in Oshawa.

Messrs. L. Meiklejohn and E. Bailey motored to Toronto for the exhibition.

John Johnson of Pump Street, who has been ill is convalescing.

Mr. Ernest Morton brother of J. S. Morton is here from Edmonton.

Mr. David Burkett has purchased a new car.

Mr. John McCullough and sons, of Marmora, were in town on Tuesday.

Miss B. Gay spent Labor Day in Campbellford.

Messrs. E. Eggleton and C. Cook are in Toronto for the exhibition.

Mrs. Descent is in Toronto this week attending the exhibition.

Mr. Thos. Shaw, of Cobalt, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Moon and Miss Annie Green motored to Wellington and spent the week end with friends there.

Messrs. W. Linn, W. Barrigan and Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips motored to Toronto on Saturday to the exhibition.

Messrs. H. Elliott, J. Bateman, Mrs. R. A. Elliott and Miss Edna Elliott motored to Toronto on Saturday.

All the latest creation in Millinery will be shown at Cook & Fox Millinery Parlors on Friday, Sept. 17 and 18th.

Mr. Gay who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. T. Cook returned to Campbellford on Sunday.

E. S. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett spent Labor Day the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Carleton, Anson.

Lieut. C. F. Walt has been transferred from the 77th Batt., to the 80th with the rank of Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Sarles and Miss May Sarles spent the week end in Toronto.

The Dept. of Agriculture has issued a warning to Farmers. See advt. on page 4 this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah McMullen and Mrs. Demill are spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. W. H. Gould and daughter Edith and Edna, spent the week end in Toronto.

The Misses Nalon and Fennell of Gananoque, were week end visitors of Miss Lena Lagow.

Miss Gillespie, of Brechin, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. F. McDonnell, returned home on Monday.

J. S. Morton and family and T. E. B. Veats and family are home from camping at the river.

REMOVED The LEADER Office is headquarters in Stirling for the latest styles in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. Call and see samples.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Maybee and Mr. and Mrs. Snider, of Odessa, motored to Stirling on Sunday and were guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. Alger.

Mrs. Geo. Snarr, Miss Erma, Mrs. C. U. Heath, Miss Clela Heath and Mrs. Wm. Linn motored to Belleville to the Fair on Tuesday.

Mr. Alex Abar and his cousin, Miss Eaton from England motored from Campbellford to spend Sunday at Mr. G. Griffin's.

Dr. H. H. Alger has been appointed Medical Officer for the 80th Battalion, located at Barriefield and leaves on Thursday to report.

A branch from an apple tree was left at the LEADER OFFICE this week with a blossom and apple on same branch. The apple was not fully developed but the blossom was perfect.

Rev. S. F. Dixon and son Patrick are expected back from a short holiday this week, and Mr. Dixon expects to occupy the pulpit at Mount Pleasant, Wellman's and Bethel, next Sunday.

Just Arrived Several new lines in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. We furnish these printed or engraved. Call at the LEADER office and get prices.

An operation was performed on Mr. Truman Bailey in the Toronto General Hospital on Monday. Dr. Alger was present and assisted in the operation. It is expected that Mr. Bailey will be home from the hospital in a couple of weeks.

Rev. G. E. Simmons has been appointed representative for Honan, China on the Board of Management of M. S. C. On Sept 5th to 12th he will be on deputation work in the deanery of Prince Edward, Sept 13th to 19th Mr. Simmons will attend the General Synod in Toronto.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

Mrs. W. F. Gould of Toronto is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gould.

Cook & Fox will hold their Fall Millinery Opening on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17th and 18th.

Misses Alberta Coulter, Kathleen Moore and Marion Moore are in Toronto attending the exhibition this week.

Mr and Mrs. T. J. Metcalf left for the West last Tuesday to visit relatives at Edmonton and Strasburg.

Mr and Mrs. W. Whitty, Mr and Mrs. J. Laugro and B. Conley returned home from their motor trip on Wednesday.

Capt. C. A. Bleeker of Marmora is now in Belleville as recruiting officer, having taken the place of Colonel Ketcheson, Captain Bleeker received his captaincy in 1908.

Ted Yaxley and John Alleson of Rawdon Township left on Monday for Belleville where they will enlist. At the station the Ladies' of the Red Cross Aid of Rawdon presented them each with a wrist watch. Rev. Mr. Terrill and Capt. C. F. Walt addressed them.

The engagement is announced at Frankford, Ontario, of Miss Lena Clark and youngest daughter of the late G. W. and Mrs. Clark, "Riverside," to Mr. Hugh T. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Miller, of Montreal. The marriage to take place quietly the latter part of September.

A meeting of the Board of Trade and Rate Payers will be held in the Agricultural Rooms on Friday evening at 8 o'clock to discuss a proposition of vital importance to progress of the village.

Messrs. H. Elliott, J. Bateman, Mrs. R. A. Elliott and Miss Edna Elliott motored to Toronto on Saturday.

All the latest creation in Millinery will be shown at Cook & Fox Millinery Parlors on Friday, Sept. 17 and 18th.

Mr. Gay who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. T. Cook returned to Campbellford on Sunday.

E. S. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett spent Labor Day the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Carleton, Anson.

Lieut. C. F. Walt has been transferred from the 77th Batt., to the 80th with the rank of Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Sarles and Miss May Sarles spent the week end in Toronto.

The Dept. of Agriculture has issued a warning to Farmers. See advt. on page 4 this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah McMullen and Mrs. Demill are spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. W. H. Gould and daughter Edith and Edna, spent the week end in Toronto.

The Misses Nalon and Fennell of Gananoque, were week end visitors of Miss Lena Lagow.

Miss Gillespie, of Brechin, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. F. McDonnell, returned home on Monday.

J. S. Morton and family and T. E. B. Veats and family are home from camping at the river.

REMOVED The LEADER Office is headquarters in Stirling for the latest styles in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. Call and see samples.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Maybee and Mr. and Mrs. Snider, of Odessa, motored to Stirling on Sunday and were guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. Alger.

Mrs. Geo. Snarr, Miss Erma, Mrs. C. U. Heath, Miss Clela Heath and Mrs. Wm. Linn motored to Belleville to the Fair on Tuesday.

Mr. Alex Abar and his cousin, Miss Eaton from England motored from Campbellford to spend Sunday at Mr. G. Griffin's.

Dr. H. H. Alger has been appointed Medical Officer for the 80th Battalion, located at Barriefield and leaves on Thursday to report.

A branch from an apple tree was left at the LEADER OFFICE this week with a blossom and apple on same branch. The apple was not fully developed but the blossom was perfect.

Rev. S. F. Dixon and son Patrick are expected back from a short holiday this week, and Mr. Dixon expects to occupy the pulpit at Mount Pleasant, Wellman's and Bethel, next Sunday.

Just Arrived Several new lines in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. We furnish these printed or engraved. Call at the LEADER office and get prices.

An operation was performed on Mr. Truman Bailey in the Toronto General Hospital on Monday. Dr. Alger was present and assisted in the operation. It is expected that Mr. Bailey will be home from the hospital in a couple of weeks.

Rev. G. E. Simmons has been appointed representative for Honan, China on the Board of Management of M. S. C. On Sept 5th to 12th he will be on deputation work in the deanery of Prince Edward, Sept 13th to 19th Mr. Simmons will attend the General Synod in Toronto.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

Mrs. W. F. Gould of Toronto is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gould.

Cook & Fox will hold their Fall Millinery Opening on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17th and 18th.

Misses Alberta Coulter, Kathleen Moore and Marion Moore are in Toronto attending the exhibition this week.

Mr and Mrs. T. J. Metcalf left for the West last Tuesday to visit relatives at Edmonton and Strasburg.

Mr and Mrs. W. Whitty, Mr and Mrs. J. Laugro and B. Conley returned home from their motor trip on Wednesday.

Capt. C. A. Bleeker of Marmora is now in Belleville as recruiting officer, having taken the place of Colonel Ketcheson, Captain Bleeker received his captaincy in 1908.

Ted Yaxley and John Alleson of Rawdon Township left on Monday for Belleville where they will enlist. At the station the Ladies' of the Red Cross Aid of Rawdon presented them each with a wrist watch. Rev. Mr. Terrill and Capt. C. F. Walt addressed them.

The engagement is announced at Frankford, Ontario, of Miss Lena Clark and youngest daughter of the late G. W. and Mrs. Clark, "Riverside," to Mr. Hugh T. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Miller, of Montreal. The marriage to take place quietly the latter part of September.

A meeting of the Board of Trade and Rate Payers will be held in the Agricultural Rooms on Friday evening at 8 o'clock to discuss a proposition of vital importance to progress of the village.

Messrs. H. Elliott, J. Bateman, Mrs. R. A. Elliott and Miss Edna Elliott motored to Toronto on Saturday.

All the latest creation in Millinery will be shown at Cook & Fox Millinery Parlors on Friday, Sept. 17 and 18th.

Mr. Gay who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. T. Cook returned to Campbellford on Sunday.

E. S. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett spent Labor Day the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Carleton, Anson.

Lieut. C. F. Walt has been transferred from the 77th Batt., to the 80th with the rank of Captain.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Sarles and Miss May Sarles spent the week end in Toronto.

The Dept. of Agriculture has issued a warning to Farmers. See advt. on page 4 this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah McMullen and Mrs. Demill are spending the week in Toronto.

Mrs. W. H. Gould and daughter Edith and Edna, spent the week end in Toronto.

The Misses Nalon and Fennell of Gananoque, were week end visitors of Miss Lena Lagow.

Miss Gillespie, of Brechin, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. F. McDonnell, returned home on Monday.

J. S. Morton and family and T. E. B. Veats and family are home from camping at the river.

REMOVED The LEADER Office is headquarters in Stirling for the latest styles in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. Call and see samples.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Maybee and Mr. and Mrs. Snider, of Odessa, motored to Stirling on Sunday and were guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. Alger.

Mrs. Geo. Snarr, Miss Erma, Mrs. C. U. Heath, Miss Clela Heath and Mrs. Wm. Linn motored to Belleville to the Fair on Tuesday.

Mr. Alex Abar and his cousin, Miss Eaton from England motored from Campbellford to spend Sunday at Mr. G. Griffin's.

Dr. H. H. Alger has been appointed Medical Officer for the 80th Battalion, located at Barriefield and leaves on Thursday to report.

A branch from an apple tree was left at the LEADER OFFICE this week with a blossom and apple on same branch. The apple was not fully developed but the blossom was perfect.

Rev. S. F. Dixon and son Patrick are expected back from a short holiday this week, and Mr. Dixon expects to occupy the pulpit at Mount Pleasant, Wellman's and Bethel, next Sunday.

Just Arrived Several new lines in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. We furnish these printed or engraved. Call at the LEADER office and get prices.

An operation was performed on Mr. Truman Bailey in the Toronto General Hospital on Monday. Dr. Alger was present and assisted in the operation. It is expected that Mr. Bailey will be home from the hospital in a couple of weeks.

Rev. G. E. Simmons has been appointed representative for Honan, China on the Board of Management of M. S. C. On Sept 5th to 12th he will be on deputation work in the deanery of Prince Edward, Sept 13th to 19th Mr. Simmons will attend the General Synod in Toronto.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

Rev. S. F. Dixon and son Patrick are expected back from a short holiday this week, and Mr. Dixon expects to occupy the pulpit at Mount Pleasant, Wellman's and Bethel, next Sunday.

Just Arrived Several new lines in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. We furnish these printed or engraved. Call at the LEADER office and get prices.

An operation was performed on Mr. Truman Bailey in the Toronto General Hospital on Monday. Dr. Alger was present and assisted in the operation. It is expected that Mr. Bailey will be home from the hospital in a couple of weeks.

Rev. G. E. Simmons has been appointed representative for Honan, China on the Board of Management of M. S. C. On Sept 5th to 12th he will be on deputation work in the deanery of Prince Edward, Sept 13th to 19th Mr. Simmons will attend the General Synod in Toronto.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

An operation was performed on Mr. Truman Bailey in the Toronto General Hospital on Monday. Dr. Alger was present and assisted in the operation. It is expected that Mr. Bailey will be home from the hospital in a couple of weeks.

Rev. G. E. Simmons has been appointed representative for Honan, China on the Board of Management of M. S. C. On Sept 5th to 12th he will be on deputation work in the deanery of Prince Edward, Sept 13th to 19th Mr. Simmons will attend the General Synod in Toronto.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

The Garden Party at Carmel on Friday evening was well attended, proceeds amounting to \$67.57. The quilt sold for \$5.25. Music was provided during the evening and speeches were made by Thos. Montgomery, Reeve of Rawdon, and W. Hawkins, Deputy Reeve.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI. September 12, 1915.
Elijah's Flight and Return.—1 Kings 19: 8-18.

COMMENTARY—1. Elijah fled from Jezebel (vs. 1-3). Jezebel had remained away from Carmel and had kept the priests of Asherah away also. Ahab told her of the fruitless efforts of the followers of Baal to obtain an answer from their god; of Elijah's mocking them; of the calm fatal omen of the prophet; of the descending fire, which consumed the sacrifices, the wood, the altar, the dust and the water; of the cry of the people, "The Lord, he is the God"; of the slaughter of the prophets of Baal and of Elijah's prediction of rain. Jezebel was so angry upon hearing these things, that she took a most solemn oath that Elijah should be put to death before another day was over, and sent the prophet a message to this effect. It may have been fear on her part that kept her from sending an executioner to take his life at once. The message gave Elijah notice of conditions and ample time to make his escape. The message showed that his life was in danger at the hands of this angry and fleshly woman, and prudence led him to do his part in securing his own safety. The record does not show that the Lord had anything further for the prophet to do in Jezebel at that time. He fled to Beer-sheba in the southern part of the kingdom of Judah. Here he was beyond the jurisdiction of Ahab. Beer-sheba was nearly one hundred miles south of Jezebel. It was one of the earliest settled places in Canaan. The name which means the well of the oath, was given by Abraham to the well he dug there; for an oath was taken by Abraham and Abimelech, that the well was the property of the former. Beer-sheba still exists and is inhabited by Mohammedans, who are especially fanatical. A Christian mission is now maintained there.

II. Miraculously fed (vs. 4-8). Elijah wished to be alone; he therefore left his servant, who had been with him at Carmel and had accompanied him thus far on his journey, and went alone a day's journey into the wilderness. He sat in the shade of a juniper tree, a shrub ten or twelve feet high, on the edge of the desert. The bold prophet had become disheartened. The marvellous display of power on Carmel had not been followed by the widespread reformation he had expected. He was worn and faint from his labors and journey and from hunger. He felt as if he had done all he could. In wishing that he might die he showed human frailty. His grief and weariness induced sleep. Twice an angel wakened and pointed to food that was in readiness for him. Food and water were miraculously provided for him, as they had been repeatedly before at Cherith and Zarephath. Even if Elijah had made a mistake in fleeing from Jezebel, his journey was to be turned to good account for him.

3. Meat—Food. Forty days and forty nights—Moses had twice fasted the same length of time, and Jesus also fasted forty days.

III. At Horeb (vs. 8-18). 9. Unto a cave—A ruined chapel covers the rock on which the prophet is supposed to have rested. The granite rocks enclose it on every side, as though it were a natural sanctuary.—Stanley. What dost thou here?—The Lord by this question brought a tender reproof to Elijah, and proceeded to give him a deeper revelation of Himself than He had ever before received. 10. Jealous—He had defended the honor of Jehovah. Forsaken thy covenant, etc.—Three charges are made—disobedience, sacrifice and murder. I say, am I left?—Elijah was the only one on Carmel to defend the God of Israel, and in his despondency and ignorance he thought he was the only one in the nation loyal to Jehovah. They seek my life—in the prophet's belief the true religion was all but stamped out. 11. Go forth—The Lord was now ready to teach Elijah his much-needed lesson. He would first gain his attention, and then give instruction. Wind, earth-quake—These were but the manifestations of God's power, and Elijah recognized them as such. 12. A fire, a constant blaze of lightning. The Lord was not in the fire—He might have spoken by means of the wind or the earthquake or the fire, but He desired to teach Elijah a lesson that could not be presented in that way. Still, small voice—with the voice came the conviction to the prophet that God was speaking directly to him. 13. Wrapped his face in his mantle—An act of reverence and awe. He waited to hear what the Lord would say further to him. He heard the question recorded in verse 9 repeated, and answered it in the same way. 14. Shalt thou anoint? The Lord thus disclosed to his servant something of the future. 15. Go return—Elijah had travelled three hundred miles on foot to receive his orders, and must return the entire distance to carry them out, Damascus—The capital of Syria, Anoint!—An important commission was given Elijah. "It is the word of the Lord foretelling the agency by which the wicked house of Ahab shall be destroyed."—Whedon. Elijah anointed Elisha to be a prophet in his stead, but we have no record that he anointed Hazael or Jehu, yet he may have done so privately. His successors performed these offices.

IV. Calls Elijah (vs. 19-21). Elijah's northward journey must have been a joyous one compared with that to Horeb. His question—What must I do?—is a question that every man at once prepared to follow him after Elijah's mantle had been thrown upon him. Elijah became his constant attendant, after he had returned to his home and had made a farewell feast for his people. Elijah had told him to go back to his home and in doing so had brought a test upon him. Elijah was convinced that a divine call was upon him, and he went with Elijah and was associated with him until Elijah's translation. He was the great prophet's worthy successor.

Questions—Describe the scene of Elijah at prayer for rain. Describe the journey to Jezebel. What was Jezebel's feeling toward Elijah as she learned what had been done at Carmel? Where did the prophet go from Jezebel? For what did Elijah wish? How was he fed in the wilderness? Describe Elijah's experience at Horeb. Upon what mission was he sent from Horeb? What did Elisha do for Elijah? Had not Elijah's mantle upon him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic—God's gifts to Elijah.

I. Restoration.

II. Revelation.

III. Recommission.

I. Restoration. Elijah had no time to magnify himself after his triumph on Mount Carmel. Jezebel's message to him displayed only determined and increased hostility. It was harder to bear than all his previous hardships. Not being present on Carmel, Jezebel had received with skeptical scorn the report from Ahab. In a passionate fury she declared her purpose to withstand Elijah. This was the apparent blighting of Elijah's long-expected hopes, after prayer and waiting and mightiest effort. It was at that time God suffered him to pass through a most severe mental conflict. It was a spiritual crisis in his life to meet a spiritual necessity. It prevented self-exaltation in the triumphs of God's cause, and prepared Elijah to accept of different methods as God presented them. For the time his depression seemed almost overwhelming. He looked for better fruit of his ministry than he could discern. He dwelt in bitter sorrow upon the conditions as he saw them, that God's covenant had been forsaken; his altars thrown down and his prophecies slain. That was the darkest hour in the prophet's history. God alone could understand a rightly judge him. God controlled Elijah's conduct by gentle agencies. His pity was as evident as his knowledge. God's first care was to give Elijah rest and sleep. His strength had endured a terrible strain on Mount Carmel.

II. Revelation. God's further method of relief included a manifestation of himself. Elijah needed special communication from God. He needed to be corrected in his judgment as to his own labors and the cause of truth. He needed the divine assurance that his labors had accomplished more than he had supposed, that God had seven thousand witnesses to the fact, who had been strengthened by his heroism. Elijah's overwhelming anguish of soul was like the world-wind which prepared the way for the soft whisper of heavenly peace.

A question from God suggested his responsibility. When the still, small voice fell upon his ear, he was smitten to the heart and humbled at Jehovah's feet. God's question was adopted to convince, reprove and humble Elijah. He told God all that pressed upon his heart. The still, small voice, which only a listening man could hear, was more divine and mightier than all that Elijah had witnessed before. There was a great difference between God's power and God's presence. Amid the war of elements the prophet was unmoved by fear. The still, small voice caused him to cover his face with his mantle and bow in humble worship in the recognized presence of God.

III. Recommission. God addressed Elijah by name. He still had confidence in him. He was not cast aside, condemned. God had more work for him to do. He was to be strengthened and cheered by companionship. Continued isolation was not necessary. Though disappointed, Elijah might live and do good work for God, not by continuation of Carmel's triumph, but by other means. Just as the hurricane and the earthquake made the still, small voice more impressive and subduing so Elijah's ministry had done its work thus far.

Invasion, revolution and judgments from God were to do their part in Israel through other instruments than Elijah. The prophet was delivered from his depression by a visitation from God by the assurance of success and the appointment to future work. For his own sake and the good of others he must be up and doing. With renewed physical powers, new occupation, prospective championship and the association with faithful prophets in Israel, Elijah left the mount with his views all changed, with his thoughts of God corrected. Though Israel was under the thralldom of idolatry, Elijah could be content to be God's minister and know that God was over all. After this wholesome discipline and humiliation Elijah could go forth with renewed strength and courage and with clearer vision.

T. R. A.

MONTREAL WOMAN HONORED.

Montreal Report—Madame Rose-rio Thibaudeau, for many years president of the Notre Dame Hospital, and connected with many of the city's charities, has been awarded the decoration of Lady of Grace by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Since the war began Madame Thibaudeau has been indefatigable in ministering to the needs of wounded soldiers.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' LOSSES.

London Cable.—It is estimated that the war has cost the insurance offices in the British Empire \$27,500,000. The number of claims of the British life offices are not available, but as for the industrial offices their claims now number 46,000, which is four thousand more than a month ago.

FARM AND GARDEN

ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS.

An extensive series of orchard experiments was started by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, in various parts of the State, in 1907-1908.

These experiments, as a whole, cover nearly all the important phases of apple production, but the present discussion is confined largely to the results secured in young orchards during their first seven years.

The first of these experiments has shown after 11 years' growth in the orchard, that there is practically no difference in efficiency between the various methods of propagation used generally in nurseries. The results of experiments disagree, lead to the same conclusion. On the other hand, a number of considerations indicate the desirability of eliminating the seedling root entirely—thus permitting the standardization of the root systems as well as the tops. Further work is now planned on the latter point.

An experiment on the value of selecting scions from trees of apparently superior qualities, shows some indications in favor of the process, but they are not yet sufficient to warrant definite approval of the practice. A material enlargement of this experiment has been made recently.

Another experiment shows that Faragon and Tolman are among the best stocks in use for top grafting, such varieties as Grimes and Tomkins King, to secure better trunks and longer-lived trees. They should also be satisfactory stocks for general use in case the selection of scions proves undesirable.

Dynamiting in four experiments, in both young and old orchards, has failed to show any appreciable benefits during a three-period and on a half-year soil.

The best soil management in a young orchard is the one which conserves the moisture best. This gives the largest growth and earliest fruiting under most conditions. The moisture is conserved most effectively by a good mulch of straw manure or other plant materials, which should be accompanied by proper protection against mice. Where sufficient mulching materials are not available, proper tillage and cover-crops should give satisfactory results.

The use of tilled intercrops, such as potatoes, corn, beans and peas, during the first seven years, has resulted in no injury to the adjacent trees either in a poor soil, and has brought in returns of \$40 to \$50 an acre in some years. Good tillable soil and with the most practical method of orchard development.

Among the annual cover-crops, buckwheat, hairy vetch and millet rank high. Some financial returns can also be secured from the first, by high cutting or heading, and probably without materially reducing its favorable influence on the adjacent trees. It thus makes possible a combined cover and intercrop system, which apparently is a new idea in orchard development.

A combined mulch-and-intercrop system is also possible on suitable soils, by the use of alfalfa while the trees are young. This plant is not only capable of furnishing an abundant supply of mulching material for the young trees, but under favorable conditions it may also afford a considerable surplus for hay. The mulch, however, should be heavy enough to keep down the direct competition between the alfalfa and the principal tree roots. In our experiments, this system has given better results than any kind of annual tillage during the first seven years, and it is especially well adapted to large acreages.

In the older bearing orchards, where the mulch-producing area is small, three courses are available. Mulching materials may be brought in; a tillage system, preferably by discing, may be adopted, or it may be possible to replace both by a proper system of fertilization.

The general system of fertilization found best in our older orchard experiments involves annual applications of either stable manure, at the rate of about six or eight tons per acre, or a commercial fertilizer carrying about 6 per cent of nitrogen, 5 per cent of phosphorus and 4 per cent of potash and applied at the rate of about 500 pounds per acre.

The manures may be applied at any time during the spring, but it seems best to apply the fertilizer some time after the fruit has set. This incidentally gives an opportunity to vary the amounts applied somewhat in proportion to the size of the crop set.

On young trees applications of plant food alone have given, as a rule, but little benefit. Such benefits as have appeared were largely in those cases where the moisture was especially well conserved or else was naturally abundant. In a few cases some actual injury has apparently resulted to young trees from rather heavy applications of commercial materials, especially rich in the more soluble plants of potash. Hence a good mulch of manure is probably the best general application for young trees. If manure is not available, moderate surface applications of the general fertilizer stated above should be satisfactory.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

In the evidence of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioners before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture, England, there appear figures on cold storage temperatures which should be of interest to many. The safe storage temperatures for different commodities are:

Apples (long storage), 31-34 degrees.

Apples (short storage), 40-45 degrees.

Butter (long storage) 10 degrees.

Butter (short storage), 20-25 degrees.

Cheese (cool cured), 60 degrees.

Cheese (ordinary cured), 45-50 degrees.

EGGS, 40-45 degrees.

Potatoes, 36 degrees.

In answer to a question, a member of the committee stated that cheese which was not allowed to reach a temperature of 70 to 90 degrees for a few days while it is maturing develops certain fermentations which give rise to bad flavors, and the cheese must be placed in a low temperature afterward to prevent these bad flavors developing.

The most common error in feeding horses is to give too much hay. Not more than one pound per day for every 100 pounds weight of the horse should be fed. The best hay for horses is clean bright timothy hay. Prairie hay is good, also. Hay should be given in two feeds, with the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to eat and digest it.

Young pigs need dry, clean quarters. The farrowing sows should have dry, clean pens, preferably with board floors, and very little bedding. Many more young pigs are overlaid and smothered by their mothers through getting tangled up in the bedding than are injured by lack of bedding.

The brood mare will do almost as much work in twelve months as the gelding. She will pay for herself several times over in colts in a few years. A mare is not half so much bother to care for as a dairy cow. The colt is worth more than a litter of pigs. Keep brood mares on the farm; it means dollars.

Professor Alva Agee, chief of the extension department of the New Jersey Experimental Station, declares that the productiveness of much land is limited by the lack of lime. The lime will come when all land must be given some lime, for it is the tendency of lime to get out of the soil.

Professor Agee recommends 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of fresh burned lime or double the amount of limestone for each acre of land.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

An old asparagus bed can be renewed in vigor by covering it freely with stable manure in late fall or early winter, removing the coarse part in the spring, such as would impede the cultivator. When spring comes cultivate, but not too deep, with the horse cultivator and clear out the weeds and grass with a hoe, being careful not to cut off the new growth which springs up very early in the spring. Perhaps it would be better to weed the patch out by hand rather than to endanger cutting off the young shoots. A slight scattering of salt along the row would do no harm.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

An old asparagus bed can be renewed in vigor by covering it freely with stable manure in late fall or early winter, removing the coarse part in the spring, such as would impede the cultivator. When spring comes cultivate, but not too deep, with the horse cultivator and clear out the weeds and grass with a hoe, being careful not to cut off the new growth which springs up very early in the spring. Perhaps it would be better to weed the patch out by hand rather than to endanger cutting off the young shoots. A slight scattering of salt along the row would do no harm.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

A vegetable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

THE POULTRY WORLD

WORMS AND POULTRY.

The crop, stomach and intestines of a fowl often become infested with worms, which either cause serious disease or affect the nutrition so that the birds become weak, bloodless and unproductive. A farmers' bulletin, issued to the department of agriculture, Washington, discusses the subject of worms in fowls at length. The nature of the condition is determined by examining the birds that die, or by killing one that is very thin and weak. The intestines, the stomach and the crop should be opened and their contents carefully examined. If a considerable number of round-worms or tape-worms are found, the remainder of the flock should receive appropriate treatment.

The remedies which are used to dislodge these parasites should be given when the birds are fasting. They should have a light feed at night and should be given the medicine the following morning. Two or three hours after giving the medicine, they should have a purgative which may be Epsom salts, forty grains for each adult bird thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of moist mash, and so distributed that each bird will get its share, or they may be given two or three teaspoonsful of castor oil. An hour later a light ration may be given.

One of the best remedies is oil of turpentine, which may be mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, and twenty to thirty drops of the mixture given at a dose. This is followed in two hours with two or three teaspoonsfuls of castor oil.

Thymol is especially active in the case of round-worms, and one grain of it may be made into a pill with a little bread and butter and given to each fowl. It should be followed by a purge, as in the case of other remedies.

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tape-worms are powdered areca nut, thirty to forty-five grains; powdered male fern, thirty to sixty grains; kamala, thirty to forty grains for each fowl. These are foliated by Epsom salts, castor oil, or calomel one-third grain. Areca nut, male fern and kamala may produce bad effects in turkeys and geese, and must be given to these birds in comparatively small doses.

Preventive treatment must be carried out at the same time as the medical treatment, or the birds will be immediately reinfested by eggs or embryos or worms taken with the food or drink. Ponds or puddles of stagnant water should be drained or filled with earth; houses and runs (if small) should be cleaned and disinfested with a five per cent cresol solution; feeding troughs and drinking vessels should be cleaned daily and disinfected with the same cresol solution or with boiling water; the manure should be collected daily, mixed with an equal quantity of freshly skinned lime, and put where the fowls will not have access to it.

It is considered preferable by some poultrymen in the case of a body infested flock, to kill off all the birds and begin a new flock on fresh ground with chickens hatched in incubators or with fowls from a flock known to be healthy.

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tape-worms are powdered areca nut, thirty to forty-five grains; powdered male fern, thirty to forty-five grains; kamala, thirty to forty-five grains for each fowl. These are foliated by Epsom salts, castor oil, or calomel one-third grain. Areca nut, male fern and kamala may produce bad effects in turkeys and geese, and must be given to these birds in comparatively small doses.

Preventive treatment must be carried out at the same time as the medical treatment, or the birds will be immediately reinfested by eggs or embryos or worms taken with the food or drink. Ponds or puddles of stagnant water should be drained or filled with earth; houses and runs (if small) should be cleaned and disinfested with a five per cent cresol solution; feeding troughs and drinking vessels should be cleaned daily and disinfected with the same cresol solution or with boiling water; the manure should be collected daily, mixed with an equal quantity of freshly skinned lime, and put where the fowls will not have access to it.

It is considered preferable by some poultrymen in the case of a body infested flock, to kill off all the birds and begin a new flock on fresh ground with chickens hatched in incubators or with fowls from a flock known to be healthy.

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tape-worms are powdered

Jocelin's Penance

His very heart yearned for the cheer and warmth of a home; the soothing touch of a woman's hand, and that pride and joy of possession which fills and thrills a father's heart as he watches his wife with a child upon her bosom. So intense was his gaze that Rohese felt and resented it. She turned upon him, knitting her white brows beneath its dusky hood. Jocelin moved by that frown, broke forth with suppressed passion:

"Nay, madam, frown not on a poor shaveling, who but seeketh to imprint thine image on his starved and empty heart!" Started at his vehemence, Rohese shrank from him, and turned her horse toward her companions. But Jocelin had no opportunity to say more, for around the angle of the abbey wall came the gleam of torches, and the rattle of accoutrements, and Abbot Samson, accompanied by attendants, came toward them. He rode a large black mule, with gilded bridle and saddle and housings rich in jewels, which sparkled in the light of the cressets. The Abbot sat his steed well; a portly, martial man, with ruddy face, piercing bushy-browed eyes, and eagle-beaked nose, with grizzly russet beard falling upon his purple gown, over which he wore a rich fur cloak, clasped with one blazing ruby set in gold.

Jocelin drew rein like one stunned at this unlooked-for appearance, and Rohese and her train did likewise. The Abbot's face was stern, and his eyes gleamed angrily beneath their bent brows. But Rohese, undismayed, bent low in her saddle at his "Benedicite," and in smiling sadness cried out, "Goden, our Liege; and Holy Father, what came ye forth to seek?" The Abbot started at the sound of her clear, young voice and glancing at her lovely merry face, his brow cleared, and he answered in a tone he meant to be kindly:

"Madam, I find a fair vassal where sought a disobedient monk!" Here he darted lightning glance at Jocelin, who shrank under his rebuke, and drew back into the shadow of the trees, murmuring, "A renegade, a renegade!"

"Had thy vassal e'er seen thy kind face, my Liege, she would not have tarried over night to prepare such a poor woman's gauds with which she sought to win favor in the sight of her dread Lord," answered Rohese softly, moving her horse to the Abbot's side, and meekly bowing before him that he might touch her head in blessing.

"It was not needful, my daughter," smiled the Abbot; "the swan needeth to borrow no feathers," and he took her rounded chin in his hand and looked straight into her clear eyes.

"Thou art somewhat like thy father, child, but thou hast thy mother's own look in thine eyes," and he kissed her gravely on the brow, with a muttered blessing and a half-suppressed sigh; and Rohese looked trustingly into his strong face, and felt that here she had found a friend and a buckler for her orphaned heart, with intuitive wisdom realizing the advantage she had gained over any possible suitor in rallying so strong an ally; and she murmured to Mary, who had now drawn near, with Master Nicholas and Gilbert, "Punctum, well wed no man, save at your will."

When the Master of Horse and Gilbert had been received by the Abbot, the former fell back with Rohese's attendants, and Jocelin, of whom none took notice, spurred his steed among his brother, monk, and rode with them to the Abbey, gazing scant answer to their eager questionings.

The Sonorous rolls up beside John O'Pice, his brother, and after a fraternal greeting, the monk, nodding his head toward Jocelin, asked, "And what delayed the youngster?"

"Some woman's trumpery stayed our lady, brother John, an' the monk tarried at her command to escort her."

"Aye, it's not the first time monk tarried at the command of rosy lips, Gilbert," chinked the other, with a dig in the rib of his less robust relative which nearly unseated that worthy.

"How now, ye Abbey luthers grow reich!" he protested peevishly. When he had righted himself again, he queried,

"But the Abbot seemeth wroth. Is it the way of his to so rage as such a small disobedience?"

"Nay," answered the monk, "our father ever ruleth his anger; but for some reason, he will'd not the lady at Bradfield now, and Jocelin should have returned to the Abbey ere his highness, the Prince, came. But this delay, the unlooked-for coming hence of the lady, and the untimely arrival of the prince and queen-mother, hath sorely discomposed his lordship."

"What! the Prince and Queen at the Abbey? Zounds!" and old Gilbert straightened himself, involuntarily, in the saddle. "By the death of Saint John O'Pice, then we are really going to court!"

"Ere, older, an' a right grand sight it be, for our Abbas Demibus keepeth no bairns, and like unto some rich and mighty lord, to my mind, than the number of handfuls of sack-clothed brethren."

But their gossip was brought to an end by the arrival of the cavalcade at the gates of the Abbot's house, where the master caused to 'hole knock with "Amen-dale," and the monk entered and disappeared to their various quarters.

The Abbot and the rest of the party arrived at the Abbot's house. The master caused to 'hole knock with "Amen-dale," and the monk entered and disappeared to their various quarters.

"I must make excuse, master," said the Abbot, "for not receiving these three gentlemen, but indeed they are the King's."

His very heart yearned for the cheer and warmth of a home; the soothing touch of a woman's hand, and that pride and joy of possession which fills and thrills a father's heart as he watches his wife with a child upon her bosom. So intense was his gaze that Rohese felt and resented it. She turned upon him, knitting her white brows beneath its dusky hood. Jocelin moved by that frown, broke forth with suppressed passion:

"Nay, madam, frown not on a poor shaveling, who but seeketh to imprint thine image on his starved and empty heart!"

Surrounded by howling courtiers, the Abbot led his ward up the marble steps into the arched vestibule of Bradfield house. They crossed a great hall; it was eighty feet long, with three aisles, and far down the vista Rohese could catch a glimpse of a dais half curtained from the rest of the hall, where the Prince and Queen Eller sat with their lords and ladies about them, while music and laughter filled the air.

In the upper part of the hall there was a hurrying to and fro of richly dressed serfs, pages and gentlemen, and a few passing monks, pausing to look on the scene with wistful eyes. Along the walls on either side were brazen scences holding great waxen tapers, and the Abbot signed with a finger, wherein the pontifical ring blazed like a tiny sun, to an attendant, who took one from its socket, and went before them into the Abbot's private parlor; a small, but elegant room, hung with purple damask, embroidered with the Episcopalian insignia. Here the Abbot, laying aside cloak and cap, seated himself. First drawing a stool near his own chair for Rohese, Mary withdrew to the other side of the parlor, he began in a low voice,

"My daughter, it vexeth me sore that thou art come hither this day. Had Jocelin returned as I bade, I could have prevented thy coming."

"Nay, Father, I did but in courtesy beg that he wait, as I was desirous to come at once. Chide me not for an unimportant happening; what matters a few hours?"

"Undoubtedly, sayest thou?" The Abbot frowned and tugged at his beard. "By my signet ring, Lady Rohese, thou thinkest as light of disregarding the wishes of thy Suzerain as thy tercel woul'd of answering not a page's whistle." The sternness of his tone somewhat disconcerted Rohese, but she only sighed, and locked down upon her folded hands, as it to say, "I am an orphan maid; 'tis cruel to be unkind to such an one." Perhaps she conveyed this idea to Abbot Samson by that mysterious way women have of impressing men without the aid of speech.

"Be it as it may," he continued in a milder tone.

"Man propoesth and woman deeth as she will. 'Twas ever thus; one of the soft and gentle sex will wreath a kingdom and wonder if men smile not therat."

"Rohese, the Queen is here, and Prince John, too, with his dissolute followers. Thinkst thou Bradfield a fit place for a maid, so filled with rambunctious courtiers and pot-leachers?"

"Surely, my lord, her Majesty will give me protection, and place me among her ladies?"

"Jesu forbid, my poor lamb, that thou shouldst fall into such a warden," the Abbot murmured to himself.

"But it matters not now; thou art here, and the court is here, and we must entertain them with all due ceremony and patience—I must say patience; 'tis enjoined by our order. But I like not their visits," and the Abbot rose and paced the parlor for a few moments, a regal figure in his rich robes, far removed from the lowly monk who, travel stained, emaciated, naked of foot, and coarse-clad, lay in the Abbey prison.

"Yet come, come," he said finally; "thou needest rest and food. Wilt sup with me, child, in this parlor?" Rohese, pleading fatigue, declined, and he rang for a page.

"Conduct the Lady de Cokefield and her trewwoman to the gate chamber, and send proper refreshments thither," and mistress and maid, having received his lordship's benison, followed their sprightly young guide through narrow corridors up a stair, and finally came to a long, now chamber which fronted the gateway. Adjoining were sleeping rooms for Rohese and Mistress Mary, and here the page left them to arrange their belongings, which they found piled there. He soon returned, however, with a small pasty, some delicate tarts, and a great goblet of hot spiced wine, which he set forth, and with an impudent wink at Mistress Mary, and a low bow to Rohese, was soon in the corridor outside their door. But ere he went whistling away, he paused to say knowingly, with a nod toward the hall below them:

"His lordship, the Abbot, hath ordered this coridor door close barred."

CHAPTER X.

Stern as was the Abbot's reprimand, and keenly as Jocelin felt his displeasure, he entered into a penance of a ten days' fast of bread and water, and banishment from the Abbot's court, almost gladly; for, after all, rewards and punishments are from within, and the real punishment of the young monk consisted, not so much in remorse for his disobedience, but for the state of mind which prompted it.

The Abbot's rule was despotic. Held in absolute awe and reverence by all inferiors, he was obeyed unquestionably, and served in all humility, as a mighty spiritual ruler. As a temporal lord, his power was hardly less great; within the four crosses that bounded his wide domain, land and water were his; men, women and children his vassals, and mighty barons must uphold his standard, and obey his mandates, only second to the King's.

"I must make excuse, master," said the Abbot, "for not receiving these three gentlemen, but indeed they are the King's."

His very heart yearned for the cheer and warmth of a home; the soothing touch of a woman's hand, and that pride and joy of possession which fills and thrills a father's heart as he watches his wife with a child upon her bosom. So intense was his gaze that Rohese felt and resented it. She turned upon him, knitting her white brows beneath its dusky hood. Jocelin moved by that frown, broke forth with suppressed passion:

"Nay, madam, frown not on a poor shaveling, who but seeketh to imprint thine image on his starved and empty heart!"

Surrounded by howling courtiers, the Abbot led his ward up the marble steps into the arched vestibule of Bradfield house. They crossed a great hall; it was eighty feet long, with three aisles, and far down the vista Rohese could catch a glimpse of a dais half curtained from the rest of the hall, where the Prince and Queen Eller sat with their lords and ladies about them, while music and laughter filled the air.

In the upper part of the hall there was a hurrying to and fro of richly dressed serfs, pages and gentlemen, and a few passing monks, pausing to look on the scene with wistful eyes. Along the walls on either side were brazen scences holding great waxen tapers, and the Abbot signed with a finger, wherein the pontifical ring blazed like a tiny sun, to an attendant, who took one from its socket, and went before them into the Abbot's private parlor; a small, but elegant room, hung with purple damask, embroidered with the Episcopalian insignia. Here the Abbot, laying aside cloak and cap, seated himself. First drawing a stool near his own chair for Rohese, Mary withdrew to the other side of the parlor, he began in a low voice,

"My daughter, it vexeth me sore that thou art come hither this day. Had Jocelin returned as I bade, I could have prevented thy coming."

"Nay, Father, I did but in courtesy beg that he wait, as I was desirous to come at once. Chide me not for an unimportant happening; what matters a few hours?"

"Undoubtedly, sayest thou?" The Abbot frowned and tugged at his beard. "By my signet ring, Lady Rohese, thou thinkest as light of disregarding the wishes of thy Suzerain as thy tercel woul'd of answering not a page's whistle." The sternness of his tone somewhat disconcerted Rohese, but she only sighed, and locked down upon her folded hands, as it to say, "I am an orphan maid; 'tis cruel to be unkind to such an one." Perhaps she conveyed this idea to Abbot Samson by that mysterious way women have of impressing men without the aid of speech.

"Be it as it may," he continued in a milder tone.

"Man propoesth and woman deeth as she will. 'Twas ever thus; one of the soft and gentle sex will wreath a kingdom and wonder if men smile not therat."

"Rohese, the Queen is here, and Prince John, too, with his dissolute followers. Thinkst thou Bradfield a fit place for a maid, so filled with rambunctious courtiers and pot-leachers?"

"Surely, my lord, her Majesty will give me protection, and place me among her ladies?"

"Jesu forbid, my poor lamb, that thou shouldst fall into such a warden," the Abbot murmured to himself.

"But it matters not now; thou art here, and the court is here, and we must entertain them with all due ceremony and patience—I must say patience; 'tis enjoined by our order. But I like not their visits," and the Abbot rose and paced the parlor for a few moments, a regal figure in his rich robes, far removed from the lowly monk who, travel stained, emaciated, naked of foot, and coarse-clad, lay in the Abbey prison.

"Yet come, come," he said finally; "thou needest rest and food. Wilt sup with me, child, in this parlor?" Rohese, pleading fatigue, declined, and he rang for a page.

"Conduct the Lady de Cokefield and her trewwoman to the gate chamber, and send proper refreshments thither," and mistress and maid, having received his lordship's benison, followed their sprightly young guide through narrow corridors up a stair, and finally came to a long, now chamber which fronted the gateway. Adjoining were sleeping rooms for Rohese and Mistress Mary, and here the page left them to arrange their belongings, which they found piled there. He soon returned, however, with a small pasty, some delicate tarts, and a great goblet of hot spiced wine, which he set forth, and with an impudent wink at Mistress Mary, and a low bow to Rohese, was soon in the corridor outside their door. But ere he went whistling away, he paused to say knowingly, with a nod toward the hall below them:

"His lordship, the Abbot, hath ordered this coridor door close barred."

CHAPTER X.

Stern as was the Abbot's reprimand, and keenly as Jocelin felt his displeasure, he entered into a penance of a ten days' fast of bread and water, and banishment from the Abbot's court, almost gladly; for, after all, rewards and punishments are from within, and the real punishment of the young monk consisted, not so much in remorse for his disobedience, but for the state of mind which prompted it.

The Abbot's rule was despotic. Held in absolute awe and reverence by all inferiors, he was obeyed unquestionably, and served in all humility, as a mighty spiritual ruler. As a temporal lord, his power was hardly less great; within the four crosses that bounded his wide domain, land and water were his; men, women and children his vassals, and mighty barons must uphold his standard, and obey his mandates, only second to the King's.

"I must make excuse, master," said the Abbot, "for not receiving these three gentlemen, but indeed they are the King's."

His very heart yearned for the cheer and warmth of a home; the soothing touch of a woman's hand, and that pride and joy of possession which fills and thrills a father's heart as he watches his wife with a child upon her bosom. So intense was his gaze that Rohese felt and resented it. She turned upon him, knitting her white brows beneath its dusky hood. Jocelin moved by that frown, broke forth with suppressed passion:

"Nay, madam, frown not on a poor shaveling, who but seeketh to imprint thine image on his starved and empty heart!"

Surrounded by howling courtiers, the Abbot led his ward up the marble steps into the arched vestibule of Bradfield house. They crossed a great hall; it was eighty feet long, with three aisles, and far down the vista Rohese could catch a glimpse of a dais half curtained from the rest of the hall, where the Prince and Queen Eller sat with their lords and ladies about them, while music and laughter filled the air.

In the upper part of the hall there was a hurrying to and fro of richly dressed serfs, pages and gentlemen, and a few passing monks, pausing to look on the scene with wistful eyes. Along the walls on either side were brazen scences holding great waxen tapers, and the Abbot signed with a finger, wherein the pontifical ring blazed like a tiny sun, to an attendant, who took one from its socket, and went before them into the Abbot's private parlor; a small, but elegant room, hung with purple damask, embroidered with the Episcopalian insignia. Here the Abbot, laying aside cloak and cap, seated himself. First drawing a stool near his own chair for Rohese, Mary withdrew to the other side of the parlor, he began in a low voice,

"My daughter, it vexeth me sore that thou art come hither this day. Had Jocelin returned as I bade, I could have prevented thy coming."

"Nay, Father, I did but in courtesy beg that he wait, as I was desirous to come at once. Chide me not for an unimportant happening; what matters a few hours?"

"Undoubtedly, sayest thou?" The Abbot frowned and tugged at his beard. "By my signet ring, Lady Rohese, thou thinkest as light of disregarding the wishes of thy Suzerain as thy tercel woul'd of answering not a page's whistle." The sternness of his tone somewhat disconcerted Rohese, but she only sighed, and locked down upon her folded hands, as it to say, "I am an orphan maid; 'tis cruel to be unkind to such an one." Perhaps she conveyed this idea to Abbot Samson by that mysterious way women have of impressing men without the aid of speech.

"Be it as it may," he continued in a milder tone.

"Man propoesth and woman deeth as she will. 'Twas ever thus; one of the soft and gentle sex will wreath a kingdom and wonder if men smile not therat."

"Rohese, the Queen is here, and Prince John, too, with his dissolute followers. Thinkst thou Bradfield a fit place for a maid, so filled with rambunctious courtiers and pot-leachers?"

"Surely, my lord, her Majesty will give me protection, and place me among her ladies?"

"Jesu forbid, my poor lamb, that thou shouldst fall into such a warden," the Abbot murmured to himself.

"But it matters not now; thou art here, and the court is here, and we must entertain them with all due ceremony and patience—I must say patience; 'tis enjoined by our order. But I like not their visits," and the Abbot rose and paced the parlor for a few moments, a regal figure in his rich robes, far removed from the lowly monk who, travel stained, emaciated, naked of foot, and coarse-clad, lay in the Abbey prison.

"Yet come, come," he said finally; "thou needest rest and food. Wilt sup with me, child, in this parlor?" Rohese, pleading fatigue, declined, and he rang for a page.

"Conduct the Lady de Cokefield and her trewwoman to the gate chamber, and send proper refreshments thither," and mistress and maid, having received his lordship's benison, followed their sprightly young guide through narrow corridors up a stair, and finally came to a long, now chamber which fronted the gateway. Adjoining were sleeping rooms for Rohese and Mistress Mary, and here the page left them to arrange their belongings, which they found piled there. He soon returned, however, with a small pasty, some delicate tarts, and a great goblet of hot spiced wine, which he set forth, and with an impudent wink at Mistress Mary, and a low bow to Rohese, was soon in the corridor outside their door. But ere he went whistling away, he paused to say knowingly, with a nod toward the hall below them:

"His lordship, the Abbot, hath ordered this coridor door close barred."

CHAPTER X.

Stern as was the Abbot's reprimand, and keenly as Jocelin felt his displeasure, he entered into a penance of a ten days' fast of bread and water, and banishment from the Abbot's court, almost gladly; for, after all, rewards and punishments are from within, and the real punishment of the young monk consisted, not so much in remorse for his disobedience, but for the state of mind which prompted it.

The Abbot's rule was despotic. Held in absolute awe and reverence by all inferiors, he was obeyed unquestionably, and served in all humility, as a mighty spiritual ruler. As a temporal lord, his power was hardly less great; within the four crosses that bounded his wide domain, land and water were his; men, women and children his vassals, and mighty barons must uphold his standard, and obey his mandates, only second to the King's.

"I must make excuse, master," said the Abbot, "for not receiving these three gentlemen, but indeed they are the King's."

His very heart yearned for the cheer and warmth of a home; the soothing touch of a woman's hand, and that pride and joy of possession which fills and thrills a father's heart as he watches his wife with a child upon her bosom. So intense was his gaze that Rohese felt and resented it. She turned upon him, knitting her white brows beneath its dusky hood. Jocelin moved by that frown, broke forth with suppressed passion:

"Nay, madam, frown not on a poor shaveling, who but seeketh to imprint thine image on his starved and empty heart!"

Surrounded by howling courtiers, the Abbot led his ward up the marble steps into the arched vestibule of Bradfield house. They crossed a great hall; it was eighty feet long, with three aisles, and far down the vista Rohese could catch a glimpse of a dais half curtained from the rest of the hall, where the Prince and Queen Eller sat with their lords and ladies about them, while music and laughter filled the air.

In the upper part of the hall there was a hurrying to and fro of richly dressed serfs, pages and gentlemen, and a few passing monks, pausing to look on the scene with wistful eyes. Along the walls on either side were brazen scences holding great waxen tapers, and the Abbot signed with a finger, wherein the pontifical ring blazed like a tiny sun, to an attendant, who took one from its socket, and went before them into the Abbot's private parlor; a small, but elegant room, hung with purple damask, embroidered with the Episcopalian insignia. Here the Abbot, laying aside cloak and cap, seated himself. First drawing a stool near his own chair for Rohese, Mary withdrew to the other side of the parlor, he began in a low voice,

"My daughter, it vexeth me sore that thou art come hither this day. Had Jocelin returned as I bade, I could have prevented thy coming."

"Nay, Father, I did but in courtesy beg that he wait, as I was desirous to come at once. Chide me not for an unimportant happening; what matters a few hours?"

"Undoubtedly, sayest thou?" The Abbot frowned and tugged at his beard. "By my signet ring, Lady Rohese, thou thinkest as light of disregarding the wishes of thy Suzerain as thy tercel woul'd of answering not a page's whistle." The sternness of his tone somewhat disconcerted Rohese, but she only sighed, and locked down upon her folded hands, as it to say, "I am an orphan maid; 'tis cruel to be unkind to such an one." Perhaps she conveyed this idea to Abbot Samson by that mysterious way women have of impressing men without the aid of speech.

"Be it as it may," he continued in a milder tone.

"Man propoesth and woman deeth as she will. 'Twas ever thus; one of the soft and gentle sex will wreath a kingdom and wonder if men smile not therat."

"Rohese, the Queen is here, and Prince John, too, with his dissolute followers. Thinkst thou Bradfield a fit place for a maid, so filled with rambunctious courtiers and pot-leachers?"

"Surely, my lord, her Majesty will give me protection, and place me among her ladies?"

"Jesu forbid, my poor lamb, that thou shouldst fall into such a warden," the Abbot murmured to himself.

"But it matters not now; thou art here, and the court is here, and we must entertain them with all due ceremony and patience—I must say patience; 'tis enjoined by our order. But I like not their visits," and the Abbot rose and paced the parlor for a few moments, a regal figure in his rich robes, far removed from the lowly monk who, travel stained, emaciated, naked of foot, and coarse-clad, lay in the Abbey prison.

"Yet come, come," he said finally; "thou needest rest and food. Wilt sup with me, child, in this parlor?" Rohese, pleading fatigue, declined, and he rang for a page.

"Conduct the Lady de Cokefield and her trewwoman to the gate chamber, and send proper refreshments thither," and mistress and maid, having received his lordship's benison, followed their sprightly young guide through narrow corridors up a stair, and finally came to a long, now chamber which fronted the gateway. Adjoining were sleeping rooms for Rohese and Mistress Mary, and here the page left them to arrange their belongings, which they found piled there. He soon returned, however, with a small pasty, some delicate tarts, and a great goblet of hot spiced wine, which he set forth, and with an impudent wink at Mistress Mary, and a low bow to Rohese, was soon in the corridor outside their door. But ere he went whistling away, he paused to say knowingly, with a nod toward the hall below them:

"His lordship, the Abbot, hath ordered this coridor door close barred."

What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County

HOARDS

Walter Smith, Ainslie, spent Sunday evening with Williams.

Mrs. Clayton Chambers and wife and Glassie spent the week end with friends at West Huntingdon.

Mrs. Arthur Sharpe and Miss Grace, two daughters of Mrs. Kebbi Sharpe, Stirlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Clegg, Myles, Mr. George G. Gough and Miss Sharpe, Frankford, were guests of Fred Jeffs on Sunday.

Mrs. Clayton Chambers and Gladys, two daughters of Mrs. Kebbi Sharpe, Stirlin.

A number of people from here attended the opening of the Canadian Club in Campbellford.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Price, Campbellford, Mr. and Mrs. Scott on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thompson, their sister, from Badley, Upper Lake, N.Y., were at the home of Mrs. A. J. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thompson Murray, Mr. and Mrs. son of his daughter, Mrs. Thompson.

Misses Alice and Jessie Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer were guests of Mr. and Mrs. McTavish, Rev.

Mr. and Mrs. Agnes Myles, Percy McTavish, spent Wednesday with her son, Mr. Frank Spencer.

A number of people from here attended the annual lawn social on Friday evening and all report a good time.

WEST HUNTINGDON

Mrs. Sarah Fargy spent Monday at Belleville as a guest of Mrs. Ed. Bowen.

The open meeting of the W. M. S. on Thursday was a decided success.

The address given by Rev. and Mrs. G. B. Simmons was certainly interesting.

The money collection amounted to \$9.20.

Mr. C. S. Reddick is conducting a missionary campaign in the Belleville district. Mr. Smith of Albert College, was making his work here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Simmons spent Wednesday at W. H. Wilson's.

Mr. Adams motored to Kingston on Saturday.

New township Sunday School Convention will be held at the Methodist Church here on Wednesday Sept. 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Toronto, will address both sessions, afternoon and evening.

MENIE

C. U. Clancy drove to Belleville on Saturday last.

James Stewart spent Monday afternoon in Belleville.

Mr. John Russell is visiting his daughter Mrs. Mrs. Parks.

Messrs. Hunter and Stewart have won some 1st prizes at Toronto Fair.

A great many from around here are attending the Toronto Fair.

Jas. S. Williams and wife were down to Naperville for the opening of the new Armories last Thursday.

Mrs. Mac Williams spent last week with friends in the North country.

Edward and Irene Clancy spent the week end and Labor Day in Frankford.

Dr. Milner, wife and son, of Naperville, arrived up to J. S. Williams on Saturday afternoon.

Wilmotonghly Sharpe spent Sunday evening at the home of W. Garrison.

SINE

Mrs. Denike and Mrs. Green are visiting friends in Trenton.

James Warren had the misfortune to lose one of his best cows on Sunday.

Miss Irene Sime was the guest of Mrs. Mowat Denike one day last week.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the meeting at Ivanhoe on Sunday.

Misses Laura Waller and Ethel Martin also Mr. Seymour Waller were the guests of Mr. Arthur Wood on Sunday.

Mr. Horace Wright and his bride are visiting at W. H. Waller's.

Mrs. Maude Bailey is visiting her sisters in Toronto.

Mr. Claude Tucker returned home with his bride on Monday.

Miss Lucile Chambers was the guest of Miss Leo Denike on Sunday.

Messrs. Ed. Yaxley and Jack Allison left on Monday for Barriefield.

Bogie Rumour says another wedding in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. McMullen visited friends at Fuller on Sunday.

Miss Gladys Tucker is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. H. Vandervoort, of Trenton.

RIVER VALLEY

Miss Esther Richardson returned home from her visit in Madoc on Wednesday last.

Wm. A. White and son, of Smithfield, drove through here with a load of Burbank Plums. They certainly had a lovely sample of real large ones and report an abundance of fruit throughout that district.

Some young people from here took in the Garden Party at Mt. Carmel, Friday night and enjoyed themselves very much.

Quite a number were present at 8.8 and church Sunday after having a rest for two successive Sundays. Mr. Torrelli presided after S. S. was over.

Mrs. M. Vandervoort left for Toronto Friday where she will be taking in the Fall Exhibition and visiting among friends and relatives.

Miss L. Bouton was the guest of Mrs. J. Donohue on Tuesday.

The River Valley Women's Institute which met at the home of Mrs. Win. Bush last Thursday afternoon, Sept. 2nd, was very largely attended, a membership of about twenty being present.

The Chatterton Branch was represented by an attendance of twenty two. They also furnished a splendid program which was greatly appreciated by all.

FRANKFORD

C. Wensley, of Campbellford, was in town on Tuesday.

A monument was erected to the memory of Rev. Father O'Farrell in the R. C. Cemetery on Tuesday.

Our public and high schools opened on Wednesday Sept. 1st, with the same staff of teachers, namely Mr. J. M. Bell, Miss L. Sime, Miss A. Cudl and Miss E. Alexander.

Mrs. D. Ketcheson and Mrs. E. Moynes left on Thursday morning to attend the Toronto Exhibition.

Mrs. Ferguson is visiting her sister Mrs. Dan Frost and other friends in and around town.

Quite a number from here took in the Wooler fair. The day being fine there was a large crowd present.

Many from town took in the Exhibition Labrador.

On Friday afternoon and evening Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Simmons returned from China. From Hong Kong, China, lectured and displayed a very large collection of curios from China on the lawn of Mr. Miller. Both Mr. and Mrs. Simmons were dressed in the beautiful silk robes of the Chinese and beautifully embroidered.

After the lecture they were invited to the dining room and a lunch was served, the tea being served in dainty cups and saucers that Mr. and Mrs. Simmons brought with them.

Dave Benedict and wife, of Rawdon, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benedict on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morden have moved in the house vacated by Mr. McCauley.

Jas. Sharp and daughter, of Oswego, are visiting his sister Mrs. W. Vandervoort and other relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison have moved to town from Trenton.

Miss Zoe Potter, of New York, is spending her holidays with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Potter.

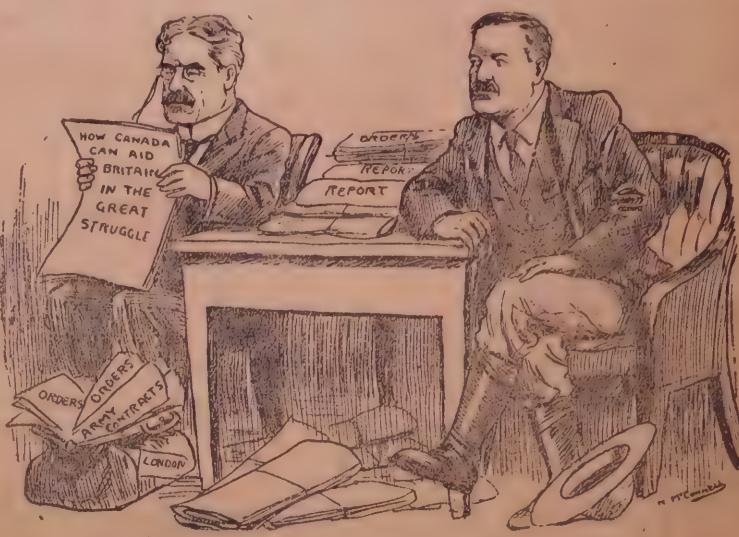
The Misses Alice Windover and Fern Ford left to attend the Belleville High School where they are studying for their 1st class certificates.

A base ball game was played between Belleville and Frankford on Monday afternoon. The game was 9-7 in favor of Belleville.

MINTO

Mrs. Murray and daughter Jennie, are visiting in Madoc this week.

ANXIOUS TO HEAR IT SIR ROBERT



The message from the Mother country to Canada

E. J. PODD

Piano and Organ Tuner

AGENT FOR—

Karn and Morris

Pianos and Organs

Dominion Pianos

Wills & Co.'s.

Pianos and Player Pianos

Raymond Sewing Machines

STIRLING, ONTARIO

HALT!

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks

Suit Cases and Club Bags

Go-Carts and Wagons

Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.

Team and Single Harness

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. Mc KEE

MANUFACTURER

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

FOR SALE BY

J. T. BELSHAW & SON

Phone 61 STIRLING, ONT

Horse For Sale

Good large Bay farm horse, weight 1350 lbs. Age 8 years, sound in limb and body. Price \$100.

E. J. Podd, Stirling.

Subscribe for the Leader

STERLING HALL—ELLIOTT'S Special Summer Sale

Special buying arrangements have made it possible to offer our customers a number of very special items at exceptionally low prices and we wish to have all our friends take advantage of the same while they are in stock.

Men's Black Hose, 10c. per pair

Good quality Men's black, half and half Hose, well finished, good black color, in sizes 9½, 10, 10½ and 11. During this sale.....**10c** per pair

12 Qt. Granite Preserving Kettles

Standard extra deep Enamel ware, 12 qt. Preserving Kettle with strong handle and good quality ware. During the sale.....**25c** each

Extra Special in Envelopes

Finest quality white envelope of extra heavy material in packages of 25. During the sale **5c** pkg.

Print Coverall Aprons, 49c

This apron made from first quality print, in assorted patterns. It is a big roomy garment and stocked in all the different sizes. During the sale we are offering this to you at.....**49c**

1 Lb. Petrolatum, 10c

Extra Fine Jar containing 1 lb. of pure Petrolatum in handy preserving jar. During the Sale.....**10c** per jar

Special 5c. Writing Pads

Mammoth note size pad containing 90 leaves either ruled or plain. Fine sample quality paper regular 10c. value. During the Sale.....**5c.** Each

Special 10c. Whisk

We have arranged a special value in Whisks which we offer you at 10c. each. This whisk is 11 inches long with ebonized handle, made from good quality corn, well stocked. Remember during the sale only.....**10c.** each

3 Cakes Toilet Soap, for 10c

During the course of the Sale we will place on the Counters a limited quantity of the favorable and well known Buttermilk and Glycerine Soap at the rate of 3 cakes for.....**10c**

Post Cards, 5 for 5c

Local Post Cards with the name of our own town printed on them in assorted designs and styles. During the Sale 5 for.....**5c**

Extra Fine Talcum Powder, 10c. per Tin

During the Sale we will offer the celebrated Lilas de France Talcum Powder in especially attractive screw top boxes for.....**10c.** per Tin

Granite Dippers

Extra deep, seamless with strong handles, during the sale.....**15c.** each

Bar Pins, 25c each

Extra special value in assorted bar pins, made from extra special designs and all good wearing material. We will be glad to have you compare these, when we know that you cannot duplicate them at the price. During the sale.....**25c.** each

Fillmore Shears

Pointed shaped, in sizes 6-7-8 and 9. During the sale.....**15c.**

Frying Pans for 10c

We are fortunate in securing a limited quantity of these Frying Pans so that we can put them on sale at 10c. each. They are made out of first quality Gun metal with cold handles and cannot be duplicated at any price. Each.....**10c.**

Granite Cups, 2 for 15c

Seamless, extra deep Granite Cups. During the sale. 2 for.....**15c**

Special Price on Fly Catchers

A limited quantity of the new cone shaped Fly Catchers will be placed on sale to introduce them at the price of 2 for 5c. These are regularly offered at 5c. each and consequently our customers should appreciate their value. Remember during the sale. 2 for.....**5c**

Handy Nickel Plated Hammers, 10c

Special 12 oz. nickel plated, steel finished hammer, excellent good handle. During the sale.....**10c**

Bead Necklaces, 15c

This is an extra special value in three string Bead Necklaces with strong fasteners, each in box. During the sale.....**15c.** each

Patriotic Brooches, 15c.

Handsome Enamel Brooches with strong clasps, with appropriate souvenir emblems. During the sale.....**15c.** each

Granite Pie Plates, 2 for 15c.

During the sale we are offering you this regular standard 9 in. first quality granite pie plate. 2 for.....**15c.**

Crab Apple Soap, 5c.

For the length of the sale we offer you this specially selected Crab Apple Soap to introduce, at the rate of **5c.** per cake. No more than three cakes sold to a customer.

Remember all of these goods are in stock now. On account of the Exceptional Values we cannot guarantee stock for all, so it is a case of "First Come, First Served"

R. A. ELLIOTT
STIRLING ONTARIO

Space permits us to list only a limited number of lines. You will find extra special values in every department throughout the store.

THE STIRLING LEADER

Stirling Agricultural Society's Annual Fall Fair—September 21st and 22nd

VOL. II, NO. 2

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX
The Store of Quality

Fall Millinery Opening
This Week

Friday and Saturday,
Sept. 17th and 18th.

We beg to announce our Fall Millinery Opening to be held on above dates. We will have on display for your inspection all that is new and up-to-date in Stylish Millinery for present Season.

We Extend to all a Cordial Invitation to be Present.

Northway Garments

For Ladies' Misses and Children.

Our Showing this Season is large and we guarantee the Values, Styles and Materials. The best yet. Ask to see them.

Northway Garments are considered the best money can buy. Never go out of shape. Why not have the best? They do not cost one cent more.

Headquarters for Fruit

No. 1 Crawford Peaches Very Cheap—Get Our Prices.

Plums, Pears, Apples, Etc., at Lowest Market Prices.

TOMATOES—Smooth Ripe Stock—40c. Bus.

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE PHONE 43 GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED FOR BEST PRICES

COOK AND FOX

Where Quality Reigns

**Lengthy Arguments
Are Unnecessary**

to prove that Kingston's Bread has an appetizing taste and a richness of flavour not found in cheap bread. Discriminating housewives who want the best in quality and service order

KINGSTON'S BREAD

Matters pertaining to taste and nutrition cannot be settled by bold announcements or newspaper talk. Your best plan is to see for yourself the difference between ordinary bread and Kingston's Bread through tasting our varieties.

10 Cents a Large Loaf

GEO. H. KINGSTON, PHONE 19
STIRLING, - ONT.
The Home of Machine Made Bread

**UNION
BANK
OF CANADA**

With Cash in the Bank
You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have made a good start towards financial independence.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Branch also at Spring Brook.

Sidney Township Rural School Fair, 1915
HELD AT

Wallbridge Sept. 10th.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS

FARM CROPS

Class A—Banner Oats

Sec. 1—1 Robt. Gilbert, 2 Avondale; 2 Roger Goudge 20, 3 Evelyn Hogle 4, 4 Geo. Ketcheson 13, 5 Leslie Holmes 13, 6 Clinton Eggleton 7.

Sec. 2—1 Vernon Bush 10, 2 Claude Dafoe 10, 3 Roger Goudge 20, 4 Harry Waite 7, 5 Gordon Benedict 23, 6 Lee Holden 12.

Sec. 3—1 Harry Sine 20, 2 Leslie Holmes 13, 3 Claude Dafoe 10, 4 Evelyn Angie 4, 5 Burton Bennett 4, 6 Vernon Bush 10.

Class B—Barley (O.A.C. 21)

Sec. 1—1 Howard Dafoe 12, 2 Fred Wannamaker 17, 3 Roy Pope 23, 4 Philip Bonisteel 4, 5 Geo. Tucker 23.

Sec. 2—1 Howard Dafoe 12, 2 Fred Wannamaker 17, 3 Geo. Tucker 23.

Sec. 3—1 Howard Dafoe 12, 2 Fred Wannamaker 17, 3 Philip Bonisteel 4.

Class C—Ensilage Corn (Bailey Dent)

Sec. 1—1 Geo. Burkitt 10, 2 Hazel Denyes, 2 Avondale, 3 Keith Bush 10, 4 Gerald Hall 2 Bayside, 5 Emory Demill 12, 6 Glencoe Hogle 2 Bayside.

Sec. 2—1 Gerald Hall 2 Bayside, 2 Glenroe Hogle 2 Bayside, 3 Ralph Ketcheson 13, 4 Hazel Denyes 2 Avondale, 5 Blake Hearns 10, 6 Keith Bush 10.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Class A—Sweet Corn (Golden Bantum)

Sec. 1—1 G. Ghent, 2 Bayside; 2 K Smith, 20, W. Wallace, 22, Harry Lott 7, H. Scott 17, M. Latondras, 20.

Sec. 2—1 M. Jeffrey, 2 Bayside; G Hamblin 20, G Ghent, 2 Bayside; B Lott, 2 Bayside; F Gillett, 2 Bayside.

Class B—Potatoes (Wonderful)

Sec. 1—1 B Ketcheson 13, C Burkitt 10, N Harry, 2 Bayside; H Smith 22, H Denyes, 2 Avondale; H Sine 20.

Sec. 2—1 F Ketcheson 13, H Lott 7, I Blanchard, 2 Avondale; C Baragar 19, R Jeffrey, 2 Bayside; Emory Demill 12.

Class C—Asters

1 S. S. 2 Bayside; S. S. 10, S. S. 4, S. S. 22, S. S. 13, S. S. 19.

Class D—Fruit Collection

1 S. S. 10, S. S. 17, S. S. 19, S. S. 20, S. S. 12.

Class E—Garden Vegetables

1 S. S. 12, S. S. 7, S. S. 13, S. S. 2 Avondale; S. S. 17, S. S. 22.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Class A—Patching

1 R Carlisle 22, M McCready, 2 Avondale; F McCready, 2 Avondale; C Hawkins 23, F Ketcheson 13, R Dafoe 12.

Class B—Darning

1 R Carlisle 22.

Class C—Cooking

Sec. 1—1 M Lloyd 23, R Armstrong 22, A Abbott 22, V Armstrong 17, G McIntosh 19, F Hearns 17.

Sec. 2—1 M Lloyd 23, P Bonisteel 4, V Bush 10, W Wallace 22, E Hogle 4 G McIntosh 19.

ART

Class A—Painting

2 S. S. 12, 3 S. S. 7, 4 S. S. 22.

Class B—Drawing

2 S. S. 22.

Class C—Penmanship

2 S. S. 12, 3 S. S. 13, 4 S. S. 22.

LIVE STOCK

Class C—Poultry

2 E Jones 20, S. E Brown 20.

NATURE STUDY

Class B—Weed Seeds

3 S. S. 20.

Class C—Insect Collection

2 S. S. 20.

Class D—Plant Diseases

1 S. S. 22.

MANUAL TRAINING

Sec. 1—1 A Sine 20, G Armstrong 22, B Armstrong 22, H Bleeker 10, C Dafoe 10.

Sec. 2—1 H Lott 7, R Armstrong 22, Claude Dafoe 10, C Eggleton 7.

Sec. 3—1 S McIntosh 19, H Bleeker 10.

SPECIALS

Whitting

1 R Armstrong 22, G Waite 7, C Eggleton 7, Clinton Eggleton 7, E Richardson 19.

Spelling

1 C Hall, 2 Bayside; R Howard 17, M Armstrong 10, A Abbott 22, N Bell 23, K Smith 20.

THURLOW

FARM CROPS

Class A—Banner Oats

Sec. 1—1 L Kent 20, R Rose 15, W Buskard 20.

Class C—Ensilage Corn

Sec. 1—1 H McMullen 15.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Class A—Sweet Corn

Sec. 1—1 L Carman 20, S Marshall 16, B McMullen 15, E McMullen 15, O Clapier 15.

Sec. 2—3 M Brown 20.

Class B—Potatoes

Sec. 1—1 G Spencer 15, E Rose 15, B McMullen 15, G Lott 15.

Class E—Vegetables

1 S. S. 20.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Class A—Patchwork

1 L Carman 20.

Class B—Darning

1 E Bone 20, E Jones 20, E Brown 30, K Beare 20.

Class C—Cooking

Sec. 1—2 V Connor 20.

Sec. 2—2 E Bone 20, E F Jones 20.

ART

Class A—Painting

1 S. S. 20.

Class B—Drawing

1 S. S. 20.

Class C—Penmanship

1 S. S. 20.

LIVE STOCK

Class C—Poultry

2 E Jones 20, S. E Brown 20.

NATURE STUDY

Class B—Weed Seeds

3 S. S. 20.

Class C—Insect Collection

2 S. S. 20.

MANUAL TRAINING

Sec. 1—6 W Logan 20.

Sec. 2—3 W Buskard 20.

SPECIALS

Whitting

4 W Buskard 20.

Spelling

1 E Brown 20, 2 K Beare 20.

How Dead Soldiers are Identified

Each of the armies in this great war, has a system that enables it to identify the dead.

The Russian soldier wears a numbered badge; the French soldier has an identification card stitched into his tunic; the German soldier has a little metal disk that bears his name; the British soldier has an aluminium disk, with identification marks and church affiliations; the Japanese soldier has three disks, all alike, one round his neck, another in his belt, and another in his boot; and the Austrian soldier has a gun-metal badge, with his name on a tiny parchment leaf within.

The Turk is the only soldier so lightly valued that he carries no badge. Identification is evidently regarded as unnecessary in his case.—Ex.

SURROGATE COURT

Estate of Elizabeth L Embury, late of the Township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, deceased. Letters of Administration with the Will annexed granted to Henrietta E. Long, Administratrix.

D. E. K. STEWART,
Solicitor for Administratrix.

Estate of James Grawley, late of the Township of Marmora in the County of Hastings, deceased. Letters of Administration granted to William Grawley, Administrator.

D. E. K. STEWART,
Solicitor for Administrator.

Bomb-Proofing Morgan's

Glass Dome of New York Office Has Now An Iron Lattice

To guard against bomb throwers, contractors, under the glare of arc lamps, covered the glass dome of the Morgan building with iron lattice work. In order that the work would not attract undue attention it was not started until after sundown and when most people in the financial district had left for the day.

A detective, it was also learned, has been on guard for weeks on the roof of the building and other detectives have been placed at windows in adjoining buildings overlooking the Morgan building to prevent anybody from throwing missiles through the dome.

Ever since J. P. Morgan was shot by a cracker the Morgan building has been well guarded by detectives.

Classifying Him

"I want a pair of socks for my husband," announced the determined-looking lady.

"Yes'm," replied the assistant; "what number please?"

The shopkeeper glared at him.

"I don't know that it's any of your business," she said, "but he is Number Three."

• • •

No Cotton Wrappers On Prisoners' Gifts

A semi-official note from the War Office recalls to the public that this department recently advised persons who send parcels to prisoners of war in Germany to pack the objects in cotton, for the purpose of better protection. The public is now advised not to use cotton clothes in this manner, but to wrap the parcels in paper. This action presumably was taken on account of the reported scarcity of cotton in Germany.

Image of the Bank of Montreal building

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. NEEDHAM, Esq., President.

J. B. Atwell, Esq.

Dr. William Macmillan,

Hon. John Mackay,

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hooper, Esq.

C. B. Gordon, Esq.

D. Forbes Ayres, Esq.

Wm. McMaster, Esq.

Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

Capital Paid up \$16,000,000.

Rent 16,000,000.

Undivided Profits 1,252,864.

Total Assets (April, 1915) 289,562,678.

Savings Department

Deposits of \$1,00 and upward received

and interest allowed at highest current rates. Savings Department accounts given special attention.

T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.

Branch also at Spring Brook.

If Your Food
Ferments or Disagrees
Just Read This!

Thousands of broken-down, debilitated dyspeptics have recently been given back their health. A month ago these despairing folks would have scorned the suggestion that anything could help them. Their terrible condition was chronic, and appeared beyond the reach of medicine.

These happy people don't proclaim it was a miracle that endowed them with a new lease of life—it was simply their common sense in selecting a tried and proven medicine, one specially adapted to their particular ailment.

All these splendid cures were effected by Dr. Hamilton's Pills which beyond all question have a strange power to restore a weak or ailing stomach.

If your stomach is tired and over-worked try Dr. Hamilton's Pills which note the prompt improvement. Pain before or after eating will disappear. You'll no longer have that nauseous, gassy, bad tasting sensation. You'll get a real vigorous appetite and digest what you eat. Lots of well digested food is bound to increase your strength, to make you brighter and more ambitious. In a week you'll feel like a different person, in a month you'll be permanently restored.

For folks who are out of sorts, not feeling just up to the scratch, perhaps bothered with headaches or constipation, to them Dr. Hamilton's Pills will prove a boon.

"According to Hoyle."

The first author of books dealing with card games was Edmund Hoyle, who died in London, aged ninety-seven, in 1770. His treatise on whist, piquet and other games are still authorities, and "According to Hoyle" has become a proverb.

Hoyle has been called the inventor of whist, which is an error, although he was the first to popularize the game and place it on a scientific and exact footing.

Hoyle was a lawyer by profession, but he derived a good income from his books. For his treatise on whist he received \$5,000, and the work was so popular that it ran through five editions the first year, besides many pirated editions. Hoyle gave instructions in whist to parties of ladies and gentlemen, charging each \$5 per lesson. For some years he held an official court position in Ireland, which paid him \$3,000 per year. Hoyle's book on whist was first published in 1743.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

BABEL OF TONGUES.

The World's Languages Now and What May be in the Future.

How many men, if asked how many languages there are in the world, could give anything like an accurate answer? The average man's knowledge of ability to speak languages rarely exceeds two besides his native tongue.

It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that there are over 4,000 languages spoken by mankind, while the number of dialects exceeds this. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahuas are broken up into some 700 dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo, and in Australia there is no classifying the complexities. Let us assume that fifty dialects, on an average, belong to each language, and we have the colossal total of 200,000 linguistic abilities.

A century hence, the probability is that there will only be four languages of importance in the world. Central Europe may produce a newer and more straightforward German language. Imperial English may reign alone over the North American continent, while a more business-like Spanish will be used in South American States. Then Russia may take up some more rich Slavonic dialect, which will blend the races of Eastern Europe and Central Asia into a harmonious federation. So that in future these four languages will enter into what may be a never-ending competition.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

A Troublesome Cargo.

"An elephant's shoulder is never still" is a Hindu saying with reference to the restlessness of the animal. An Englishman tells how the elephant's passion for moving about once came near wrecking a ship.

A number of elephants were taken on board a vessel at Calcutta, and the steamer went down the Hugli river. At night it anchored off Sanger point. The sea was as still as oil, but the ship rolled so much that she was in danger of going over. The elephants had found that by swaying to and fro together they could produce a pleasant rocking motion. As the ship had no other cargo and rode light the captain was much frightened. The masts, or keepers, were hurried down into the hold, and each one, seated on his own beast, made him "break step," but they had to stay there for a long time.

Better paint the pantry shelves with white enamel. It is cleaner and more lasting than paper, and it is very attractive.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Acne, Catarrh, Pimples,
Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin
Disease, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
Call or send history for free advice. Medicine
furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and 2 to 6 p.m., Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
15 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Things You Ought
To Know

Pittsburgh Hebrew Institute is erecting headquarters building to cost \$100,000.

Duchess of Manchester will build a hospital in London to cost \$1,000,000. Chicago averages 2,000,000 telephone calls a day.

New York's statistical pay roll for 1915 calls for \$108,000,000.

London in 1914 had 5,410 fires.

Buffalo is to have a new Labor Temple.

More than 250,000 seals are yearly killed off Newfoundland coasts.

An electric fire alarm siren invented by a Denver man has been heard 11 miles.

A seedless tomato of large size has been bred by an amateur horticulturist in California.

Coffins are being made of paper in France, cheapness and lightness being their advantage.

The vast forest areas of Russia in Europe will cover nearly 500,000,000 acres, or 38 per cent. of the entire area of the country, are aptly termed "Wooden Russia."

The total number of visitors to the Panama Pacific Exposition has reached 11,000,000.

The serfs of Russia were liberated years ago in March by Alexander II., grandfather of the present Czar. These serfs were not slaves to be bought and sold; they could only be transferred with the land they tilled. The ukase of the Czar gave freedom to 50,000 serfs in the Russian Empire.

Fort Riley, Kan., has the distinction of being the geographical centre of the United States.

Boston has a population of 725,828 according to State census taken this year.

St. Louis holds fourth position, not only in matter of population, but also as a manufacturing centre.

Krupps' works, the great German gun manufactory, is said to cover 1,000 acres of ground. Even before the war rush commenced the firm were employing 60,000 men at their main works at Essen, and thousands of others in their collieries, ship-building yards, and private testing grounds. It is estimated that over 40,000 cannons are turned out every year.

Since his 21st birthday, June 23, the Prince of Wales has been one of the richest princes in Europe. He then came into the unrestricted possession of the revenues arising from the Duchesses of Cornwall and Lancaster, which were settled on him by Act of Parliament at his father's accession. Those revenues during the past few years, owing to a number of leases on the London estate having fallen in, have increased enormously and are estimated to amount to £2,000,000.

Note Your Increase
In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food firms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By taking your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents
Edmonton,
Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food

Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food

A Land Without Flies.

It should be refreshing and a bit encouraging to the fatigued, hopeless fly fighters to know that there is in the world a country in which there are no flies. The place is the British West Indies. This interesting fact—that there are no flies in British West Indies—starts up a number of questions and curious conjectures. Why is it that they have no flies? Is it that they have lost the soil, or is it that they have some active parasite or animal that feeds on flies, like the South American ant eater, for instance? Certainly it is not that they have no flies. They have heat and moisture, and, if rumor has it true, they have all the flies that is necessary. That these three conditions can exist without any flies is what we do not understand.—North Carolina Health Board Report.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

The Meteoric Hypothesis.

The nebular hypothesis of La Place has been abandoned in favor of the meteoric hypothesis of Lockyer and planetary hypothesis of Chamberlain. All suns, planets and moons, by these two nearly identical theories, were made by the falling in from space of small celestial bodies, such as the meteors now falling on the earth.

Trillions of years ago there was a meteor moving in space. It is now in the center of the earth. Another meteor joined this by collision, then another, and this falling in is now going on at a vastly diminished rate, so that comparatively few are now coming in, to may be seen on almost any clear night.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

Sure.

"Why do we always speak of the 'silver moon?'" asked the boy.

"On account of its quarters and halves, I suppose," replied the cheerful idiot.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



AN ICE CREAM BRICK

Solves the Difficulty.

CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM put up
in attractive boxes is as pop-
ular with the guest as it is
convenient for the hostess.

It is the ideal summer dessert.

For sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy
Look
for
the Sign.
TORONTO.
We want an Agent in every town.

THE NEW BRITAIN

The war, which is transforming everything, has transformed England. Our politicians do not seem to know it, but we are to-day, we never shall be again, the same people with the same conditions and the same days of looking at things that we were a year ago.

At the first touch of war the antagonisms of party shrivelled up. They are remembered now only as an incomprehensible nightmare. Great Britain, as never before in her history, became a political unit. The slate was wiped clean at a stroke of all the barren animosities and contentions of faction. In the House of Commons, but lately a whirlpool of strife, and throughout the country, where passion only a few days earlier had been wrought up to little, if at all, below boiling point, the concord was absolute and unbroken.

A generation hence we may again have parties in Britain. Meanwhile we are heading straight, if not for a dictatorship, at least for some sort of Committee of Public Safety with all but absolute powers.

This, then, is one of the first results of the war for Great Britain. The country has found out, is disenchanted with, and utterly revolts from the politicians and their party game. It will not return to the old moorings. It will, on the contrary, insist on some very radical changes in the forms and methods and machinery of our public life.

But the political unity of the nation, induced by the outbreak of the war and confirmed by all that has happened since, found a far more momentous counterpart in a social unity. One of the compensations of war is its virtue as a purgative of self. It has visibly in the past twelve months drawn all classes closer together and evoked a spirit of genuine fraternity. Rich and poor beneath the compulsion of a common affliction have realized that they are all alike Britons and bound as such to stand together and help one another and the nation through the storm.

We are not a social democracy before the war. We are well on the way towards becoming one now. We shall be one before the long-distance peace is concluded. Already some three million of our best men, drawn from every occupation and every rank in life, have mingled with one another, have learned to understand and sympathize with one another, in the new armies. Another three millions may yet have to be added to them. And this great force of hard, clean men, with all the nonsense of social distinctions knocked out of them, trained into an equal brotherhood in the severest school of courage and efficiency, is the backbone of Britain during the war, and will continue to be its backbone through the not less anxious decades of peace.

The war has fused as nothing else could have fused us into one people. Of what account is "the guinea stamp?"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Beauty of Zambezi Falls.

To realize fully the wondrous beauty of the Zambezi Falls, Rhodesia, one must have time to linger and watch the ever changing scene. The depth of the chasm below are veiled from sight by the rising columns of opalescent mist, and above the yawning abyss the sun glints and sparkles, weaving the drops into a magnificent rainbow. Three hundred feet below roars and booms the Boiling Pot, rushing on down the zigzag gorge between towering cliffs of rock, narrow, fierce and of unfathomable depth.—African World.

An Appeal to Vanity.

A Mussulman general gained a victory over the Greeks and captured their leader. Having summoned the prisoner into his tent, he said to him, "I expect that you are a king." "If you think I am a king," replied the Greek, "believe me, and if you think I am not, then set me free." The Mussulman general set him free.

Rotted spots may be removed from white silk or satin by rubbing them with a fine flannel cloth dipped in a little alcohol or ether.

WAS RESOURCEFUL.

But He Probably Didn't Get the Job for Which He Applied.

There is a certain middle-aged and old fashioned business man who is a little doubtful whether he or the other carried off the honors of war in an interview given to a smart young man.

The smart young man was applying for a berth.

"Let me see," said the merchant; "you've called on me before, but not on your present errand. The first time you represented yourself to Date Limited and offered to put your concern on modern lines. That time I came on behalf of Systems & Files and said you were business doctors. And after that you came as the publicity expert of the Newest in Ads. company?"

"That is so, sir."

"And are all these—er—companies dead?"

The young man reluctantly admitted that they were.

"Yet after coming here three times to offer to teach us our business what you concern goes down you could easily solicit a berth in this poor, old firm. Why, what use are you to us? Look at your record."

The optimist countered that easily.

"You never knew, sir. I might be very useful. Look what a splendid experience I've had in winding up companies,"—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Glad Hand.

We are not isolated units in this universe of ours. We are all of us members of a great world community. All of us are so constituted that our welfare and our happiness depend on the maintenance of good will with others.

To a great extent, however, we always have it in our power to determine just what the attitude of others toward us shall be.

We have this power by virtue of the fact that the human mind tends to be swayed in its critical judgments by the character of the emotional mood experienced. People usually think exactly as they feel.

Hence the value of the glad hand.

The cordial greeting, the cheery smile, the display of genuine interest—all these help to create pleasurable moods in other persons, and consequently prepossess them in our favor.

Whereas the cold, indifferent approach, the fussy handshake and the languid air devoid of animation, if not of suspicion and aversion.—H. Addington Bruce in Kansas City Star.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.

Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.

Charles Wootton, Mulgrave, N. S.

Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.

Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche,

N. B.

He Ate His Own Words.

Not long ago the punishment for belief in Russia was the requirement that the fiber literally eat his own words.

A man who published a small volume reflecting on the unlimited power of the sovereign was seized, tried in a summary way and condemned to consume the objectionable words.

In one of the public streets the book was severed from its binding, the margin cut off, the leaves rolled up one by one and fed to the unfortunate author. A surgeon was in attendance to pronounce upon the number possible to give without endangering his life, but he is reported to have set the limit at something like 200.

FOR OTHERS TO EMULATE

The directors of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, have decided to pay all employees who have enlisted, or who may enlist, with the Canadian Contingent for overseas service—in the case of married men—half pay, and—in the case of single men—quarter pay until the end of the war, and in addition, will hold the positions open.

Should any employee who is serving with the colors, meet with a fatality in the course of the war, the directors will continue the payment—in the case of married men—half pay to his wife or immediate family for six months after his death and—in the case of single men—one-quarter of his salary to his dependents (if any) for six months after his death.

The above applies to all regular members of the staff who were in the service of the company for at least six months immediately preceding the Declaration of War.

Easy Money.

"Don't argue with me, sir," said the truculent old gentleman.

"I'm not trying to argue with you," said the persistent person. "I'm merely trying to tell you that!"

"There you go again. I refuse to hear any more."

"Thanks."

"umph! What are you thanking me for?"

"I just made a bet that you would not have patience enough to hear me state a hypothetical question, and I've won."—Birmingham Age-Ordeal.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance with Zam-Buk means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores—*See box*

ZAM-BUK

ISSUE NO. 31 1915

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF FARMING
LAND, situated in Huron County, Ontario,
and suitable for dairying, fruit growing,
and raising stock. Price \$1,000 per acre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERTAINER
Pete Whitney, singing comedian, introduces clean,文明, songs, and stories, rates for all patriotic affairs. Address, Box 220, Hamilton, Ont.

Longest Canal.

The longest canal in the United States is the Erie Canal, which covers a distance of 337 miles. The Florida East Coast Canal is 350 miles long and runs from Mayport, Fla., to Miami. The Miami and Erie Canal, between Cincinnati and Toledo, O., is 274 miles long. There are three canals in Pennsylvania, the Susquehanna Navigation Company, between Mill Creek and Philadelphia, 108 miles; the Pennsylvania, between Columbus and Northumberland and Wilkes-Barre, 123 miles; and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, between Coalport and Eason, 108 miles long. The longest canal in Europe is the Berlin-Stettin, 120, and the next longest, the Sueze, 103 miles.—Philadelphia Press.

PILES CURED at HOME by
New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blinding or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment.

We have this power by virtue of the fact that the human mind tends to be swayed in its critical judgments by the character of the emotional mood experienced. People usually think exactly as they feel.

Hence the value of the glad hand.

The cordial greeting, the cheery smile, the display of genuine interest—all these help to create pleasurable moods in other persons, and consequently prepossess them in our favor.

Whereas the cold, indifferent approach, the fussy handshake and the languid air devoid of animation, if not of suspicion and aversion.—H. Addington Bruce in Kansas City Star.

The Epiglottis.

A modern engine is dependent to a large extent upon automatically working valves for its efficiency, but the perfected valve was invented by nature and applied to the human body long before mankind began to dream of steam or gas engines. We dignify this valve by the name of epiglottis, and most of us know something about it. It is situated at the back of the mouth just where the air passage and food passage cross. It is the function of the epiglottis to close the windpipe automatically every time we swallow food. If it did not every particle of food would choke us. This valve works with more automatic precision than any ever placed on an engine.

Got Insulted.

In England it is quite common, instead of saying "Hello" when using the telephone to ask, "Are you there?"

An American who heard it for the first time, thinking some one was endeavoring to have some fun at his expense, replied "No," and hung up the receiver.—Exchange.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS
AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Hentzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Kain, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as \$15 to \$30.

Victory by Russians over Teutons

Took 7,000 More Prisoners Near Trembowla, Galicia, and Put Huns to Flight.

REORGANIZING

Capital and Officials Busy in Working Out Aid to the Armies.

London Cable.—An official communication received from Petrograd

From the Gulf of Riga to Olta, to-night announces another big success for the Russians in Eastern Galicia. Following their victory at Tarnopol it is stated that southwest of Trembowla during the 7th and 8th the Russians took as prisoners 150 officers and 7,000 men, and that the Teutons retreated hastily toward the River Stryja.

The communication adds that the Russian captures since Sept. 3 on the Sixth front total 383 officers and over 17,000 men and a great quantity of guns.

A despatch from Vienna says it is officially announced that the Austrian landwehr cavalry entered the fortress of Dubno, in the Lutsk-Dubno-Rovno triangle of fortresses, yesterday. Dubno, with a population of some 15,000, is in the government of Volhynia, on the Iwka River, a short distance north of the East Galician frontier. Lutsk, another of the forts of the triangle, was taken recently.

South of Kovno, the Germans state the situation is unchanged, while their centre from that point to and beyond the Pripyat marshes continues to advance. Thence to the Roumanian frontier the Russians are still the aggressors; they are endeavoring to prevent the invasion of Hessarabia. On the whole the Russians appear with fresh supplies of ammunition, to be making a better stand. They are aided, doubtless, by the rains which are turning the roads, especially in the region of the Pripyat and its affluents, into quagmires.

ORGANIZATION IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd Cable.—At a meeting of 200 persons of the War Staff Committee in the Moscow industrial region a resolution was adopted declaring that the reconstruction of the Government under the guidance of a Ministry enjoying the confidence of the country was an imperious necessity. Delay, the resolution said, would be disastrous. The Petrograd City Council at a meeting attended by a hundred persons adopted a resolution of the same character. On the motion of Liberal Deputy Folbork, the Council paid a warm tribute to Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been superseded by Emperor Nicholas in command of the army and gone to the Caucasus as vicero.

The Council of Ministers has discussed the programme of the new Parliamentary majority, which, according to reports, calls for autonomy in Poland, a conciliatory policy for Finland, amnesty for political and religious offences, complete cessation of religious persecution, removal of restrictions upon Jews and the recognition of the equality of trade unions.

M. Polivanoff, Minister of War, and M. Chernoff, Minister of the Interior, have privately assured members of the Duma that they sympathize with many points in a programme. The members of the Duma also agreed on a resolution of the prolongation of the executive body to the end of October or November. Apparently there has been no decision on this question.

MAY CLOSE KIEV SCHOOLS.

The Kiev deputies have called on Count Ignatoff, Minister of Education, to protest against the evacuation of the educational institutions, declaring that this would necessitate the withdrawal from Kiev of a large part of the population. The deputies said that the temporary closing of the schools would be preferable if it became necessary. Count Ignatoff declared that the request of the deputies would receive his sympathetic attention. Several deputies have visited M. Polivanoff and made inquiries of the Minister of War regarding various rumors concerning some of the most important cities in the southwest. M. Polivanoff reassured them.

Members of the Duma are giving their attention to a bill to abolish the feudal privileges of noble landlords in the Baltic provinces. These privileges include the monopoly of brewing, distilling and selling of spirits, the selling of foodstuffs, the opening of markets and the control of fishing and hunting. Compensation to these nobles is not provided for in the bill.

The brilliant victory won by the Russian army near Tarnopol is regarded here in the nature of a fitting celebration of the assumption of chief command of the Russian armies by Emperor Nicholas, and as an omen of success to come.

SIGNIFICANCE OF VICTORY.

As a strictly military event, great importance is attached to the victory by military circles, which point out that the Germans had collected a force of Prussian Guards and Austrian brigades, strengthened by both light and heavy artillery, on a twenty-mile front, for the undoubted purpose of breaking through into the rich grain province of southwestern Russia. With inferior forces, the Russians were able to defeat the plan, despite the deliberate preparations that had been made to execute it, inflicting severe losses and "shattering," it is claimed, an entire army corps.

The fact that the Russians could not follow up their victory at Tarnopol was due entirely to the superiority of the Prussian artillery, it is declared. There is no lack of war stores, according to War Office officials, and the Russian supply of shrapnel is sufficient, but the army was unable to take the offensive against the heavy guns of the Germans.

The chief additional gain at Tarnopol is expected to have an important bearing on operations against German positions along the Gorin, Hyna and Styr Rivers to the northeast, which operations are depending upon support from German advance at Tarnopol. The Austro-German forces are operating aggressively against these positions, battles developing around Dubno, Rovno and Kremenchuk.

The situation in the north has shown little change for the past ten days. From the statements of captured German officers it appears that the Germans do not hope to make marked progress unless Riga is captured, as well as the principal junctions on the Vilna-Grodno railroad. Rains are making field operations difficult.

ITALY'S REAL CAMPAIGN ON

Gen. Cadorna Has So Far Been Taking Austria's Measure,

But Has Now Started the Big Operations.

Rome Cable.—The statements cabled from Paris that a new phase of the Italian campaign has been entered on is confirmed by the Italian military authorities.

The Italians opened the new period of offensive operations against the Austrians in the presence of Gen. Joffre on the occasion of his recent visit.

The operation then began marks a new and more pronouncedly ambitious turn of the Italian campaign and probably will not be decided for some days. The Italian general staff has made no reference to it in official bulletins, it being the custom to deal with results achieved and not with movements as they are started. The Austrians, however, have already made more than one allusion to one feature of the operation, the Italian drive at their main trunk railway line in the Southern Tyrol, and it is believed that they are thereby preparing the subjects of the Dual Monarchy for unexpected news in the near future.

The Italian newspapers say that Gen. Cadorna has taken the measure of the Austrian armies during the last fifteen weeks and is now beginning his real campaign.

To-night's official communication reports that attempts of enemy columns to advance in the Plesso basin and northwest of Predil Pass have been prevented. Attempts of the Austrians to set fire to the Monfalcone shipyard by shells were frustrated. Italian airmen bombarded the Klauze railroad station.

ITALIAN REPORT.

Rome Cable.—The War Office to-night made public the following official communication:

"In Tyrol and Trentino the enemy has limited his activity to artillery actions, to which our artillery effectively replied. A reconnaissance pushed boldly as far as the enemy's works on the upper Cordevole showed that remarkable damage had been caused by our fire on the Lacorte fort and the Renaz electric plant.

"In the Plesso basin our artillery forced an enemy column marching toward Plesso through the Predil pass to halt and turn back. Another column while by way of Kashette, to the northwest of the Predil pass, was extending its operations toward the Predil locality was scattered by our shells. The enemy threw many shells into the Monfalcone shipyard, causing another outbreak of fire. He afterward bombarded in an endeavor to prevent the fire being put out. This operation, however, did not succeed.

"Our aeroplanes bombarded yesterday morning the Klauze railroad station east of Santa Lucia, hitting it several times and also damaging the adjacent bridge on the Baez River."

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

"Italian theatre: General calm continues. In the region of Schindelbach our troops pursued feeble enemy detachments who were reconnoitring our Popena position. An attack by two Italian companies in one of our vantage points in the region of Anaraba also was repulsed. Hostile patrols which tried to ascend Monte Clavens were captured."

BRITISH REPORT.

Sir John French Tells of Recent Operations at the Front.

London Cable.—Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the field, has sent the following report on recent operations:

"There has been no change in the situation since my last communication. There has been mining activity on both sides without important result. Our own artillery and that of the enemy has been active east of Ypres. Elsewhere on our front conditions are normal.

"A German aeroplane was brought down by rifle and machine gun fire on Sept. 7, falling close behind the German lines south-east of Hooge. A second German aeroplane on Sept. 5 was brought down by one of our flying machines. It fell behind the enemy's lines opposite the southern portions of our front."

CHRISTIANS WERE HELD.

Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, Cable.—After the exodus from the village of Vardzia the Christians fled to the towns of Urmia and Shiraz, on the northwest shore of Lake Urmia, in Persian Armenia. Christians were preparing to leave Tiflis when they were surrounded.

The presence of numerous German agents in Tabriz and elsewhere in North Persia is occasioning alarm.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Sultan of Turkey, Fearing British Submarines, is Leaving His Palace on the Bosphorus.

WEEK'S SUB. TOLL

Five-Year Term for Man Who Took 15-Year-Old Sardinia Girl Away.

Mayor Church laid the corner stone of the new C. P. E. C. N. R. station at North Port.

Dr. D. B. Neely, M. P. for Humboldt, Sask., has joined the 7th Regiment as medical officer, making the eighth member of Parliament to enlist in the forces.

Bruce County Council increased its patriotic grant from \$1,000 a month to \$4,000 a month so long as the war lasts, Resco Joint announcing his intention of giving \$1,000 a year during the war.

W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia, was operated on in Vancouver General Hospital for nasal trouble.

George L. Gillette, formerly of McGill, has been appointed acting professor of mechanical engineering in Queen's faculty of applied science.

R. Howling, contractor, while going home Thursday night in Brantford, dropped dead when about a block away from his home.

Five years in Kingston Penitentiary was the sentence meted out by Judge McNeill to Jacob Stamm, convicted of abducting Alice Weston, a 15-year-old Sardinia girl.

The Liverpool Munitions Court fined 245 workmen at the Cammell Laird Company's works 20 shillings each for refusing to work overtime.

Henry Ford announced that the new farm tractor would be made in Canada by his company. His will add 10,000 men to his working force here.

While workmen were excavating for a sewer on one of the leading streets of Brockville, a skeleton was unearthed. It is thought to be the remains of an Indian.

Sir Arthur Evans, archaeologist, has been chosen president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The association will meet next year in Newcastle.

An Athens despatch to The Petit Parisien says the Sultan of Turkey is leaving his palace at Dolma Bagche, on the Bosphorus, for the reason that it is too much exposed to attacks by British submarines.

A British official statement says: "The ships lost for the week ending Sept. 8 number 10, of a gross tonnage of 37,526; fishing vessels four, tonnage, 124."

HERO CANUCKS

Their Valor in Battle Spreads Fame Over Europe.

Ottawa Report.—"The stand which the Canadian troops made at St. Julien and their wonderful bravery is known all over Europe," said Abbe Perrin, Superior of the Canadian College at Rome, who is in Ottawa today on mission to the Papal Legate and Archbishop Gauthier. "I visited recently many small villages in both Italy and France. When the people found I was a Canadian they were most enthusiastic. They praised the most eulogistic terms the Canadian troops, and I myself, just because I was a Canadian, was treated with the honor of a wounded soldier. The valor of the Canadians is on the lips of all Europe. I was proud, indeed, to be able to say I am a Canadian."

The Canadian College at Rome

will be closed, so far as studies are concerned, until the war is over, and it is in connection with this and the question of reopening it when the war is over that the Abbe is visiting Canada. He offered the college as a hospital for Canadian troops, but as they are already well provided for, and it was some distance from the front the offer was not accepted. The Abbe said Sir Robert Borden will be in Paris, and while here will pay his respects to the Prime Minister and also to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

HUN AIR RAID

German Planes Drop Bombs On Paris—First in Months.

Paris, Cable.—Germans aeroplanes flew over the suburbs of Paris early to-day dropping a large number of bombs. The extent of the damage is not known.

Paris itself has been immune from air raids for several months, though the German lines are but a little more than 50 miles from the city. Elaborate precautions taken in the rear and forward have rendered it extremely difficult for German Taubes to reach the city. French anti-aircraft patrols the sky nightly, and there is a signal system by which the coming of enemy aeroplanes is signalled to the north.

TO ARBITRATE STRIKE.

Albany, N. Y., Report.—An agreement to leave the disagreement between the American Traction Company and its 1,600 striking employees of its corporation was reached at a conference between representatives of the union, the company and the commercial organizations of Troy and Albany late last night. The cars on all lines resumed operations at 6 o'clock this morning.

CHRISTIANS WERE HELD.

Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, Cable.—After the exodus from the village of Vardzia the Christians fled to the towns of Urmia and Shiraz, on the northwest shore of Lake Urmia, in Persian Armenia.

Christians were preparing to leave Tiflis when they were surrounded.

The presence of numerous German agents in Tabriz and elsewhere in North Persia is occasioning alarm.

That's best which God sends; 'twas His will; it is mine.—Owen Meredith.

KOWKASH GOLD

New Find is Reported to be a Good One.

Checheno. Report from Kowkash prospector who arrived here today from Kowkash reported that the gold discovered at the new mining camp were the most gold miners had ever seen. They were sure the new gold would prove of enormous value. They were not certain, however, as to whether the miners had any idea of gold-bearing quartz were abundant and that the miners had not been able to identify it, but it is believed that the miners had only a meager amount of exploration, but the rush to the camp has already assumed large proportions on their way to the camp. Tents are being brought to the field and many are preparing to go into camp, hoping thus to do some development work on the camp.

Some difficulty is being found by many of the gold-seekers in the securing of provisions, owing to the distance of the camp to Kowkash from the railway.

TEUTON PLANS GET A CHECK

Russian Success in Galicia Upset Flank Movement.

Rain Has Stopped Transport of Big Guns.

(By Harold Williams.)

Petrograd Cable.—On the Sereth the Russians have won a considerable victory over Gen. von Linssen's army. The enemy had planned an attack on the Russian positions Wednesday, and for this purpose they concentrated against Tarnopol two German divisions, including Guards and one Austrian brigade, supported by a large quantity of artillery. The Russians forestalled them by a sudden advance Tuesday, routed the enemy's army corps and captured 3,000 odd prisoners with thirty guns.

The enemy had to pour out the ammunition he had accumulated for the attack in order to stem the Russian pursuit of his defeated troops. Then the Russians went back to their positions on the Sereth. Farther down the same river at Trembowla the Russians took 1,500 prisoners, and on the Lower Sereth at its confluence with the Dniester they captured a thousand more.

This success may or may not mean the turning point of Russia's fortunes of war, but the immediate effect is a severe blow to the German outflanking movement to the south. Part of the plan for overcoming the serious obstacle of the Pinsk swamps was to outflank them from the south and north so as to secure possession of the Vilna-Rovno railway and divide the Russian army by a line from north to south.

The Russians have just retaken Dubno, in Volhynia, on the Rotow-Lemberg Railway to the positions of Gariy and Iwka, but the setback in Galicia renders his success largely nugatory for the enemy, who in the meantime still is held beyond the reach of Ypres.

As to the Poles, region, with the Pinsk marshes, the Germans are encountering great difficulties. Here a heavy rain is falling, making motor transportation and the movement of heavy guns impossible. The invaders have been trying to improve their communications by paving the roads with timber, but progress necessarily is very slow.

The Russians are stubbornly opposing the combined enveloping movement of Elkhorn on the Vilna Grodno railway and of Galliwitz on the Volkovyskskline. The Russian barrier before Vilna is unbroken, and below, in spite of the arrival of Mackensen's army, the enemy is unable to develop a success on the Dvina. Altogether, to-day's prospects are brighter than usual.

GEN MAUNOURY

Paris Pays Respects to the Man Who Saved City.

Paris, Cable.—Members of the Chamber of Deputies representing Paris and the Department of the Seine adopted yesterday an address to General Michael Joseph Maunoury, former military governor of Paris, to be presented to-day, the anniversary of his victory over the Germans on the Ourcq River. After recalling the circumstances and what the achievement meant for Paris, the address says:

"On Sept. 10, contemplating the enemy's rout, you said: 'I had waited for that for 44 years.' Your wait had been long, but the gratitude of the inhabitants of Paris will be eternal."

General Maunoury was sent by General Joffre to the extreme left wing of the French army to parry the rapid advance of the German right on Paris. The difficult task of assembling an army transported by rail in the face of an advancing enemy was successfully accomplished by General Maunoury, and his army was ready at the appointed time to deliver the blow that marked the change in the tide of battle. He was wounded March 12 last while inspecting German positions from the first line of French trenches.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

La Rochelle, France, Cable.—The British steamer Mora was sunk Wednesday afternoon by a German submarine off Poolehampton, Department of Minster, Hier captain and 26 men of the crew were landed here. The Mora was bound from Santander, Spain, for Newport, Monmouthshire, England.

That's best which God sends; 'twas His will; it is mine.—Owen Meredith.

NO INDEMNITY FOR LIVES LOST ON THE ARABIC

German Note Expresses Regret, But Claims Submarine Feared an Attack.

WILL ARBITRATE

Would Refer Question of Damages to Decision of Hague Tribunal.

Berlin Cable.—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic on Aug. 19, which was communicated to the American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of Sept. 7, the text of which follows:

"On Aug. 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunstable about 16 nautical miles south of Kinsale, and was on the point of sinking the prize by gun fire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly towards him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

"When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly towards the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

"The German Government was most deeply regretful that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses this regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of its citizens.

"The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

"If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American Governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to The Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

"In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris, Cable.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"The artillery struggle continues around Arras, in the region of Roye and on the Champagne front, still continuing. Spirited cannoneading also is going on at a number of other points on the western front."

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.—The following official statement was issued by army headquarters to-day:

"Western theatre of war: In the Aronne, northeast of Vienne le Chateau, Wuerzburg and Lorraine regiments began yesterday an attack which was supported effectively by artillery. The infantry took possession of positions of the enemy at several points of support over a front of more than two kilometers and from 300 to 500 metres deep. We captured 38 officers, 1,393 men, 43 machine guns, 64 mine throwers and one

"During Tuesday night and yesterday day, docks, as well as other port establishments in London and vicinity, were bombarded with explosives and incendiary bombs. The effect was very satisfactory. In spite of heavy shelling, our aircraft returned undamaged. A German aircraft squadron has attacked Nancy.

On board the Lapland, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, was Dr. C. B. Banks, of Memphis, Tenn., a veterinary, who was aboard the Lapland when she was shelled. Dr. Banks, when asked about the sinking of the submarine, declined to discuss that phase of the matter, but he confirmed the report that a patrol boat did appear, flying the American flag, and that this flag was lowered before the firing began.

This German submarine was sunk on Aug. 19, the day the Arabic was torpedoed, and not far from the scene of that tragic event. This gave rise to the report and belief in Great Britain that the Arabic's assailant had been sent to the sea bottom.

On board the Lapland, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, was Dr. C. B. Banks, of Memphis, Tenn., a veterinary, who was aboard the Lapland when she was shelled. Dr. Banks, when asked about the sinking of the submarine, declined to discuss that phase of the matter, but he confirmed the report that a patrol boat did appear, flying the American flag, and that this flag was lowered before the firing began.

Sir Ernest Cassel, former Privy Councillor and closely associated with King Edward VII., in his official household, was among the passengers on the Lapland. He said he was in the United States on private business, and would remain here but a short time.

Sir Ernest Cassel, former Privy Councillor and closely associated with King Edward VII., in his official household, was among the passengers on the Lapland. He said he was in the United States on private business, and would remain here but a short time.

Sofia Cable.—It has become known here that Serbia's reply to the Entente powers regarding Bulgaria's claims on Serbia is unsatisfactory to the Entente powers. Although it is alleged that Serbia granted the demands of Bulgaria, the Serbian note proposes a modus vivendi for carrying out a settlement which it is felt by the Entente powers Bulgaria would not accept. The Entente powers, therefore, it is reported, have referred back Serbia's reply.

Meanwhile the Bulgarian Government is said to have been informed officially of the situation.

TUR

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.		
GOING EAST.		
Passenger	10:12 a.m.	
Mail & Express	3:31 p.m.	
		Length of Service
Passenger	6:02 a.m.	Recruits are enlisting for the duration of the war and six months longer if required.
Mail & Express	6:45 p.m.	
		RATES OF PAY.

THE STIRLING LEADER

WEEKLY NEWS PUBLISHED EVERY Thursday at the local office in counter block. *Inset* does not telephone call. *Subscription Rates*: Canada One dollar a year. United States \$1.50.

JOB PRINTING

Exempted with neatness and despatch, and in very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1915

Under Fire In The Foretop

To be one of the small group to occupy the foretop or control station of a British battleship during an engagement at the Dardanelles was the privilege of a correspondent of the London Times.

I find myself, he writes, in a small oblong chamber of thin steel, which would not even keep out a bullet fired at close range. It is open all round at the top, and has a similar thin steel roof. Inside are a lieutenant of marines, a naval lieutenant, two midshipmen, and three sailors, a range finder, several pairs of glasses, some telescopes, the eternal voice pipe, and telephones for speaking to the conning tower, the engine room, the batteries, and the transmitting station. We are very crowded, and our tempers are ruffled by the heavy rain. A destroyer is rapidly overhauling us to lead us in. She is to make a dash up to the mine field, and we are to cover her with our fire.

The lieutenant of marines is trying to pick up ranges on the Asiatic coast. The two midshipmen, who you feel ought to be back at school, seem perfectly happy and contented with their lot. The three sailors have each an ear to a telephone and a mouth to a tube. They seem to be indulging in a solemn chant that never ceases, and the only words I can catch are, "Foretop to F Battery," "Foretop to X Battery," "Foretop to A Battery."

We are now well up the strait, and wondering when the enemy will begin. Some one shouts out, "They're off. You hear the whistle of a shell, and a jet of water rises up astern. At the same moment there is a deafening roar that makes you spring a yard in the air, and you hear one of our six-inch shells roaring its way through space, landward. Then we hear the scream of more shells, and more great splashes of water rise up ahead, astern, and at the side of the destroyer. You can see her small and crowded bridge, for they are taking up some officers to make a reconnaissance. Our guns now blaze away freely at the Asiatic and European shores, and the noise is deafening.

The enemy's fire is concentrated on the destroyer, whose movements are interesting and instructive to watch. She is writhing about on all sides, as if she had a bad pain. She is engaged in putting the enemy off their aim. One moment she steams slowly ahead, a shell drops astern of her, and she shoots off at full speed toward the Asiatic coast, when another drops in front, which sends her scuttling towards the European side. She is no sooner over there than a battery on that side drops one quite close, whereupon she turns suddenly in her own length, and dashes back toward us, which brings the enemy's fire just ahead of our ship. That sends her straight ahead again, and so she goes, from side to side, up and down, twisting and turning, dancing about like a mad dervish.

All this time our six-inch guns are blazing away at both shores, the gunners firing at the flashes of the enemy's guns. At length the destroyer has accomplished her mission for she turns and dashes past us down the strait. The shells scream overhead. You imagine that each is coming direct into the foretop, but they all miss, and either burst short, or in the water beyond. Slowly and majestically we turn and follow the destroyer down to the entrance.

When we clear the strait the crews are allowed up from their stations. The ship springs to life once more. Portholes are opened, the skylights removed, and the deck rail replaced. We sit down to an excellent luncheon, and in the afternoon resume our old struggle at deck quoits.—The Youth's Companion.

SOLDIERS PAY

Rates Which Apply to All Branches in Service.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

In order to be accepted for overseas services applicant must conform to the following standard:

Age 18 to 45
Height 5 ft, 3 in
Chest 33 in

LENGTH OF SERVICE

Recruits are enlisting for the duration of the war and six months longer if required.

RATES OF PAY.

Non-commissioned officers and men in the Canadian forces on overseas services are paid at the following rates per day:

Pay	Allowance	Total
Privates	\$1.00	\$1.10
Corporals	1.10	1.20
Sergeants	1.35	1.50

SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE
In addition to the above all recruits are paid an extra 75¢ per day subsistence allowance from the date of enlistment until leaving the city, after which rations will be provided.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCE

In addition to pay the wives and families of men on active service receive from the Government the following monthly Separation Allowance:

Privates and Corporals	\$20.00
Sergeants	25.00

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men may assign to their wives or relatives a portion of their pay, not to exceed four-fifths of the whole, and in the case of privates not to exceed \$25 per month.

Bombay's Huge Road Mirror.

Road mirrors are not rare in England, where they are set at dangerous turns or crossings to warn drivers of vehicles or pedestrians just around the corner. Their success was immediate, and some American cities are showing an interest in the device. Bombay, however, has led the world with the largest road mirror on record as well as the first in India. It is set at the corner of Gamdevi road and Hughes road, a dangerous point, and measures 50 by 10 feet, which is seven times as large as the average English road mirror.—New York Independent.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

The LEADER has the agency in Stirling, for

The Appleford Counter Check Books

Any of our business men requiring a supply of books will oblige us by giving us a chance to show samples and quote prices.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a period of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territories the lands must be described by sections or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territories the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of 55¢ which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for quantity and merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, and the lessee will be entitled to purchase whatever available surface right may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$100 an acre.

For further information apply to the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for....55782.

Fair Visitors

Are cordially invited to call at our store and inspect our display of

FURNITURE

We are offering special prices during Fair Week. Call and look over our stock whether you are ready to buy or not.

JAMES RALPH
Funeral Director

CANADA AT WAR

GOVERNMENT WILL COLLECT ONLY HALF OF SEED GRAIN ADVANCES

Remainder of Loans Will Be Left Over Until Next Year.

Total Amount Paid for Western Relief Is Nearly Thirteen Million Dollars.

THE Honorable Dr. ROCHE, Minister of the Interior, whose Department has had charge of the distribution of seed grain and relief in Western Canada throughout the past year, and the taking of security therefor, has had under consideration the question of collections to be made this fall.

The advances commenced early last winter, and were made necessary by the extreme misfortune which Western Canada suffered from the drought in 1914. It was hoped at the time that the amount required would not be unduly large, as the outbreak of war was making extraordinary demands upon the financial resources of the Dominion. The amount has, however, reached very large limits. There has been advanced up to July 31 for seed grain \$8,534,018.37, and for other goods by way of relief and fodder for animals \$4,075,420.89, making a total of \$12,609,439.21. Assistance was given, of course, by reason of a temporary misfortune, and

for other relief (in cases where both seed and fodder have been provided) these will not be insisted on this year.

Where, however, no seed grain or fodder has been provided, but relief only, one-half of the amount advanced for relief will be expected to be returned.

It must be remembered that this seed, grain, fodder and relief distributed has been a most extensive and far spread undertaking. A definite and consistent system of collection must be adopted. It is not an easy matter to work out such a system without entailing too great expense of organization. Consequently, the purchasers of grain have been asked to co-operate in the matter of collections.

In this way the organization at their disposal is used and the necessity for heavy expenditure on the part of the Government avoided.

The Minister confidently hoped that all who have received assistance and the people of the West generally, will accept the policy of the reduced amount to be collected this year as fair and equitable, and that all will co-operate and lend their assistance to work out successfully.

Financing Crop.

Aside from the question of ocean tonnage and exchange there should be no difficulty in moving the Canadian crop, although it may take longer than usual.

Certainly there should be no difficulty in financing the movement. The banks are more liquid than they have been for years.

In addition they have as a reserve their emergency circulation and the facilities afforded under the Finance Act of 1914 by which they can obtain advances in Dominion notes against grain bills and other securities.

So far as concerns credits to farmers, two recent amendments to the Bank Act introduced by Hon. W. T. White, are important.

Under one a bank may take security upon grain remaining in the farmers' possession,

and under the other the bank may take security upon a crop for seed grain advances.

The financial legislation of the Dominion seems to have provided all possible facilities for the financing of the crop movement.



HON. DR. ROCHE,
Minister of Interior.
Sketch by McConnell.

was, of course, of a temporary nature. Fortunately the Government was not called upon to lend its aid except in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These are the Provinces that suffered most.

It has been a matter for congratulation that the policy adopted has been justified not only by the necessities of the time, but by subsequent events. This year's crop, particularly in the drought-stricken district, is the best in the history of Western Canada.

The bulk of the seed grain was purchased by the Government at a comparatively moderate price, and the farmers got it at the price the Government paid for it plus expense of handling. A great many demands came in very late, and as these were found on investigation to be for the most part deserving, some grain had to be bought at the advanced price that prevailed in the spring. But in the main the Government was fortunate in making its purchases early.

For many months it looked as if an excellent price was to await the marketing of the 1915 crop. This, however, does not now seem so probable. The large increase in other countries, and particularly the exceptionally good crop prospects in the United States, with the depressed condition of exchange and shortage of ocean tonnage have had the effect of greatly reducing the quotations for wheat, barley, and oats. The Minister of the Interior has had this consideration under review, and it has also been impressed upon him that this year the Western farmers have a great many of last year's obligations to take care of—last year's interest on mortgages, and in many cases indebtedness to local merchants.

As a consequence even with the present excellent crop conditions it will not be in every case an easy matter to finance unusual obligations this year. Having regard to and having fully considered all the circumstances now prevailing, the Minister has decided to ask for payment this year of one-half only of the seed grain and fodder advances together with interest. As for the advances

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

For the school opening we can supply your needs in

Scribblers,

Exercise Books,

Note Books,

Pencil Boxes,

Pens,

Fountain Pens,

Pencils,

Book Bags,

Ink,

Slates, &c.

J. S. MORTON

The Rexall Store

Luery's Weekly Store News

Dame Fashion Decrees that Velvets are to be a Popular Dress Material.

We can show you Plain and Cord Velvets at 50, 60 and 75c. a yard.

All-Wool Dress Serge 50c to \$1.75 per yd.

SPECIAL—Overall Kitchen Apron in light and dark colors, only 50c. each.

All-linen Tea Cloths, 19x27 10c

White Bed Quilt, 64x80 \$1.00

White Bed Quilt, 64x85 \$1.50

Linen Towling 18 to 20 in. wide, per yd. 10 and 12½c

Flannelettes, 36 in. wide, per yd 10c

20c a Dozen for Eggs

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

A Warning to Farmers

Thousands of farmers have lost thousands of dollars this year through Smut in wheat, oats and barley.

This loss can be prevented in one way only, and that is by treating the seed. Be sure, therefore, that your fall wheat is properly treated before being put into the ground this fall.

There are two methods of treating the seed, as follows

1. Mix one-half pint of formalin in 21 gallons of water. Place the seed to be treated in a coarse sack; a bran sack is excellent for the purpose. Fill the sack about three parts full and immerse in the formalin solution for twenty minutes. During the treatment raise the sack up and down several times in the solution to insure wetting every grain that it contains.

After treating, spread the grain out thinly on a clean floor or canvas where it can be stirred and allowed to dry sufficiently to be sown. The sooner it is sown after treatment the better. Twenty gallons of the solution will treat about 20 bushels of grain. Several treatments may be made with the same solution; each lot will require to be immersed for twenty minutes.

OR

2. Mix one pint of formalin with 40 gallons of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on a clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel the grain over into another pile so as to mix it thoroughly, then sprinkle and shovel again. Repeat this until every grain is moistened by the solution; then cover the pile with sacking and leave for three or four hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry; shoveling it over three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle between thirty and forty bushels of grain, smaller amounts in proportion.

For further information apply to

Hon. Jas. S. Duff,

Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

A. D. McIntosh, Stirling.

THE LATEST NEWS

The Two Best Sources at a Bargain Rate

The Weekly Mail and Empire

And Our Own Paper—The Two Together

NOW TILL JAN. 1, 1916, 25 CENTS.

NOW TILL JAN. 1, 1917, \$1.75.

THE MAIL AND EMPIRE

By Reason of Its Superior Cable Service, Has

Earned the Title of

"THE WAR PAPER"

The Merits of Our Own Paper Are Too Well Known and Valued to Require Comment.

ORDER EARLY FOR THE BARGAIN RATE

Send All Subscriptions to Office of This Paper—Do It Now.

Local and Personal

The High School opened for the fall term with about 90 pupils in attendance.

Miss Maud Bailey is in Toronto visiting her sisters.

Ernest Ward is home from Peterboro for a few days.

Garnet Bailey and Sam McMullen are attending Normal School in Peterboro.

Miss Kathleen Moore left on Wednesday with friends for New York City.

Miss Grace Dotson entertained a few of her friends on Thursday night.

Mr. J. S. Morton spent Thursday and Friday of last week in Toronto.

Miss Dorothy Moore left on Monday for Toronto to attend Normal.

Mr. W. J. Spy left last week for a trip to the West.

Harvest Thanksgiving Services will be held in St. John's Church Sept. 26th. Full particulars later.

The Rev. B. F. Byers will hold service at the home of Mr. John Juby on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 19th at the hour of 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fleming and son, of Toronto, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Waughmacher on Sunday.

Misses Tena Conley and Daisy E. Roy left on Monday to attend Normal School at Peterboro.

Dr. J. W. Fannon, optical specialist, will be at J. S. Morton's Drug Store for a week beginning Sept. 27th.

All the latest creation in Millinery will be shown at Cook & Fox Millinery Parlors on Friday, Sept. 17 and 18th.

Sidney Township Fair will be held at Frankford Thursday and Friday of this week.

W. Bailey, of the Union Bank Staff, is in town again from Toronto and Montreal where he spent the holidays.

Mr. Martin, Ass't Mgr. in Dept. of Agriculture, left on Tuesday for the Agriculture College, Guelph.

Geo. Green who left for Belleville on Monday to enlist has been accepted and went down to Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. T. Donohue, of Tweed, has taken the place of Mr. Fraser on the Montreal Bank Staff.

Cook & Fox will hold their Fall Millinery Opening on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17th and 18th.

Miss Emma Couch, of Smithfield, and Miss Maitland, of Cobourg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Spentall.

Mrs. Reynolds is home from Windsor and Lima, Ohio, where she has been visiting her sons.

Miss Mabel Hinckleffie who has had a position in J. S. Morton's Drug Store for the past two years has returned to her home near Springbrook.

Mrs. Arthur Ross and son Donald who have been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. F. B. Parker, returned to her home in Kingston on Tuesday.

Among those who went to Belleville on Monday to enlist were:—Messrs. Nagel, of Glen Ross, and Fraser of the Bank of Montreal staff.

Miss Margaret Bateman who has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Bateman returned to Tweed on Monday last.

There is said to be some counterfeit and debased money being put in circulation in the vicinity of Frankford. A man has been committed to jail on a charge of passing counterfeit coin.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mack who have been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. C. Demorest, Ridge Road, and Wm. Mack, Wellmams, returned to their home in Mond on Monday.

Just Arrived! Several new lines in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. We furnish these printed or engraved. Call at the LEADER office and get prices.

Among those who motored to Belleville on Monday night to hear the famous Creators' Band were:—Dr. and Mrs. Potts, Messrs. Geo. and J. Lagow, A. D. McIntosh and Jos. Frappy.

A number of the young ladies and gentlemen of town have formed a new Club, named the U.C.C. The initiatory meeting was well attended and an excellent choice was made in the selection of officers.

Mrs. B. Belshaw entertained a number of young people on Monday evening from 7:30 to 9:30 in honor of Miss Shirley Morrison who left on Tuesday for Providence, Rhode Island where she will train for a nurse.

Mr. and Mrs. K. McKinnon, Miss Mary and Master Frank McKinnon, of Deloro, Mrs. T. M. Kirkwood and son Frank, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McKinnon of Sudbury, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton McGee this week.

Roswell Coulter, son of Reeve Coulter, has answered the call of his King and Country. He is the youngest boy from Stirling to enlist and left on Monday for Kingston. At the station Rev. Mr. Terrill in a few well-chosen remarks spoke of the boy's ambition to go to the front and Mr. L. Meiklejohn, on behalf of the citizens, presented him with a wrist watch.

Patriotic Meeting

The citizens and public generally are invited to be present on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, at a Patriotic Meeting to be held in the Town Hall. The programme will consist of short addresses and patriotic songs. No admission. Everybody welcome.

Besure and see Joseph Phillip's exhibit at the Stirling Fair.

Major H. H. Alger, M. O. is expected home from Barriefield Camp to-night for a few days.

Mr. Denis Welsh and little daughter Mollie, attended the exhibition in Toronto last week.

Harvest Thanksgiving Services will be held in St. John's Church Sept. 26th. Full particulars later.

The Rev. B. F. Byers will hold service at the home of Mr. John Juby on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 19th at the hour of 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fleming and son, of Toronto, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Waughmacher on Sunday.

Misses Tena Conley and Daisy E. Roy left on Monday to attend Normal School at Peterboro.

Dr. J. W. Fannon, optical specialist, will be at J. S. Morton's Drug Store for a week beginning Sept. 27th.

All the latest creation in Millinery will be shown at Cook & Fox Millinery Parlors on Friday, Sept. 17 and 18th.

Sidney Township Fair will be held at Frankford Thursday and Friday of this week.

W. Bailey, of the Union Bank Staff, is in town again from Toronto and Montreal where he spent the holidays.

Mr. Martin, Ass't Mgr. in Dept. of Agriculture, left on Tuesday for the Agriculture College, Guelph.

Geo. Green who left for Belleville on Monday to enlist has been accepted and went down to Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. T. Donohue, of Tweed, has taken the place of Mr. Fraser on the Montreal Bank Staff.

Cook & Fox will hold their Fall Millinery Opening on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 17th and 18th.

Miss Emma Couch, of Smithfield, and Miss Maitland, of Cobourg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. Spentall.

Mrs. Reynolds is home from Windsor and Lima, Ohio, where she has been visiting her sons.

Miss Mabel Hinckleffie who has had a position in J. S. Morton's Drug Store for the past two years has returned to her home near Springbrook.

Mrs. Arthur Ross and son Donald who have been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. F. B. Parker, returned to her home in Kingston on Tuesday.

Among those who went to Belleville on Monday to enlist were:—Messrs. Nagel, of Glen Ross, and Fraser of the Bank of Montreal staff.

Miss Margaret Bateman who has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Bateman returned to Tweed on Monday last.

There is said to be some counterfeit and debased money being put in circulation in the vicinity of Frankford. A man has been committed to jail on a charge of passing counterfeit coin.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Mack who have been spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. C. Demorest, Ridge Road, and Wm. Mack, Wellmams, returned to their home in Mond on Monday.

Just Arrived! Several new lines in Wedding Invitations and Announcements. We furnish these printed or engraved. Call at the LEADER office and get prices.

Among those who motored to Belleville on Monday night to hear the famous Creators' Band were:—Dr. and Mrs. Potts, Messrs. Geo. and J. Lagow, A. D. McIntosh and Jos. Frappy.

A number of the young ladies and gentlemen of town have formed a new Club, named the U.C.C. The initiatory meeting was well attended and an excellent choice was made in the selection of officers.

Mrs. B. Belshaw entertained a number of young people on Monday evening from 7:30 to 9:30 in honor of Miss Shirley Morrison who left on Tuesday for Providence, Rhode Island where she will train for a nurse.

Mr. and Mrs. K. McKinnon, Miss Mary and Master Frank McKinnon, of Deloro, Mrs. T. M. Kirkwood and son Frank, of Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McKinnon of Sudbury, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton McGee this week.

Roswell Coulter, son of Reeve Coulter, has answered the call of his King and Country. He is the youngest boy from Stirling to enlist and left on Monday for Kingston. At the station Rev. Mr. Terrill in a few well-chosen remarks spoke of the boy's ambition to go to the front and Mr. L. Meiklejohn, on behalf of the citizens, presented him with a wrist watch.

Stirling Cheese Board

At the Cheese Board on Tuesday 655 boxes were boarded, all sold at 14¢ to Morden Bird on a board bid.

Following are the amounts boarded:

Cooke	60
Central	90
Silver Leaf	—
Evergreen	60
Harold	55
Bell	50
Hounds	60
Marmora	55
Maple Leaf	70
Riverside	—
Shamrock	75
Springbrook	30
Stirling	50

Total cheese boarded.....655

Letters to the Editor

Shorncliffe England, August 31, 1915.

Dear Editor:—

I received the paper that you sent me and was glad to receive it and I take much pleasure in thanking you for it.

The boys from Stirling are all well and enjoying themselves fine, as we are having nice warm and dry weather here since the first of the month. It certainly makes it much better and more healthy for camp life.

I see by your paper that Dr. Walt has gone to Ottawa to join the 77th Battalion it may be possible that we may all see him in this part before we go to the front. Also I hear that Dr. Alger has received word to be ready for a call at any time.

Well I will tell you a little bit of our surroundings. The country is very hilly here and only it is little bit hard to climb them so often, but it has its advantages as well for we can see an enormous distance.

The country is very beautiful and such splendid roads it did surprise me as we think that Canada has good roads but nothing compared to these.

I will close thanking you again and tell all the boys in Stirling that I am well and that they may all have a privilege to see this part of the world some time.

Sincerely yours
Pte. Arthur Hagerman,
39th Battalion,
C. E. F.

Tanner L.O.L. No. 509

The members of the above lodge are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, 8th Line Rawdon, at 1:30 p.m., on

Sunday, Sept. 19,

to attend Divine service in St. Thomas' Church, at 2 p.m. Rev. Bro. T. H. H. Hall, Rector. Visiting brethren welcome.

GEO. MARTIN, FRD COOK,
W. M. Secretary.

Buy It Now

Down on the other side of the "line"—these magic words are sweeping from coast to coast. It's a motto that strikes the real crux of the situation—and acted upon wholeheartedly—it will set the wheels of commerce humming merrily. Are you contributing to "hard times" by delaying the buying of things that you really need "until times are better?" If you are one of these—ponder on this:—"Buy it now" means saving of money to you in the long run.

"Buy it now" start the wheels of industry humming.

"Buy it now" solves the unemployed problem.

"Buy it now" will inaugurate a new era of prosperity in this country.

"Buy it now" should be the battle cry of every man in this country—from laborer to Premier.

REMARKS—If everybody puts off buying until day after tomorrow what every body wants to-day or yesterday—the things that are already made cannot be sold—and the makers won't hire workers to make more goods—and the workers cannot earn money to buy anything with—who's to blame? YOU ARE. Buy it now—and start the wheels going.

WANTED! WANTED!

Old or Spare Razors

for the Troops at the Front.

Send your discarded razor to the Front where it will be used.

The Cutlers' Company in England are refitting old razors free and sending them on to the front.

Give yours to the Red Cross collectors when they call for your July contributions for sick and wounded soldiers or leave at the Post Office.

For further information apply to

Celluloid Watch Crystals.

At the outbreak of the war American watchmakers were much concerned regarding the watch crystal situation, the German source of supply being shut off and previous attempts to make them in this country having failed. Watch crystals of glass are now being made here successfully, and an American inventor has helped the matter along by devising a celluloid watch crystal, which has the beaded edge and general appearance of a glass crystal and possesses the additional advantage of being unbreakable.—Every Week.

Dr. B. H. RICHARDSON,
CHIROPRACTOR

Graduate of Canadian Chiropractic College, Hamilton, Ont.

Chronic, Nervous and Spinal Diseases.

Office: Rear St., Dr. Faulkner's old stand

Lost

Between Spring Brook and Stirling on Wednesday, a short grey serge jacket. Finder please leave at the LEADER OFFICE.

Notice

Will be at my office from Thursday night, Sept. 18th, to Monday morning, Sept. 20th. Anyone wishing to settle accounts kindly call during that time.

H. H. ALGER, M. D.

Farm for Sale

South half of lot 31, 9th con., Sidney, 48 acres more or less. Good brick house, frame barn and basement with cement floor. All necessary out buildings. Plenty of water. Good orchard, fruit of all kinds.

Also 50 acres on the North half of lot 31, 8th con., Sidney, plenty of timber and splendid pasture. Good spring flows through lot. Apply to

E. D. WELSH, on the premises,
R. R. 2, HOLLOWAY.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales.

T. H. McKEE.

Horse For Sale

Brown mare 4 years old, sound in limb and body, good driver. Price \$185. Also four pigs.

E. J. PODD, Stirling.

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Insurance,
Stirling.

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

WM. LINN,

Phone 32, Stirling.

Valuable 50 Acre Farm for Sale

This farm is situated mid-way between Brighton and Trenton along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and about 2½ miles from Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, Lot 20 Con. B. It is a farm suitable for grain, dairy, fruit or general purposes.

This farm is quite a large Orchard consisting of about 200 bearing apple trees and 50 bearing pear trees and a number of young cherry and pear trees. It is close to cheese factory, school, grist-mill, church and store. Good shipping facilities there being a station at Smithfield 1 mile distant and a C. P. R. shipping privilege 1 mile distant. On this farm is a splendid roomy barn with basement, fruit cellar, silo, litter carrier, water privileges, etc., fair house and outbuildings.

This farm will be sold with or without crops, implements and stock. There is a good chance to buy additional land near by.

J. FRANCIS FLINDALL,
R. R. No. 2,
Brighton,
Ont.

ARE YOU COMING TO STIRLING FAIR?

Yes! And at the same time pay a visit to

Fred. T. Ward's Tailoring Dept.

and get measured up for a new Fall Suit from some of the New Goods just arrived. I would like to look at the Men and Boys' Ready-to-Wear Department they say it is great with "Values and Money Savers."

New lines in Hats and Caps received this week. New Fall Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, and Hosiery.

We would like to show you our New Goods whether you are ready to buy or not.

FRED. T. WARD
Men's Wear Man

P. S.—A good Second-Hand Covered Buggy for Sale.

A Large Stock of Seasonable Goods just received this week.

a new line of

Automobile Rugs, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, &c.

Call and see them.

We are also showing a new stock of

Single and Double Harness.

Quality and Prices Right.

J. W. SARLES

Phone 62 HARNESS MANUFACTURER STIRLING

FALL SHOE OPENING

and Fashion Exhibit for 1915

Our stock is now complete in all the latest styles for the entire family and we invite you to call and see what the newest styles are. Our

New Americana Shoes for Women

COMBINE THREE QUALITIES

Beauty in Design,

Wearing Qualities,

and Comfort.



Horse For Sale

Brown mare 4 years old, sound in limb and body, good driver. Price \$185. Also four pigs.

E. J. PODD, Stirling.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order, also Repairing a Specialty



This is the Sugar for Jams and Jellies

"WHEN I pay for good fruit, and spend a lot of time over it, I want to be sure that my jellies and preserves will be just right. So I always use

Redpath
SUGAR

No doubt that is just what her mother and grandmother did, too, for **Redpath** has been Canada's favorite sugar for three generations. Absolutely pure, and always the same, it has for sixty years proved the most dependable for preserving, canning and jelly-making.

It is just as easy to get the best—and well worth while. So tell your grocer it must be **Redpath** Sugar, in one of the packages originated in Canada for **Redpath** Sugar.

2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

"Let **Redpath** Sweeten it."

149

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

Jocelin's Penance

CHAPTER XI.

When Brother Tristian had finished his task in the orchard, he left his rake in the garden house, and started back to his cell; traversing the cloister which faced a stretch of the Abbey wall, unbroken save by a postern gate. He took a turn up and down the cloister to stretch his aching limbs, and as he walked he talked to himself in a low and confidential tone; a habit much complained of by his brethren. "He speaks with the evil one, who so converseth," said certain zealous ones, who laying the master before the Abbot, asked that their faulty brother (with a winkle in his eye) replied: "If we converse with but ourselves, be duly reprimanded. But the Abbot there will be none to repeat your sayings." Thus did the father rebuke his over-zealous, tale-bearing sons, and little Brother Tristian talked to himself unmonitored.

Brother Tristian was head gardener of the Abbey, and his soul was in his art. Each garden bed they were neatly made in rows, with gravelled walks between; bays its name cut in smooth chalk-rock like tiny white gravestones. Onions, garlic, leek, lettuce, parsley, poppy, cabbage and carrots were there, each in its appointed place. And we bethide the careless assistant who mixed the seeds, or misplaced a stone. But the flower plot was Brother Tristian's joy and pride; and now, that fall had come, and his outdoor duties had ceased, he was planning a wonderful improvement theron. What this was, was a close secret, but the other monks knew that a rushlight often burned at late hours in Brother Tristian's cell, and he was ever begging scraps of parchment from Jocelin, which he covered with lines and figures. Truly "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," for as Brother Tristian moved placidly up and down the empty cloister, he was all unconsciously giving to the autumn wind his cherished secret.

"Now," said he, with one lean little finger extended to draw imaginary lines in the air, "around the sun-dial will I plant them, my true-telling plants, and they shall be called the Virgin's clock, in honor of our Lady Zounds, 'twill be the triumph of all gardening. First will I plant me the Star of Jerusalem; it falleth never, but pops wide open at the third hour to catch the first peer o' lawn; then the dandelion; it undoes its cloth of gold at the fourth hour, and the other flowers, each at successive hours. At the fifth cometh my brave hawk' head, then the viper's grass. The lettuce uncircles its leaves at the seventh hour. For the next two I will have the Venus' looking-glass (a strange plant for an Abbey garden, methinks), and the creeping hawkweed. To strike me ten I'll set the purple juniper; then the Star of Bethlehem. Jerusalem's Star again for lazy little Jack-go-to-bed-at noon, it shutteth its eyes at midday. To tell the first hour after midday, the sun will unfold, then the squill; at the third, maid Marigold bare her bosom to the sun. Ah, my beautiful flowers! their crest: 'The Abbot himself will come to see it, and Dunstan, of Woolstitch, will go mad with envy that he brought him not of such a fair invention.'

"Dost, did I ever to become the

gazing stock of all the popinjays of two courts? Haste thee! haste the monk! A secret passage to the Abbot's house."

"A secret way? I know of no way, save the walk down yonder terrace."

"Then to the church, old fearful, to the church," the witch of Ely cried, stamping her foot. But here Tristian replied. Timorous as he was by nature, and much afraid of witches, he would not conduct a witch within the sacred walls of St. Edmunds.

"Never! 'Twould be a sacrilege."

"Ha, ha; never, sayest thou, sir gardener? Then I'll set a spell on thy flower-clock, and the summer's sun shall never shine on it. Wither leaf, and shatter bloom, old canker blossom."

"Nay, nay," interposed Tristian, now thoroughly terrified. What was the sanctity of the Abbey to the safety of his darling flowers?

"Hither, follow me, dame. Quickly, for if I am seen with a woman in

followance bethink thee of the scandal!" This amused the beadle, and she followed his reluctant steps with a toothless grin at his disgruntlement. When they had entered the church, she walked behind him up the main aisle, counting its pillars as she went. When they were half way to the altar she paused, and passing through an arched doorway briskly behind the carved screen of pierce-timber work at the north of the choir. Here she paused, and saying, "Farewell, old wight," she disappeared; right into the great carved pillar, it seemed to Brother Tristian; but though he searched till the shadows of evening drove him from the church, he could find no signs of an opening therein and finally left the church and hurried to the frate carrel.

As they supped a monk entered and announced that the Princess Rosamund and three nuns were in the courtyard of the palace; having been overtaken by night in a journey from Ely, and craved the hospitality of the Abbot. The truth was, the Prioresse, on hearing of John's coming and her son's proximity, for the favorite ever accompanied his brother, could not forbear to hasten to him (regardless of the presence of the Queen) trusting to her tardy appearance and plausible story to gain entrance at Bradfield. Jocelin, who from the elder monks knew well the story of Rosamund de Clifford, looked questioningly at the Abbot, expecting the peremptory dismissal of this ill-timed visitor, but the Abbot's thoughts were not on any ancient quarrel of Henry's wife and mistress; and, then, perchance, he cared not for any humiliation which the Princess' appearance would cause the queen and her son. "Why not," he said, aside to Jocelin, "the bastard is here, why not the dam?" And he gave instructions to admit the Prioresse.

Throughout the meal, Jocelin sat pale and silent, scarcely touching his food. Through what had passed in the Abbot's parlor, he had realized for the first time what this visit to Bradfield House meant for Roche. The Prince, in demanding her hand for his favorite, had displeased her powerful guardian. Here was a ray of hope; but it flickered dimly for a moment, and then flared out, leaving Jocelin's heart all the more desolate, for its faint glimmering. If this suitor was ineligible, the Abbot, no doubt, had others in view. Perhaps Roche had a lover already, for among all the Abbey Advocates, there was surely some one for whom she had a preference. The thought was as wormwood, and he shuddered at the bitterness which swept over his heart. Fenikenbridge, for all his burly frame and forty years, was good to look at, and my Lord of Clare had a handsome son, bold, saucy, famed for his beauty and daring: "She is not for such as thou art; were she freed from thy oath of celibacy separates her from her," he told himself.

The Abbot, noticing Jocelin's melancholy, naturally supposed his young secretary was grieving over his past disobedience, and as they went toward the audience hall, he laid his hand kindly on the young monk's shoulder—

"Hasst prayed and fasted, my son?"
"Yea, father."

"And repented thy sin?"

"Yea, yea, indeed!" Jocelin answered, earnestly touched by the gentleness of his usually stern superior.

"Then go in peace, my son. God's blessing on thee!" And Jocelin, kissing his hand, fell back among the attendant monks; while the Abbot led

tumors, spoke what was in their minds with brusque freedom.

"A poor position, like a woman, by my handame!" murmured Albuino.

"Pischet!" answered that rugged giant, Faulkenbridge, sucking his teeth in despair. "So priced anf! pruce a popinjay I have never seen!" If Bigot heard these uncomplimentary remarks, he gave no sign, but whispered from time to time with the Bishop of Waltham, who finally, with much hesitation, addressed the Abbot in broken Latin: "Upon Abbot Samson, rising in life, let me exclaim: 'My Lord, I was a soldier ere I was a monk; an by my good sword and my silver cross, I will don mail again, ere I humble the pride or sully the honor of St. Edmunds. I'll not concede away our rights,' and he struck a blow in the air as if his clenched hand again held a sword.

"Nay, Father!" expostulated Bigot in a soft, bland voice, "The Prince but claimeth his rights. His lordship the bishop tells me this wardship has promised the Prince by Prior Roger on the day of thy election. Nay, I know not if he could do it. Brother Samson himself!" The Abbot's face was red, and he patted his silken almsbox. "By our Lady, this fellow hints at Simony," he muttered. Here the Bishop of Waltham broke in hurriedly, anxious to avert the gathering storm.

"Nay, my Lord, 'twas the Prior who proffered it; an exchange. This wardship for the right of election." The Abbot fairly bristled with rage.

"Since when do Priors give our wards in marriage, and princelings elect Abbots? The Bishop of Winchester long ago held that the power of king-making lay with the clergy, and he proved it, in that he raised Matilda to the throne. Knows the Prince no history? Ye who are his tutors teach him illy, methinks. It takes more than the installation of loose principles (which ye have so artfully set about) to make a king, Bigot. By my halidome! John heaps insult on injury when he demands the hand of the daughter of my noblest Advocate for a pander, a spendthrift, a libertine, and last but not least, by my troth, a bastard, without a cross in his pouch."

Displeased as the Advocates were by the Regent's demands, they exchanged glances of consternation at this. For while many of the nobles of England were opposed to Prince John, there were few who would have dared to thus criticize the ruler of the realm.

"No head is safe which owneth tongue so hot!" whispered Faulkenbridge to Clare.

"Nay, nay, -en though it wear a mitre," answered the other. Albuino was much disturbed and the Bishop of Waltham was white with apprehension. Only Bigot maintained his composure; his handsome, dark face save and smiling as ever.

"Surely the ruler of England can command his vassals, be they ever so high, Father," he protested, stroking a back a furrow which had fallen across his rosy cheek. This was the last straw.

"My lord," said the Abbot, in cold fury, "thou forgettest that the Regency lies with the church; as it is, we owe no allegiance to the Regency or the Crown, and of a surety the Pope will uphold us in this refusal. Announce to His Highness that we will give him audience when he has supper. My chaplain celebrates Vespers in the chapel, my lords," the Abbot turned his back on Bigot, who biting his lips, made a hurried exit, followed by the bishop, who seemed to be mumbling a prayer as he pattered after the frate carrel.

As they supped a monk entered and announced that the Princess Rosamund and three nuns were in the courtyard of the palace; having been overtaken by night in a journey from Ely, and craved the hospitality of the Abbot. The truth was, the Prioresse, on hearing of John's coming and her son's proximity, for the favorite ever accompanied his brother, could not forbear to hasten to him (regardless of the presence of the Queen) trusting to her tardy appearance and plausible story to gain entrance at Bradfield.

Jocelin, who from the elder monks knew well the story of Rosamund de Clifford, looked questioningly at the Abbot, expecting the peremptory dismissal of this ill-timed visitor, but the Abbot's thoughts were not on any ancient quarrel of

Henry's wife and mistress; and, then, perchance, he cared not for any humiliation which the Princess' appearance would cause the queen and her son. "Why not," he said, aside to Jocelin, "the bastard is here, why not the dam?" And he gave instructions to admit the Prioresse.

Throughout the meal, Jocelin sat pale and silent, scarcely touching his food.

Through what had passed in the Abbot's parlor, he had realized for the first time what this visit to Bradfield House meant for Roche. The Prince, in demanding her hand for his favorite, had displeased her powerful guardian.

Here was a ray of hope; but it flickered dimly for a moment, and then flared out, leaving Jocelin's heart all the more desolate, for its faint glimmering.

If this suitor was ineligible, the Abbot, no doubt, had others in view.

Perhaps Roche had a lover already, for among all the Abbey Advocates,

there was surely some one for whom she had a preference.

The thought was as wormwood, and he shuddered at the bitterness which swept over his heart.

Fenikenbridge, for all his burly frame and forty years, was good to look at, and my Lord of Clare had a handsome son, bold, saucy, famed for his beauty and daring:

"She is not for such as thou art; were she freed from thy oath of celibacy separates her from her," he told himself.

The Abbot, noticing Jocelin's melancholy, naturally supposed his young secretary was grieving over his past disobedience, and as they went toward the audience hall, he laid his hand kindly on the young monk's shoulder—

"Hasst prayed and fasted, my son?"

"Yea, father."

"And repented thy sin?"

"Yea, yea, indeed!" Jocelin answered, earnestly touched by the gentleness of his usually stern superior.

"Then go in peace, my son. God's

blessing on thee!" And Jocelin, kissing his hand, fell back among the attendant monks; while the Abbot led

ROYAL
MADE IN
CANADA

BEAST CLAW
LAKELINE COMPANY
PERFECT
BREAD
YEAST

the way into the audience chamber.

But neither blessing nor pardon could give peace to poor Jocelin, who brought up the rear of the procession with hot eyes glaring fiercely for a sight of Geoffrey de Clifford, who had dared stretch forth a rapacious hand toward the ideal set up in his passion.

Prince John had prolonged his feast unduly, being much of a courtier and careless of the proprieties, which demanded his withdrawal from the board ere his host arrived. So, he now rose with his court and withdrew to his state at the farther end of the hall, leaving the surprised prelate and his monks to pass around the devastated table, while all was confusion; monks scurrying to their places behind the Abbot's chair, courtiers hurrying to their post around the Prince and the ladies in waiting gathered around the Queen. Thought such a slight was too obvious to pass unnoticed, the Abbot made no attempt to comment, except to command the removal of the unsightly remnants of the meal.

Prince John and the Queen slightly bent their heads as the Abbot passed them and ho, with pretended hand, murmured the usual "Pax Vobiscum," though the flush in his eye boded ill.

CHAPTER XIII.

It was a sight worth the seeing—this gathering of the noblest and mightiest of the realm. The great hall lit by many tapers, shining on the purple and silver of the Abbot's livery; the scarlet and gold of the royal household; the monks' black robes, which but accentuated the brilliancy of the jewel-decked courtiers and ladies. Prince John's dress of crimson, falling to the middle leg, was gold-belted and a jeweled pendant hung from it between his knees. He wore an under tunic of golden cloth, a green-lined mantle, red hose and collar, and sleeves of gold-brocaded cloth. The Queen sat beside him a stately, portly dame, past life's meridian, her clear dark skin but slightly wrinkled, and the strong mind presaged by her large, dark eyes and Roman nose was fully confirmed by the massive jaw and firm, unsmiling lips. Her dark robes were "brodered with golden crescents, and the diamond diadem glittered in her silvery hair like frost-crystals or snowbank.

Near the entrance of the hall on either side were the Abbot's soldiers and the royal body-guard; the latter conspicuous by reason of a great banner, bearing three lions rampant, which the cunning hand of Rosamund had long ago embroidered for the dead King.

John was the first to break the pause following the Abbot's entrance:

"We cry then pardon, Dominus, that we dallied so long o'er our wine, noting not that the hour had passed. But

if we receive thee not in all semblance, blame thyself, who hath so royally feasted us."

"Though something I might complain," answered the Abbot, smiling sarcastically, "were passing strange should I find myself amazed, for if your Highness remembers so slight an occasion, you will bethink you that I, as elected Abbot of St. Edmunds, first kissed the princely hand as it held a roasted lark's leg."

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER XIV.

It was a sight worth the seeing—this gathering of the noblest and mightiest of the realm. The great hall lit by many tapers, shining on the purple and silver of the Abbot's livery; the scarlet and gold of the royal household; the monks' black robes, which but accentuated the brilliancy of the jewel-decked courtiers and ladies. Prince John's dress of crimson, falling to the middle leg, was gold-belted and a jeweled pendant hung from it between his knees. He wore an under tunic of golden cloth, a green-lined mantle, red hose and collar, and sleeves of gold-brocaded cloth. The Queen sat beside him a stately, portly dame, past life's meridian, her clear dark skin but slightly wrinkled, and the strong mind presaged by her large, dark eyes and Roman nose was fully confirmed by the massive jaw and firm, unsmiling lips. Her dark robes were "brodered with golden crescents, and the diamond diadem glittered in her silvery hair like frost-crystals or snowbank.

Near the entrance of the hall on either side were the Abbot's soldiers and the royal body-guard; the latter conspicuous by reason of a great banner, bearing three lions rampant, which the cunning hand of Rosamund had long ago embroidered for the dead King.

John was the first to break the pause following the Abbot's entrance:

"We cry then pardon, Dominus, that we dallied so long o'er our wine, noting not that the hour had passed. But

if we receive thee not in all semblance, blame thyself, who hath so royally feasted us."

"Though something I might complain," answered the Abbot, smiling sarcastically, "were passing strange should I find myself amazed, for if your Highness remembers so slight an occasion, you will bethink you that I, as elected Abbot of St. Edmunds, first kissed the princely hand as it held a roasted lark's leg."

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER XV.

It was a sight worth the seeing—this gathering of the noblest and mightiest of the realm. The great hall lit by many tapers, shining on the purple and silver of the Abbot's livery; the scarlet and gold of the royal household; the monks' black robes, which but accentuated the brilliancy of the jewel-decked courtiers and ladies. Prince John's dress of crimson, falling to the middle leg, was gold-belted and a jeweled pendant hung from it between his knees. He wore an under tunic of golden cloth, a green-lined mantle, red hose and collar, and sleeves of gold-brocaded cloth. The Queen sat beside him a stately, portly dame, past life's meridian, her clear dark skin but slightly wrinkled, and the strong mind presaged by her large, dark eyes and Roman nose was fully confirmed by the massive jaw and firm, unsmiling lips. Her dark robes were "brodered with golden crescents, and the diamond diadem glittered in her silvery hair like frost-crystals or snowbank.

Near the entrance of the hall on either side were the Abbot's soldiers and the royal body-guard; the latter conspicuous by reason of a great banner, bearing three lions rampant, which the cunning hand of Rosamund had long ago embroidered for the dead King.

John was the first to break the pause following the Abbot's entrance:

"We cry then pardon, Dominus, that we dallied so long o'er our wine, noting not that the hour had passed. But

if we receive thee not in all semblance, blame thyself, who hath so royally feasted us."

"Though something I might complain," answered the Abbot, smiling sarcastically, "were passing strange should I find myself amazed, for if your Highness remembers so slight an occasion, you will bethink you that I, as elected Abbot of St. Edmunds, first kissed the princely hand as it held a roasted lark's leg."

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER XVI.

It was a sight worth the seeing—this gathering of the noblest and mightiest of the realm. The great hall lit by many tapers, shining on the purple and silver of the Abbot's livery; the scarlet and gold of the royal household; the monks' black robes, which but accentuated the brilliancy of the jewel-decked courtiers and ladies. Prince John's dress of crimson, falling to the middle leg, was gold-belted and a jeweled pendant hung from it between his knees. He wore an under tunic of golden cloth, a green-lined mantle, red hose and collar, and sleeves of gold-brocaded cloth. The Queen sat beside him a stately, portly dame, past life's meridian, her clear dark skin but slightly wrinkled, and the strong mind presaged by her large, dark eyes and Roman nose was fully confirmed by the massive jaw and firm, unsmiling lips. Her dark robes were "brodered with golden crescents, and the diamond diadem glittered in her silvery hair like frost-crystals or snowbank.

Near the entrance of the hall on either side were the Abbot's soldiers and the royal body-guard; the latter conspicuous by reason of a great banner, bearing three lions rampant, which the cunning hand of Rosamund had long ago embroidered for the dead King.

John was the first to break the pause following the Abbot's entrance:

"We cry then pardon, Dominus, that we dallied so long o'er our wine, noting not that the hour had passed. But

if we receive thee not in all semblance, blame thyself, who hath so royally feasted us."

"Though something I might complain," answered the Abbot, smiling sarcastically, "were passing strange should I find myself amazed, for if your Highness remembers so slight an occasion, you will bethink you that I, as elected Abbot of St. Edmunds, first kissed the princely hand as it held a roasted lark's leg."

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER XVII.

It was a sight worth the seeing—this gathering of the noblest and mightiest of the realm. The great hall lit by many tapers, shining on the purple and silver of the Abbot's livery; the scarlet and gold of the royal household; the monks' black robes, which but accentuated the brilliancy of the jewel-decked courtiers and ladies. Prince John's dress of crimson, falling to the middle leg, was gold-belted and a jeweled pendant hung from it between his knees. He wore an under tunic of golden cloth, a green-lined mantle, red hose and collar, and sleeves of gold-brocaded cloth. The Queen sat beside him a stately, portly dame, past life's meridian, her clear dark skin but slightly wrinkled, and the strong mind presaged by her large, dark eyes and Roman nose was fully confirmed by the massive jaw and firm, unsmiling lips. Her dark robes were "brodered with golden crescents, and the diamond diadem glittered in her silvery hair like frost-crystals or snowbank.

Near the entrance of the hall on either side were the Abbot's soldiers and the royal body-guard; the latter conspicuous by reason of a great banner, bearing three lions rampant, which the cunning hand of Rosamund had long ago embroidered for the dead King.

John was the first to break the pause following the Abbot's entrance:

"We cry then pardon, Dominus, that we dallied so long o'er our wine, noting not that the hour had passed. But

if we receive thee not in all semblance, blame thyself, who hath so royally feasted us."

"Though something I might complain," answered the Abbot, smiling sarcastically, "were passing strange should I find myself amazed, for if your Highness remembers so slight an occasion, you will bethink you that I, as elected Abbot of St. Edmunds, first kissed the princely hand as it held a roasted lark's leg."

(To be continued.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

It was a sight worth the seeing—this gathering of the noblest and mightiest of the realm. The great hall lit by many tapers, shining on the purple and silver of the Abbot's livery; the scarlet and gold of the royal household; the monks' black robes, which but accentuated the brilliancy of the jewel-decked courtiers and ladies. Prince John's dress of crimson, falling to the middle leg, was gold-belted and a jeweled pendant hung from it between his knees. He wore an under tunic of golden cloth, a green-lined mantle, red hose and collar, and sleeves of

What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County

WEST HUNTINGDON

Mrs. Eva Brown, of Stirling, spent Sunday at Jas. Wilson's.

There was quite a number of visitors in town over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sossmith, of Selby, spent the week out at Mrs. Sills.

Messrs. Smith and Arthur Wilson attended the Missionary Conference at Belleville on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, of Wallbridge, spent Sunday at R. Postle's.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson have returned home from their wedding tour.

A number of the farmers in this vicinity are cutting their corn.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Andrews and Bertie, of Madoc Junction, spent Tuesday evening at W. H. Wilson's.

HOARDS

Mrs. Eliza Hoard, Stirling, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. David Bennett.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bailey and mother, Carmel, spent Sunday last at the home of Mr. Frank Bailey.

Charles and Alexandra Hoard were guests of Getra Matthews, Stirling, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Watson, Laura and Donald, Burnbrae, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Fred Jeffs.

A number of people from here attended the exhibition in Toronto last week.

Frank and Grace Jeffs spent Wednesday last with relatives in Campbellford.

Mr. Wallace Hoard is erecting a new silo this week.

Church Service here next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MOUNT PLEASANT

The Epworth League was held last Friday evening.

We were glad to have our pastor Rev. S. F. Dixon again in our midst. Miss Pearl Pounder took charge of the meeting and Mrs. Robert Pounder gave a very interesting missionary topic entitled "In the Land of the Rising Sun."

The President gave a reading "Pioneers of Protestant Missions." League will be held next Thursday night.

Russell Emmons has purchased a new motorcycle.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sharpe and family spent Sunday at Geo. Watson's, Wellman.

A number from here attended the Camp-Meeting at Ivanhoe last Sunday. They report a very large crowd.

Through the efforts of Miss M. McMullen, teacher at Williams School, a Progress Club has been organized for the pupils. They have their meetings on Friday afternoon. A couple of the pupils give an address each week which prove very interesting and helpful. We wish the club success.

MENIE

Rev. Mr. Salisbury, of Burnbrae, occupied the pulpit in St. Andrew's Church, Campbellford, on Sunday, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Brown who is away on his holidays.

Mrs. Thos. Oddie spent the last two weeks in Toronto visiting friends.

Frank Jeffs and Mae Oddie visited Mr. and Mrs. Percy Oddie on Sunday last.

Rev. Walker and friends motored over to Ivanhoe on Sunday to hear Bishop Horner.

Victor Taylor spent last week at Toronto Exhibition.

Mrs. Nancy McConnell is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Tompson.

Mrs. Woodward, of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. David Williams.

Don't forget to attend the Menie Institute Meeting to be held in Lamb's Hall on Thursday Sept. 23rd. Wellman's Corners Institute furnish the programme and the Menie ladies the lunch. Everybody welcome.

SINE

Miss Clela Vandervoort spent a few days the guest of Miss Aletha Green last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frost, Leah and Thomas, spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tucker.

Samuel McMullen left on Monday for Peterboro where he will attend Normal School.

Owing to the sickness of our teacher there was no school on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Wright returned to their home in Toronto on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Snider spent Wednesday in Belleville.

Great excitement was caused in the vicinity on Monday night of last week by the banging of tin pans and firing guns. We think there must have been some brides in the neighborhood.

Lorne Tucker spent Sunday (with Seymour Waller) at Ivanhoe.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Tucker also Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Thompson spent last week in Toronto attending the exhibition.

Mrs. G. M. Denike and Miss Taylor visited Mrs. Chambers on Thursday.

Miss Bertha Green spent Tuesday with Mrs. G. M. Denike.

Mr. Warren Harlow and Miss Ethel Thompson were guests at Mr. Gilbert Thompson's on Sunday.

Miss Annie Forrestell is the guest of her uncle, Mr. D. Forrestell.

Miss Laura Waller and Vera Sine attended the Sunday School Convention at Belleville on Tuesday representing Bethel Sunday School.

MINTO

Quite a large delegation from Salem and St. Thomas Sunday Schools attended the Convention held in St. Marks church 12th Line on Tuesday of this week. The banner which was presented to the Association by the County President and awarded to the school coming highest on a certain basis was carried off by St. Thomas Sunday School.

Mr. Paul Hageman went to Peterboro on Wednesday to meet his sister from Michigan whom she has not seen for several years.

The Anniversary Service in Salem will not be held this year until Oct. 24th.

The teacher and pupils of School Section No. 19 attended the school fair at Wellman's Corners on Wednesday.

The threshing machine has come on the line again and will be quite a welcome sight to some.

Mr. George McMaster has the masons again finishing his barn wall and putting in his doors.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gordon took tea with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stout on Sunday evening on their way home from the funeral of Mr. Brown of Madoc.

The Rev. T. H. H. Hall of St. Thomas will preach to the Tabernacle Lodge next Sunday at 2:30 p.m. Visiting brethren will be welcome.

CARMEL

Miss Gladys Green took dinner and spent Friday afternoon last with Miss Alberta Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Green, Gladys and Helen, of Carmel, were guests of Mrs. C. Sharpe at Mount Pleasant on Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Weaver spent Sunday with her daughter Mrs. Wm. Carlisle it being her birthday.

Boycott German Goods

Australian Parliament Makes Pledge To That Effect

The entire membership of the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament, the legislative body of the Commonwealth of Australia, has pledged itself never again to purchase German goods.

E. J. PODD

Piano and Organ Tuner

AGENT FOR

Karn and Morris

Pianos and Organs

Dominion Pianos

Wills & Co's.

Pianos and Player Pianos

Raymond Sewing Machines

STIRLING, ONTARIO

OPERA HOUSE**STIRLING**

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 22

THE POPULAR WAR PLAY

DOWN IN DIXIE

A Drama in 4 Acts by Charles Townsend, and presented by an exceptionally good cast

CAST OF CHARACTERS

HARVEY WELLS	a Colonel in the Federal Army.
GEORGE WASHINGTON BANGS	a Herald Reporter.
MAJOR BRADLEY	of the Confederate Army.
CORPORAL HOGGAN	"True Blue" vet.
ELIJAH C. J. DUSENBERRY	a Member of Congress.
HENRY JACK SNIFFINS	Degenerate Yankee.
UNCLE MOSES	a Faithful Slave.
BILLINGS	Brady's Headman.
HELEN TREVOR	a Southern Heiress.
MOLLY MARTIN	her Lively Friend.
MRS. DUSENBERRY	a Business Woman.
SUSANNAH	"Jis a Black Nigger."

SYNOPSIS

Act I.—Congressman Dusenberry's residence at Washington, spring of 1861. A rude awakening. A rascally Yankee and his scheme. Harvey and Helen. The "old, old story." The rival. Bangs, the reporter, and Molly. "War at last." Helen's decision. "Your way lies to the north, mine to the south."

Act II.—The Trevoir Plantation in Virginia, summer of 1864. Mosley. Elucidations. A row in Africa. Helen and Molly. Bangs the artist. Sketching. Dusenberry's accident. An unexpected meeting. Helen speaks her mind. "You are nothing but cruel, wanton savages." The Yankee renegade. The quarrel. Harvey a prisoner. "Betrayed by her!" EXCITING TABLEAU!

Act III.—A room in Libby Prison, Richmond, spring of 1865. The Musical Mick. Irish philosophy. Colonel and corporal. "The only way to kape at all well here is to kape sick." The plan to escape. Foiled. In Bradley's power. The jaws of death. A desperate game. Helen's bravery.

Act IV.—Back on the old plantation. What freedom means. "Den I won't be free—I won't." Sniffins the renegade. Helen's faith. The last round. Susannah's pluck. You kin kill me, massa, but I'll tell you nuffin." The rescue. Good news. "And the star spangled banner in triumph still waves!" FINALE.

Admission: 25c. Reserved Seats, 35c

PLAN OF HALL AT SUTCLIFFE'S STORE

Business Chance

Owing to sickness I am compelled to offer for sale my house and store at Glen Ross, close to station and canal. Property consists of 30 acres of land, store and house combined, good barn and well. Canal improvements going on and the government has a number of men employed during the summer months. This is a good business proposition and no opposition. Address:

CHESTER HOARD,

Stirling, or Phone 81432.

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

FOR SALE BY

J. T. BELSHAW & SON
Phone 61
STIRLING, ONT

STERLING HALL—ELLIOTT'S**Elliott's Specials for Fair Week**

We have been arranging for the past month to have the largest display of goods in all our departments, that has ever been exhibited to the buying public of Stirling. Our stock is practically now complete with all the new lines for Fall.

The Ladies' will do well to inspect our large display of Fall Coats and Suits before they purchase, and remember it pays to come early this year before the lines are broken as it will be almost impossible to duplicate on anything owing to the great European strife now on.

We are making a special effort to please everybody needing anything in the following lines :

Fur Coats, Fur Sets, Muffs, Stoles and Caps.

We will be pleased to show our goods in all departments to our exhibition visitors whether they buy or not.

We have not time nor space to enumerate the many special bargains that we will have for the whole week of the Fair. Below will be found a few of the many bargains:

300 Pairs of 11-4 Flannelette Blankets, in Grey or White with Pink and Blue borders, everyone of the best quality procurable, regularly sold \$1.25 everywhere for \$1.65 our price for Fair week only, per pair.

100 Granite Stew Kettles with cover, regularly sold for 45c. Our price, Fair week only. 15c.

500 Cans of Pennant Salmon on sale Fair week, every can guaranteed. Our price, per dozen. 60c.

Highest Prices Paid for all
Kinds of Produce

R. A. ELLIOTT

Another large consignment of Imported Crockery, in Dinner Sets, just arrived, have a look and satisfy yourself that we carry the most up-to-date and best assortment of Crockery in Plain and Fancy designs that can be found for many miles around.

Choice Clover Honey by the pound or in Cans.

Always on hand a nice fresh assortment of meats, Pork Sausage, Bologna, Roast Shoulder, Cooked Ham, Jellied and smoked meats of all kinds.

Parcels Delivered Promptly
Phone 22

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 4

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX

The Store of Quality

Northway Garments

—FOR—

FALL and WINTER

(See Cut Opposite)



This is a Coat for Misses' and small Women, sizes 13 yrs. to 17 yrs. or 34 Bust. The material in this coat is entirely new. Very serviceable and attractive. The style is up-to-the-minute in every detail. And what stands for your best protection, it is a

Celebrated
Northway
Shape Keeping
COAT
Price Only \$9.00

This is only one of our 50 or more Coats. Our stock is such as to meet the demands of for a demonstration of

every taste. We kindly invite you to ask their superiority and Exclusive Styles.

Millinery Dept. Our Millinery Department is in full operation and our experienced staff at your command. The hats this season are neat and stylish. You will have no trouble whatever in selecting the very hat you want. Prices reasonable.

Our Aim Exclusiveness and Satisfaction.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

PURE CLOVER HONEY—This years product; clear and thick. Guaranteed finest quality 10 lbs or over. Special 12½c. per lb.

CAKE AT OLD PRICES—We are much pleased to announce that we have reduced all lines of cake (in wooden boxes) to former prices, namely 10c. and 15c. lb.

Try these New Lines:

Vanilla Cream, Jelly Jumbles, Honey Fingers, and Oxford. Very Special 15c. lb. Oxford 12½c. lb.

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE
FOR BEST PRICES

PHONE 43

GOODS PROMPTLY
DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Outwitted Jack Frost

How Japanese Kept Soldiers Warm in Winter Campaign.

Many of the ingenious methods used by the Japanese to keep from freezing to death during their winter campaign in Manchuria have been adopted by Russia, Germany and Austria to protect their soldiers.

In the Japanese army every man had an extra pair of boots, mittens and foot cloths to change at night. They were made to eat often, and to keep awake those inclined to drop to sleep on the march or in changing guards. They were kept from doing exercise that would make them sweat, and they were not allowed to lie down on snow. When straw was not available, they had to shovel the snow away so as to lie on the ground.

The clothes and shoes were made larger for winter than for summer wear, to allow for layers of air. The button-

holes and other openings were protected with special care, after small frozen areas had been found on the chests of some of the soldiers corresponding to the button-holes.

The fingers and feet were rubbed with tallow or other unsalted fat, and mittens were worn over gloves. The mittens were sometimes packed with straw or feathers, and the shoes with horse bedding. Fur keeps out the wind better than woolens and a fur abdominal band proved a great help in extremely cold weather. Muffs of fur or furs were found very useful. Whenever the hands were found frozen, it was learned that the men had been wearing knitted gloves.

The foot cloth worn instead of socks could be dried in emergencies by wearing it next the body. Wrapping the toes in paper, or the whole foot in a pig bladder was also found useful at times.

Norwood's Tax Rate this year is 29 mills.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Branch also at Spring Brook.

ROUSING SEND-OFF TO DR. ALGER

Never Has A More Enthusiastic Audience Assembled
• In The Opera House, And Never Has A More
Thoroughly Patriotic Spirit Been
In Evidence

A very hearty and enthusiastic reception was given Dr. H. H. Alger by the citizens of Stirling in the Opera House on Saturday evening, Sept. 18th.

The meeting opened with Reeve Coulter in the Chair.

Mr. Coulter stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of giving Dr. Alger a hearty send-off, which he felt was the proper thing to do and thanked the people for their attendance.

The first number on the programme was a Chorus, "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," by some of the young people of town.

Reeve Coulter then called for Dr. and Mrs. Alger, Dorothy, Revs. Hall, Terrell, Byers, Dixon and Capt. and Mrs. Walt and Master Cecil to take seats on the platform.

Dr. Alger was called forward and Reeve Coulter addressed him as follows:

"Dr. Alger, it is my pleasant duty on behalf of the Citizens of Stirling to address you before going to the war. We feel at times we have sorrow, but we have both sorrow and gladness. We are sorry because you are going away, we can afford to loose one of our best, but we are glad because of the way you are going. Why? Because you are responding to the call of the Empire. There is great need to-day as never before for men such as yourself, a man who will sacrifice a life-time of work and worry working up a profession or business and leave all for his King and Country. The sacrifice is not only made along these lines but to the friends whom it has taken some time to make in his community. It takes time to make friends and one can ill afford to loose them. Then there are the family ties, the good wife and the sweet little girl, those above all others it must be hard to leave, and we hope when this conflict is over you will return to us, but before you go away we wish to present you with this small gift which we hope you will accept from those you are leaving.

Reeve Coulter then on behalf of the citizens presented Major Alger with a check for \$200 after which little Miss Muriel McKee handed him a bouquet of flowers.

Mr. Coulter replied as follows:

Mr. Coulter and Fellow Citizens.

This is not an occasion when you expect me to make an elaborate speech, the circumstances could hardly warrant it. These kindly words are very much appreciated. When duty calls that is all, I have been for a year carefully trying to decide whether I should go or stay here. They say there is one crucial moment in a man's life, and at the call I chose this moment and decided to go to the aid of the Empire. The hear people say, a man must be crazy to go to war. No, no man is crazy about going to war, but the history we are making today will be read by generations to come. Shall they look back on us as a credit to Britain, or shall they say we thought more of ourselves?

Every person has heard the causes of this war when war was declared some four hundred and eleven days ago, so these things I feel are not necessary to tell you. In going to meet my comrades to help support them, I feel there is a cry coming across the water from the heart of the trenches, "Why don't you come over and help us?" We little know the awful ordeal that men are going through in the trenches, yet we sit idly by and say, "Oh! they will get along, they surely have enough men." Look at the demand for men, you hear that from men who know what they are talking about.

Friends, we cannot even take a battalion that has been down at camp training year after year and have them fit to send overseas, it takes months of strenuous training, a man must first prepare and then never fail. An Officer gave us an instance of the men in the trenches. At the beginning we saw a Battalion charging the trenches, but through lack of training those men threw down their rifles and fought hand to hand, they had no strength to handle their rifles when they reached the trench. No one but an athlete could stand trench work, and then his chances are mighty small. We must prepare and go prepared, and it is not done in a day. You wonder why these Battalions lay out for months in

The Reeve then asked for five minute addresses and then called on the Rev. A. J. Terrill.

Major Alger:

I would like to say in some humble way it is a great privilege for me to stand before these men to address them and for that great privilege I will not take exception to Mr. Coulter's ruling.

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.

R. B. Angus, Esq.

Sir William Macdonald.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

A. Baumgarten, Esq.

H. R. Drummond, Esq.

W. McMaster, Esq.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

Capital Paid up — \$16,000,000.

Res. — 16,000,000.

Undivided Profits — 1,252,864.

Total Assets (April, 1915) 289,562,678.

Current Rates of Interest

are allowed on deposits in the Savings Department of the Bank of Montreal. Deposits of £1 and upwards are received on Savings Accounts.

T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.



Business and Professional Cards

MEDICAL

DR. A. L. WELLMAN, Physician and Surgeon. Silver Medalist Graduate of University of Toronto. Late House Surgeon of the Toronto Western Hospital. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Telephone 8712

SPRINGBROOK, ONTARIO

LEGAL

G. G. THRASHER

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Private and Company monies to loan. Office in W. S. Martin Block, Main St., STIRLING, ONTARIO.

PORTER & CARNEW

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Public, Etc. BELLEVILLE, ONT. Offices—Robertson Block, East Front St.

J. F. WILLS, K.C. M. WRIGHT.

WILLS & WRIGHT

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. 15 CAMPBELL STREET

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

NORTHRUP, PONTON & PONTON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. Money to Loan.

Solicitors for—the Bank of Montreal, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Town of Deseronto.

W. B. Northrup, K.C. R. D. Ponton W. N. Ponton, K.C.

LODGES

STIRLING ENCAMPMENT No. 80, I. O. O. F. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, the Friday on or before the full moon. Visiting Brethren welcome.

J. M. CLARKE, E. S. BENNETT, C. P. Sec. S.

AUCTIONEER

HENRY WALLACE

The popular Auctioneer is prepared to conduct sales anywhere at Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 8821

R. F. D. 2 STIRLING

P. J. SCRIMSHAW

AUCTIONEER Stock Sales a Specialty Terms Moderate

Phone 4714 BELLVIEW, ONT.

BREEDERS

Insure your Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy in the

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada

will protect them. For full information as to rates write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD, Agent, Stirling, Ontario.

Representing first-class Fire, Accident and Health Insurance Companies at current rates.

Large Industry for Madoc

The Elkhorn Lime Company, Limited, of Madoc, contemplates installing a battery of four kilns for the manufacture of hydrate and bulk lime. The plant will be erected on the Blakely farm south of the lake and east of the Belleville road. The plant will have a capacity of sixty tons of lime per day. In connection with the industry there will also be established a barrel factory.

The kilns which the Company propose installing, are of the improved Eldrid crudie oil design. This is the most improved method of manufacturing lime in operation at the present time.

This will be one of the finest plants in Canada and the possibilities of the Company are unlimited. At present Canada is importing great quantities of hydrate lime and the market therefore, is absolutely assured. The plant is of such a nature that other kilns may be added at any time.

The charter of the company has already been issued. The directors of the Company are as follows:

C. W. Sharpe, contractor, President.

S. Wellington, engineer of mines, Vice-President.

W. H. McBain, accountant, Sec.

W. Cross, solicitor, Treasurer.

C. R. Ross, electrical engineer.

John Russell, contractor.

Review.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales.

T. H. McELL.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII. September 26, 1915.

Obedience and Kingship—Review
Psalm 72: 1-20.

Summary.—Lesson 1. Topic: Robert by intrigue. Place: Mahanaim east of the Jordan. Absalom was the third son of David and was ambitious to become king of Judah. His older brothers were dead and he understood well how to win the favor of the people, that he might drive his father out and take the throne. David fled from Jerusalem and after a while Absalom came out with a large army to defeat his father. His army was defeated and he was slain.

II. Topic: King David's proclamation. Place: Jerusalem. While David was still alive another of his sons, Adonijah, attempted to take the throne. He called the people together with the expectation of being crowned. David heard of it and called an assembly and appointed Solomon king. David gave Solomon the advice to obey the Lord fully, for God had promised to continue his descendants on the if they would obey him.

III. Topic: A prayer for the welfare of the nation. Places: Gideon; Jerusalem. Solomon made a sacrifice to the Lord at Gideon. The Lord appeared to him there in a dream, and tested him what he should give him. Solomon asked that he might have wisdom to rule his people. The Lord was pleased with his choice and gave him wisdom, also riches and honor, and the promise of long life if he would obey him.

IV. Topic: The temple dedicated. Place: Jerusalem. David had made large preparations for building the house of the Lord, and Solomon carried out the plan fully. It took seven years to complete the temple. At the time appointed for the dedication of the house of the Lord the ark of the covenant was put in the most holy place of the temple. The glory of the Lord filled the temple.

V. Topic: Solomon's queenly visitor. Places: Sheba; Jerusalem. The fame of Solomon as the wise and rich king of Israel spread far and wide. The Queen of Sheba went from the south of Arabia to see Solomon and to learn about his wisdom and greatness. She took large presents to him. When she had seen his splendor and heard his wisdom, she said that not half had been told her.

VI. Topic: The result of sin. Places: Shechem; Bethel; Dan. Rehoboam's son expected the people to make him king at Shechem. The ten northern tribes said they would accept him if he would make their burdens lighter than those put on them by Solomon. Following the advice of the young men he refused and they revolted and made Jeroboam, a former servant of Saul their king.

VII. Topic: Jeroboam's policy. Places: Shechem; Bethel; Dan. Rehoboam feared that if the ten tribes continued to go to Jerusalem to worship the Lord, they would return to the kingdom from which they had separated; therefore he set up images of calves at Bethel and Dan to represent God, and made those places centers for worship, thus plunging the nation into idolatry.

VIII. Topic: Reformation in Judah. Place: Jerusalem. The Lord sent a message of encouragement to Asa, the king of Judah, by Azariah. He undertook to destroy idolatry and he restored the great altar of sacrifice. He called an assembly of the people and they entered into a solemn covenant to seek the Lord and obey him.

IX. Topic: Divine sovereignty vindicated. Places: Samaria; Cherith; Zarephath, Elijah, the Lord's prophet, suddenly appeared to Ahab and announced that there would be an extended drought in Israel. Ahab wished to kill Elijah, but the Lord miraculously cared for him at the brook Cherith, and later at Zarephath.

X. Topic: The claims of Deity. Place: Mount Carmel. At the end of three and a half years the Lord told Elijah to go to Ahab. He went and he told Ahab to gather the prophets of Baal at Carmel. There would be a test to show who was the true God. The followers of Baal tried in vain to call fire from heaven to consume their sacrifice. God answered Elijah's prayer.

XI. Topic: God's gifts to Elijah. Places: Jezreel; Beer-sheba; Horeb. Jezebel was enraged at Elijah because of his opposition to Baal and threatened to kill him. The prophet fled to Beer-sheba and then to Horeb, where the Lord talked with him and sent him to anoint Hazael king of Syria, Jehu king of Israel, and to anoint Elisha his own successor.

XII. Topic: The God of nations. Place: Samaria. Benhadad was king of Syria. He besieged Samaria and demanded that Ahab give up everything to him. Ahab refused and the Lord sent a prophet to declare that Benhadad would be defeated. Benhadad and his men became drunkards and the small army of Israel defeated them.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
I. Intrigue.
II. Intercession.
III. Inconstancy.
IV. Intervention.

I. Intrigue. Along with the king's character and conduct of David we trace the chaste hand of the Lord down to his last days. The one dark sin of his life forever cast its shadow over his family. The bitter anguish that filled his soul when Absalom stole away the heart of the people and openly attempted to usurp the throne, did not come from the possible humiliation of losing the kingdom, but from the consciousness that his own sin had brought such sorrow upon his family as to result in the rebellion of a beloved son against his sorrowful and ever-penitent father. A second time he met disloyalty and Intrigue when his son Adonijah attempted to make himself king regardless of the Lord's promise that Solomon should succeed his father. If David and Bathsheba regarded that promise as God's

wishes to them or their complete forgiveness, an attempt to thwart that design could only reveal them as worthy of their folly. This unadvised conduct of David in his declining years enabled him to meet such trials as came his way to deal with him as was natural to prove his parental love and concern, and yet to observe strictly all the will of God in behalf of the kingdom over which he ruled, because of his loyalty God suffered no attempt of Intrigue to prosper.

II. Intervention. The memory of David's life and character, together with his last counsel, made Solomon conscious of the great responsibility which came upon him with his accession to the throne of Israel, although training, his knowledge of the affairs of the kingdom and his sincere devotion to God, enabled him to carry out the plans which seemed marked out for him. The loving-kindness of God is strongly portrayed in the night counsel which he held with Solomon, whose heart was then tender and devout and most suited to choose what was best for his own equipment and the welfare of the nation over which he was to rule. His spirit of intercession in behalf of others continued and was manifest in his prayer at the dedication of the temple, where he embraced all men in his prayer for atonement for sin. That his gift of wisdom was used to bless those who sought his counsel is seen in his interview with the Queen of Sheba, whom was made known the worship of Jehovah.

III. Inconstancy. That no man can confine the effects of sin to his own lifetime was evidenced in the state of things when Solomon's son came to succeed his father. The evils which were permitted to exist within the borders of God's chosen nation had their effect upon the rising generation. That they had weakened the character and rule of Solomon was evident in the complaints which the people offered when they were about to proclaim Rehoboam king. That Solomon's dealings with Rehoboam had not prepared the way for the best development of his character or the deepening of his religious life, comes out in his opening career as king over the ten tribes upon their revolt against the rule of Rehoboam.

IV. Intervention. Under Rehoboam the kingdom of Judah fell into grievous sin until the whole land was polluted with idols and heathen worship. The watchful eye of God marked the time of victorious warfare, which he granted to Asa, and through the prophet Azariah directed the king in a national revival which included the displacement of an idolatrous queen, the extinction of the Sodomites and the destruction of idol worship. In Israel the sin of Jeroboam increased. In Ahab's reign an idolatrous queen, Jezebel, was allowed to bring in her prophets and set up her altars to Baal, and overthrow the worship of Jehovah. The merciful intervention of God was manifest in sending Elijah to declare a drought, the lawful punishment for apostasy. The vindication of God's supreme rule and power was made on Mount Carmel. When Ahab still ignored the God of Israel and Benhadad sought to subdue Israel unto Syria, God proved himself the God of all nations and the preserver of his people, that all kings might know that the gods of the heathen were as nothing.

V. Topic: Solomon's queenly visitor. Places: Sheba; Jerusalem. The fame of Solomon as the wise and rich king of Israel spread far and wide. The Queen of Sheba went from the south of Arabia to see Solomon and to learn about his wisdom and greatness. She took large presents to him. When she had seen his splendor and heard his wisdom, she said that not half had been told her.

VI. Topic: The result of sin. Places: Shechem; Bethel; Dan. Rehoboam's son expected the people to make him king at Shechem. The ten northern tribes said they would accept him if he would make their burdens lighter than those put on them by Solomon. Following the advice of the young men he refused and they revolted and made Jeroboam, a former servant of Saul their king.

VII. Topic: Jeroboam's policy. Places: Shechem; Bethel; Dan. Rehoboam feared that if the ten tribes continued to go to Jerusalem to worship the Lord, they would return to the kingdom from which they had separated; therefore he set up images of calves at Bethel and Dan to represent God, and made those places centers for worship, thus plunging the nation into idolatry.

VIII. Topic: Reformation in Judah. Place: Jerusalem. The Lord sent a message of encouragement to Asa, the king of Judah, by Azariah. He undertook to destroy idolatry and he restored the great altar of sacrifice. He called an assembly of the people and they entered into a solemn covenant to seek the Lord and obey him.

IX. Topic: Divine sovereignty vindicated. Places: Samaria; Cherith; Zarephath, Elijah, the Lord's prophet, suddenly appeared to Ahab and announced that there would be an extended drought in Israel. Ahab wished to kill Elijah, but the Lord miraculously cared for him at the brook Cherith, and later at Zarephath.

X. Topic: The claims of Deity. Place: Mount Carmel. At the end of three and a half years the Lord told Elijah to go to Ahab. He went and he told Ahab to gather the prophets of Baal at Carmel. There would be a test to show who was the true God. The followers of Baal tried in vain to call fire from heaven to consume their sacrifice. God answered Elijah's prayer.

XI. Topic: God's gifts to Elijah. Places: Jezreel; Beer-sheba; Horeb. Jezebel was enraged at Elijah because of his opposition to Baal and threatened to kill him. The prophet fled to Beer-sheba and then to Horeb, where the Lord talked with him and sent him to anoint Hazael king of Syria, Jehu king of Israel, and to anoint Elisha his own successor.

XII. Topic: The God of nations. Place: Samaria. Benhadad was king of Syria. He besieged Samaria and demanded that Ahab give up everything to him. Ahab refused and the Lord sent a prophet to declare that Benhadad would be defeated. Benhadad and his men became drunkards and the small army of Israel defeated them.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
I. Intrigue.
II. Intercession.
III. Inconstancy.
IV. Intervention.

I. Intrigue. Along with the king's character and conduct of David we trace the chaste hand of the Lord down to his last days. The one dark sin of his life forever cast its shadow over his family. The bitter anguish that filled his soul when Absalom stole away the heart of the people and openly attempted to usurp the throne, did not come from the possible humiliation of losing the kingdom, but from the consciousness that his own sin had brought such sorrow upon his family as to result in the rebellion of a beloved son against his sorrowful and ever-penitent father. A second time he met disloyalty and Intrigue when his son Adonijah attempted to make himself king regardless of the Lord's promise that Solomon should succeed his father. If David and Bathsheba regarded that promise as God's

FARM GARDEN

AUTUMN SOWN CROP EXPERIMENTS.

About two hundred and eighty-five varieties of winter wheat and a large number of selections and crosses have been grown under experiment at the Agricultural College within the past twenty-six years. Nearly all the varieties have been carefully tested in each of five years, after which the inferior brands have been discarded and those which have given the best results have been continued in the experiments. Within the past year forty varieties, four-hundred hybrids, and number of straight selections were grown under test. Of the named varieties fourteen have been grown in each of twenty years, and the results of these are of particular value. The average results for the twenty-year period show that the following varieties gave highest average yields of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 51.4 bushels; Imperial Amber, 48.5 bushels; Early Gennesse Giant, 47.1 bushels; Egyptian Amber, 46.6 bushels; Early Red Clawson, 46.6 bushels; Ryde, 45.8 bushels. In Ontario during the past year it was compared with these yields the Turkestan, which gave an average of 43.7 bushels, and the old Treadwell variety 42.4 bushels per acre.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the acreage mentioned was Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of the most central experiment farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve were experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the cross varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangolds, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 214 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangolds half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1/4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgum gave 24 tons, 400 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangolds of the Long Red variety, and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangolds of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

In leguminous forage plants many tests were made for hardiness, quality and quantity. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of the nature of a number of Canadian grasses and sedges, arrangements were made to secure, through exchange, a representative collection of grasses and sedges from Northern Europe. About a thousand sheets of duplicates were prepared for this purpose and sent forward. The reports from the superintendents of branch farms and stations will be found of the greatest interest, each especially to farmers in the respective province represented.

NOTES.
Don't try to have a garden without manure.
Don't try to work with poor tools, nor plant bad seed.
Don't plant out a larger acreage than you can properly cultivate.
Don't buy what you do not need because it comes cheap.
Don't let the stock "fodder" themselves at the haystack or fodder pen.
Don't put out an orchard, and then allow the stock to browse the trees.
Don't elect men to township or county offices who cannot make a living by the ordinary pursuits of life.

The Virginia Experiment Station has carried on an extended trial of feeding hogs on two diets, corn and digestive tankage, and corn and skim milk, with the result that the latter shows slight advantage over the former, principally because of the appealing quality and added moisture of the skim milk. On a commercial basis very little difference was found.

Ardent advocates of sweet clover claim that there is no danger of cattle bloating on sweet clover pasture. They say cumarin, the bitter principle in sweet clover, will prevent bloat. We understand, however, that there have been some cases of bloat on sweet clover pasture. There seems to be much less danger of bloat than with red clover or alfalfa.

One man says that wheat is great stuff for horses. He doesn't feed wheat alone, but gives a feed of it once a day. Each horse gets about two quarts of the soaked grain at night. Oats are fed in the morning and at noon. This man's horses do a lot of work and always look good.

But good care probably has more to do with it than the daily ration of wheat. We would want to feed wheat pretty lightly until the horses got used to it.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.
Three hundred and eighty-eight farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-seven counties and districts throughout Ontario. Those sending the greatest number of reports were Nipissing, Simcoe, Ontario, Hastings, Huron and Parry Sound. The greatest number of good reports were furnished by Simcoe, Ontario, Wellington, Lambton and Huron.

Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms.

The average results of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with these five varieties showed the following yields per acre: Imperial Amber, 35.8 bushels, American Banner, 32.5 bushels; Banatka, 30.3 bushels; Crimean Rcd, 27.1 bushels, and Yaroslav, 23.8 bushels.

In another co-operative experiment

the Petkus winter rye surpassed the Imperial Amber winter wheat, by an average of 350 pounds per acre.

The co-operative experiments with hairy vetches and winter rye for fodders produced that the yields in tone for green crop per acre were as follows: Hairy vetches, 11.1 in 1915, 11.4 in the average of four years, and winter rye, 8.7 in 1915, and 8 in the average of four years.

DISTRIBUTION FOR EXPERIMENTS IN 1915.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers.

wishing to experiment and to report the results of the same. The following is a list of varieties of winter wheat, 2, one variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat; 4, spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat, 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat, 5, winter canary and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for No. 4 this autumn and for No. 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for No. 1, which will accompany the fertilizers.

C. A. Zavitz.

O. C. A., Guelph, Ont., Aug. 20, 1915.

FORAGE PLANT TEST.

Bulletin No. 22 of the Division of Forage Plants, Dominion Experimental Farms, gives a summary of results reached at the central and different branch farms and stations throughout the country, and can be had free on application to the publication's branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There are included also some recommendations as to the varieties to grow, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of the most central experiment farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve were experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the cross varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangolds, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 214 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangolds half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1/4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgum gave 24 tons, 400 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangolds of the Long Red variety, and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangolds of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the acreage mentioned was Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of the most central experiment farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve were experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the cross varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangolds, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 214 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangolds half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1/4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgum gave 24 tons, 400 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangolds of the Long Red variety, and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangolds of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the acreage mentioned was Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of the most central experiment farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve were experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the cross varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangolds, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 214 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangolds half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1/4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgum gave 24 tons, 400 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangolds of the Long Red variety, and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangolds of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the acreage mentioned was Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of the most central experiment farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve were experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the cross varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangolds, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 214 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangolds half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1/4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgum gave 24 tons, 400 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangolds of the Long Red variety, and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangolds of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the acreage mentioned was Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of the most central experiment farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve were experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the cross varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangolds, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 214 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangolds half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1/4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgum gave 24 tons, 400 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangolds of the Long Red variety, and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangolds of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the acreage mentioned was Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of the most central experiment farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve were experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the cross varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangolds, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 214 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangolds half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1/4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgum gave 24 tons, 400 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangolds of the Long Red variety, and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangolds of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the acreage mentioned was Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown, or crop production methods to follow, as deduced from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of the most central experiment farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve were experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the cross varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangolds, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 214 tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangolds half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1/4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgum gave 24 tons, 400 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, 1,650 pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangolds of the Long Red variety, and 3,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were secured for the purpose from the general farm crop. In addition, about 3 tons of mangolds of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

It's sure to be Pure
if it's

Redpath SUGAR

For sixty years the Redpath
Refinery has led Canada in
modern equipment, up-to-date methods,
and the pursuit of one ideal—absolutely
pure sugar.

In the Packages introduced by Redpath
—the 2 and 5 lb. Cartons and the 10, 20,
50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags—you get
Canada's favorite sugar, in perfect condition.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Jocelin's Penance

The Prince, not knowing if these words were uttered in jest or reproof, hesitated before replying, his cheek flushing under its flaxen beard; then, choosing to see but the humorous side of the happening, said laughingly:

"By the rod, Abbot Samson, more than one prince of the Church hath kissed my greasy paw; for methinks I have heard of Abbots who had woman-cooks or fociaries; though, Gramacy, the fellowship stopped neither at board nor heart."

"Come," interrupted the Abbot impatiently, "let us speak of weightier matters. Your Highness, by Earl Bigot hath made demands for the disposing of a certain wardship." The Prince turned petulantly to Bigot, who stood near with Counsellor Geoffrey:

"Roger, you spoke me not of this." "My Prince," responded the courier, with easy familiarity, "when I sought thee after the Abbot's audience thou went at table, and forbade the delivery of any such rude pratings, casting a spiteful glance at the Abbot."

"True, true; I said you nay, I remember, and you pressed not the matter," responded John hastily, not anxious that the Abbot should hear his disrespectful words repeated. "Come hither, now, sorry herald, and deliver thou the Abbot's message, though that were useless with his Lordship in the presence." But Bigot, who much desired to keep peace between his master and the Abbot for a time at least, hastily moved to the royal side, and, in a low voice, gave John a very softened version of the Abbot's cavalier refusal to transfer the wardship of the Lady de Cokfeld. He represented the Abbot as loth to surrender so rich a wardship and desiring of a fief in another hundred, as a bonus for the forfeiture.

John waved him away—"Pooh, pooh, Sir Abbot, thou art right—it's a rich wardship, and I confirm thy decision," and ere the astonished Abbot could speak, he went on—"But Father bring forth this richly dovered ward of thine and let us see what thou art so loth to part with." Seeing by the Abbot's face that a refusal of this was imminent, the Prince motioned to Bigot, who went out. Dumbfounded at the bold manner with which the Prince seemingly received the curt refusal of his demands, Samson answered more gently than hitherto:

"I pray thee, your Highness, have we my ward excused. The maid is unaccustomed to coursing, and would be discomfited at appearing before such a great company. Besides, what matters her appearance to thee?"

"By the blood!" exclaimed the Prince, with a sly glance at Geoffrey; "should I not wish to see my sister that is to be? Zounds, if she be fair, I'll salute her right brotherly."

"Thou art ever ready to se salute, my Prince," murmured Geoffrey in his ear.

The Abbot's face expressed both anger and bewilderment. "Highness," he began, but his utterance was stayed by a commotion at the hall's entrance.

Henry Bigot had not far to go in search of the Lady de Cokfeld; half when she met the Prince's messenger, ignorant of the contested wardship, and unconscious that the Abbot had sent her in retirement to hide her from the two greatest libertines of a gross age, after some days of semi-captivity, she felt a great curiosity to see for herself what the royal visitors were like. So, knowing Samson would refuse her permission to pay court to Queen Elinor, she had privately dispatched a messenger to her majesty that very evening, craving permission to attend on her, as was her right, as the daughter of so noble a subject as Adam de Cokfeld. Permission granted, Rehese now entered the audience chamber, escorted by Bigot, and attended by Mistress Mary and Mordred, hearing her trailing skirts.

"She did not care—she did not know, She did not care nor know."

CHAPTER XIV.

"Surely, Prince," said Samson, "Roger of Bigot delivered not my answer aright."

"Yea, My Lord, he told me thou dismurred somewhat so reluctantly, so rich a holding. An' by our Lady, I blame thee not, since mine eye hath looked upon the most precious parts of the trove, 'At, a monk hath an eye for beauty!'

"Demured somewhat!" thundered the Abbot. "An' this to me. Am I to be jugged with in mine own castle as nore dandies a puny child who frets and will not take his pap?" I deny thee this wardship, John of England, and will hold this female Advocate, and bestow her hand at mine own pleasure!"

In the tense silence the Prince's strenuous breathing could be heard, as flinging aside his mother's restraining hand, he rose, and with a page-purple countenance, shooed his list at the Abbot.

"Deny, deny! God's blood, thou deny! An' Abbot whom I created but yesterday. Thou forgettest whose subject thou art, proud monk!"

"The church is subject to none save the most high God, Prince John Sans-tome. The ring and the crozier are problems of thine power no king can bestow! Beware, lest thou bring upon thee the interdict of the Church by seeking to snatch from her her

just penitentes." At this direct threat of excommunication, a murmur went round the hall.

In the middle ages, when tyranny and superstition were rife, excommunication was the iron sceptre by which the Church ruled prince and subject. The excommunicated were banished like lepers by their friends, families and servants; and for any ministration with persons beneath the crozier, a lesser excommunication or privation of sacraments was incurred, to be lifted only by penitence and absolution.

John felt that he had gone too far. This Samson was a formidable one, who, besides wieldin spiritual power, was not without material means of wreaking his vengeance, for John's quick eye had caught the glint of steel from beneath the robes of a hundred monks, and saw that the corridor outside was filled with men, who, though they were dressed as servitors, each bore in his belt a Sheffield blade, and each hand went to nail at sound of Samson's voice. Valently had Bigot essayed to stay his master's wrath, as had Geoffrey and the Queen. Now, no restraint was needed. John was a coward; one who struck in the dark; or, best only when all power lay behind him, and knew that with Richard alive he was never secure. There was one card more to play. If Roheste would accept him as guardian, the Advocates might side with her against the Abbot, and this result in the consummation of John's plans. The beauty of the maid had fired his discontented blood, and the fist of De Cokfeld was rich; Geoffrey was clamoring for recognition of his services; the country already groaned under taxes, and with coffers depleted; he must have money. So his tone was conciliatory.

"How now, my Lord Abbot, forgive my untimely heat! Let us not quarrel 'pon over such a pretty puppet as this. But hath the maid no say? Methinks the Advocates who so long served under his father's banner should somewhat consider her preference." The Advocates visibly approved of this, as they thought the Abbot's proceedings too aggressive and masterful by far.

"Mary's heart, he acts as if he were the Pope himself," my Lord of Clare said to Faulknerbridge.

"Thou art right, my bucco. Father Hugo was ever ruled by our decisions. This one hath not even questioned our opinions."

"See, sweet," went on the Priate, merrily, lifting Roheste's head and pointing to Geoffrey, who struck an affective attitude, and regarded the shrinking girl with a bold glance, he intended to be enticing and subduing: "will not exchange the dreary life of a young old Keep for the gayety of court? Become the Prince's ward, lady, and there stands a gallant husband ready for thee; spruce and picked, who will govern thee gently, though he be hotly. What say'st thou, pretty milion?"

Obscured by the crowd stood a tall, slender nun, whose white tunic and pectoral, black hooded cloak and ebon staff proclaimed her the Prioree Rossamund, and, forgetful of prudence, she now pushed forward the better to comprehend that which so nearly concerned her son. Ten years younger than Queen Elinor, her Greek features still retained their reposed beauty, and despite her habit she was a handsome, stately woman. The noise of her movement, though slight, was noticed by the Queen, who, turning, found herself face to face with her hated rival of old. The almond-shaped eyes of the Prioree contracted (they were green as the sea on a sunlit day, and flecked with gold like the jeweled eyes of a toad); her thin lips were drawn into a scarlet line, and she proudly and defiantly met the withering glance of Elinor. Her stern face grown kind, lifted the blushing girl, and with a few words of greeting and encouragement seated her on a cushion at her feet. And John eagerly leaned forward from his throne to whisper to her something which made her blush the more, though she answered him only by a slight shake of the head.

Thus she sat, the cynosure of all eyes, for all the world must stare now, as all the world—that is, that part which formed the Prince's court being well trained in Sadil's maxim—"Should the Prince at noonday say, 'It is night,' declare you behold the moon and stars;" praised the maid. Prince John had called the fairest in all England.

And poor Jocelin, chagrined at their gaze, looked upon her radiant beauty, too, and grinding his teeth, dug his nails deep into the flesh in the jealous rage and despair of innocent love, while in his ears there rang the minstrel's rhyme:

"There dwelt a page in castle Clare.
And ah he loved his lady so!
And yet she moved so proud and fair—

She did not care—she did not know,
She did not care nor know."

CHAPTER XV.

"Surely, Prince," said Samson, "Roger of Bigot delivered not my answer aright."

"Yea, My Lord, he told me thou dismurred somewhat so reluctantly, so rich a holding. An' by our Lady, I blame thee not, since mine eye hath looked upon the most precious parts of the trove, 'At, a monk hath an eye for beauty!'

"Demured somewhat!" thundered the Abbot. "An' this to me. Am I to be jugged with in mine own castle as nore dandies a puny child who frets and will not take his pap?" I deny thee this wardship, John of England, and will hold this female Advocate, and bestow her hand at mine own pleasure!"

In the tense silence the Prince's strenuous breathing could be heard, as flinging aside his mother's restraining hand, he rose, and with a page-purple countenance, shooed his list at the Abbot.

"Deny, deny! God's blood, thou deny! An' Abbot whom I created but yesterday. Thou forgettest whose subject thou art, proud monk!"

"The church is subject to none save the most high God, Prince John Sans-tome. The ring and the crozier are problems of thine power no king can bestow! Beware, lest thou bring upon thee the interdict of the Church by seeking to snatch from her her

just penitentes." At this direct threat of excommunication, a murmur went round the hall.

In the middle ages, when tyranny and superstition were rife, excommunication was the iron sceptre by which the Church ruled prince and subject. The excommunicated were banished like lepers by their friends, families and servants; and for any ministration with persons beneath the crozier, a lesser excommunication or privation of sacraments was incurred, to be lifted only by penitence and absolution.

John felt that he had gone too far. This Samson was a formidable one,

who, besides wielding spiritual power, was not without material means of wreaking his vengeance, for John's quick eye had caught the glint of steel from beneath the robes of a hundred monks, and saw that the corridor outside was filled with men, who, though they were dressed as servitors, each bore in his belt a Sheffield blade, and each hand went to nail at sound of Samson's voice. Valently had Bigot essayed to stay his master's wrath, as had Geoffrey and the Queen. Now, no restraint was needed. John was a coward; one who struck in the dark; or, best only when all power lay behind him, and knew that with Richard alive he was never secure. There was one card more to play. If Roheste would accept him as guardian, the Advocates might side with her against the Abbot, and this result in the consummation of John's plans. The beauty of the maid had fired his discontented blood, and the fist of De Cokfeld was rich; Geoffrey was clamoring for recognition of his services; the country already groaned under taxes, and with coffers depleted; he must have money. So his tone was conciliatory.

"How now, my Lord Abbot, forgive my untimely heat! Let us not quarrel 'pon over such a pretty puppet as this. But hath the maid no say? Methinks the Advocates who so long served under his father's banner should somewhat consider her preference." The Advocates visibly approved of this, as they thought the Abbot's proceedings too aggressive and masterful by far.

"See, sweet," went on the Priate, merrily, lifting Roheste's head and pointing to Geoffrey, who struck an affective attitude, and regarded the shrinking girl with a bold glance, he intended to be enticing and subduing: "will not exchange the dreary life of a young old Keep for the gayety of court? Become the Prince's ward, lady, and there stands a gallant husband ready for thee; spruce and picked, who will govern thee gently, though he be hotly. What say'st thou, pretty milion?"

Obscured by the crowd stood a tall, slender nun, whose white tunic and pectoral, black hooded cloak and ebon staff proclaimed her the Prioree Rossamund, and, forgetful of prudence, she now pushed forward the better to comprehend that which so nearly concerned her son. Ten years younger than Queen Elinor, her Greek features still retained their reposed beauty, and despite her habit she was a handsome, stately woman. The noise of her movement, though slight, was noticed by the Queen, who, turning, found herself face to face with her hated rival of old. The almond-shaped eyes of the Prioree contracted (they were green as the sea on a sunlit day, and flecked with gold like the jeweled eyes of a toad); her thin lips were drawn into a scarlet line, and she proudly and defiantly met the withering glance of Elinor. Her stern face grown kind, lifted the blushing girl, and with a few words of greeting and encouragement seated her on a cushion at her feet. And John eagerly leaned forward from his throne to whisper to her something which made her blush the more, though she answered him only by a slight shake of the head.

Thus she sat, the cynosure of all eyes, for all the world must stare now, as all the world—that is, that part which formed the Prince's court being well trained in Sadil's maxim—"Should the Prince at noonday say, 'It is night,' declare you behold the moon and stars;" praised the maid. Prince John had called the fairest in all England.

And poor Jocelin, chagrined at their gaze, looked upon her radiant beauty, too, and grinding his teeth, dug his nails deep into the flesh in the jealous rage and despair of innocent love, while in his ears there rang the minstrel's rhyme:

"There dwelt a page in castle Clare.
And ah he loved his lady so!
And yet she moved so proud and fair—

She did not care—she did not know,
She did not care nor know."

just penitentes." At this direct threat of excommunication, a murmur went round the hall.

In the middle ages, when tyranny and superstition were rife, excommunication was the iron sceptre by which the Church ruled prince and subject. The excommunicated were banished like lepers by their friends, families and servants; and for any ministration with persons beneath the crozier, a lesser excommunication or privation of sacraments was incurred, to be lifted only by penitence and absolution.

John felt that he had gone too far. This Samson was a formidable one,

who, besides wielding spiritual power, was not without material means of wreaking his vengeance, for John's quick eye had caught the glint of steel from beneath the robes of a hundred monks, and saw that the corridor outside was filled with men, who, though they were dressed as servitors, each bore in his belt a Sheffield blade, and each hand went to nail at sound of Samson's voice. Valently had Bigot essayed to stay his master's wrath, as had Geoffrey and the Queen. Now, no restraint was needed. John was a coward; one who struck in the dark; or, best only when all power lay behind him, and knew that with Richard alive he was never secure. There was one card more to play. If Roheste would accept him as guardian, the Advocates might side with her against the Abbot, and this result in the consummation of John's plans. The beauty of the maid had fired his discontented blood, and the fist of De Cokfeld was rich; Geoffrey was clamoring for recognition of his services; the country already groaned under taxes, and with coffers depleted; he must have money. So his tone was conciliatory.

"How now, my Lord Abbot, forgive my untimely heat! Let us not quarrel 'pon over such a pretty puppet as this. But hath the maid no say? Methinks the Advocates who so long served under his father's banner should somewhat consider her preference." The Advocates visibly approved of this, as they thought the Abbot's proceedings too aggressive and masterful by far.

"See, sweet," went on the Priate, merrily, lifting Roheste's head and pointing to Geoffrey, who struck an affective attitude, and regarded the shrinking girl with a bold glance, he intended to be enticing and subduing: "will not exchange the dreary life of a young old Keep for the gayety of court? Become the Prince's ward, lady, and there stands a gallant husband ready for thee; spruce and picked, who will govern thee gently, though he be hotly. What say'st thou, pretty milion?"

Obscured by the crowd stood a tall, slender nun, whose white tunic and pectoral, black hooded cloak and ebon staff proclaimed her the Prioree Rossamund, and, forgetful of prudence, she now pushed forward the better to comprehend that which so nearly concerned her son. Ten years younger than Queen Elinor, her Greek features still retained their reposed beauty, and despite her habit she was a handsome, stately woman. The noise of her movement, though slight, was noticed by the Queen, who, turning, found herself face to face with her hated rival of old. The almond-shaped eyes of the Prioree contracted (they were green as the sea on a sunlit day, and flecked with gold like the jeweled eyes of a toad); her thin lips were drawn into a scarlet line, and she proudly and defiantly met the withering glance of Elinor. Her stern face grown kind, lifted the blushing girl, and with a few words of greeting and encouragement seated her on a cushion at her feet. And John eagerly leaned forward from his throne to whisper to her something which made her blush the more, though she answered him only by a slight shake of the head.

Thus she sat, the cynosure of all eyes, for all the world must stare now, as all the world—that is, that part which formed the Prince's court being well trained in Sadil's maxim—"Should the Prince at noonday say, 'It is night,' declare you behold the moon and stars;" praised the maid. Prince John had called the fairest in all England.

And poor Jocelin, chagrined at their gaze, looked upon her radiant beauty, too, and grinding his teeth, dug his nails deep into the flesh in the jealous rage and despair of innocent love, while in his ears there rang the minstrel's rhyme:

"There dwelt a page in castle Clare.
And ah he loved his lady so!
And yet she moved so proud and fair—

She did not care—she did not know,
She did not care nor know."

"See, sweet," went on the Priate, merrily, lifting Roheste's head and pointing to Geoffrey, who struck an affective attitude, and regarded the shrinking girl with a bold glance, he intended to be enticing and subduing: "will not exchange the dreary life of a young old Keep for the gayety of court? Become the Prince's ward, lady, and there stands a gallant husband ready for thee; spruce and picked, who will govern thee gently, though he be hotly. What say'st thou, pretty milion?"

Obscured by the crowd stood a tall, slender nun, whose white tunic and pectoral, black hooded cloak and ebon staff proclaimed her the Prioree Rossamund, and, forgetful of prudence, she now pushed forward the better to comprehend that which so nearly concerned her son. Ten years younger than Queen Elinor, her Greek features still retained their reposed beauty, and despite her habit she was a handsome, stately woman. The noise of her movement, though slight, was noticed by the Queen, who, turning, found herself face to face with her hated rival of old. The almond-shaped eyes of the Prioree contracted (they were green as the sea on a sunlit day, and flecked with gold like the jeweled eyes of a toad); her thin lips were drawn into a scarlet line, and she proudly and defiantly met the withering glance of Elinor. Her stern face grown kind, lifted the blushing girl, and with a few words of greeting and encouragement seated her on a cushion at her feet. And John eagerly leaned forward from his throne to whisper to her something which made her blush the more, though she answered him only by a slight shake of the head.

Thus she sat, the cynosure of all eyes, for all the world must stare now, as all the world—that is, that part which formed the Prince's court being well trained in Sadil's maxim—"Should the Prince at noonday say, 'It is night,' declare you behold the moon and stars;" praised the maid. Prince John had called the fairest in all England.

And poor Jocelin, chagrined at their gaze, looked upon her radiant beauty, too, and grinding his teeth, dug his nails deep into the flesh in the jealous rage and despair of innocent love, while in his ears there rang the minstrel's rhyme:

"There dwelt a page in castle Clare.
And ah he loved his lady so!
And yet she moved so proud and fair—

She did not care—she did not know,
She did not care nor know."

"See, sweet," went on the Priate, merrily, lifting Roheste's head and pointing to Geoffrey, who struck an affective attitude, and regarded the shrinking girl with a bold glance, he intended to be enticing and subduing: "will not exchange the dreary life of a young old Keep for the gayety of court? Become the Prince's ward, lady, and there stands a gallant husband ready for thee; spruce and picked, who will govern thee gently, though he be hotly. What say'st thou, pretty milion?"

Obscured by the crowd stood a tall, slender nun, whose white tunic and pectoral, black hooded cloak and ebon staff proclaimed her the Prioree Rossamund, and, forgetful of prudence, she now pushed forward the better to comprehend that which so nearly concerned her son. Ten years younger than Queen Elinor, her Greek features still retained their reposed beauty, and despite her habit she was a handsome, stately woman. The noise of her movement, though slight, was noticed by the Queen, who, turning, found herself face to face with her hated rival of old. The almond-shaped eyes of the Prioree contracted (they were green as the sea on a sunlit day, and flecked with gold like the jeweled eyes of a toad); her thin lips were drawn into a scarlet line, and she proudly and defiantly met the withering glance of Elinor. Her stern face grown kind, lifted the blushing girl, and with a few words of greeting and encouragement seated her on a cushion at her feet. And John eagerly leaned forward from his throne to whisper to her something which made her blush the more, though she answered him only by a slight shake of the head.

Thus she sat, the cynosure of all eyes, for all the world must stare now, as all the world—that is, that part which formed the Prince's court being well trained in Sadil's maxim—"Should the Prince at noonday say, 'It is night,' declare you behold the moon and stars;" praised the maid. Prince John had called the fairest in all England.

And poor Jocelin, chagrined at their gaze, looked upon her radiant beauty, too, and grinding his teeth, dug his nails deep into the flesh in the jealous rage and despair of innocent love, while in his ears there rang the minstrel's rhyme:

"There dwelt a page in castle Clare.
And ah he loved his lady so!
And yet she moved so proud and fair—

She did not care—she did not know,
She did not care nor know."

"See, sweet," went on the Priate, merrily, lifting Roheste's head and pointing to Geoffrey, who struck an affective attitude, and regarded the shrinking girl with a bold glance, he intended to be enticing and subduing: "will not exchange the dreary life of a young old Keep for the gayety of court? Become the Prince's ward, lady, and there stands a gallant husband ready for thee; spruce and picked, who will govern thee gently, though he be hotly. What say'st thou, pretty milion?"

Obscured by the crowd stood a tall, slender nun, whose white tunic and pectoral, black hooded cloak and ebon staff proclaimed her the Prioree Rossamund, and, forgetful of prudence, she now pushed forward the better to comprehend that which so nearly concerned her son. Ten years younger than Queen Elinor, her Greek features still retained their reposed beauty, and despite her habit she was a handsome, stately woman. The noise of her movement, though slight, was noticed by the Queen, who, turning, found herself face to face with her hated rival of old. The almond-shaped eyes of the Prioree contracted (they were green as the sea on a sunlit day, and flecked with gold like the jeweled eyes of a toad); her thin lips were drawn into a scarlet line, and she proudly and defiantly met the withering glance of Elinor. Her stern face grown kind, lifted the blushing girl, and with a few words of greeting and encouragement seated her on a cushion at her feet. And John eagerly leaned forward from his throne to whisper to her something which made her blush the more, though she answered him only by a slight shake of the head.

Thus she sat, the cynosure of all eyes, for all the world must stare now, as all the world—that is, that part which formed the Prince's court being well trained in Sadil's maxim—"Should the Prince at noonday say, 'It is night,' declare you behold the moon and stars;" praised the maid. Prince John had called the fairest in all England.

And poor Jocelin, chagrined at their gaze, looked upon her radiant beauty, too, and grinding his teeth, dug his nails deep into the flesh in the jealous rage and despair of innocent love, while in his ears there rang the minstrel's rhyme:

"There dwelt a page in castle Clare.
And ah he loved his lady so!
And yet she moved so proud and fair—

She did not care—she did not know,
She did not care nor know."

"See, sweet," went on the Priate, merrily, lifting Roheste's head and pointing to Geoffrey, who struck an affective attitude, and regarded the shrinking girl with a bold glance, he intended to be enticing and subduing: "will not exchange the dreary life of a young old Keep for the gayety of court? Become the Prince's ward, lady, and there stands a gallant husband ready for thee; spruce and picked, who will govern thee gently, though he be hotly. What say'st thou, pretty milion?"

Obscured by the crowd stood a tall, slender nun, whose white tunic and pectoral, black hooded cloak and ebon staff proclaimed her the Prioree Rossamund, and, forgetful of prudence, she now pushed forward the better to comprehend that which so nearly concerned her son. Ten years younger than Queen Elinor, her Greek features still retained their reposed beauty, and despite her habit she was a handsome, stately woman. The noise of her movement, though slight, was noticed by the Queen, who, turning, found herself face to face with her hated rival of old. The almond-shaped eyes of the Prioree contracted (they were green as the sea on a sunlit day, and flecked with gold like the jeweled eyes of a toad); her thin lips were drawn into a scarlet line, and she proudly and defiantly met the withering glance of Elinor. Her stern face grown kind, lifted the blushing girl, and with a few words of greeting and encouragement seated her on a cushion at her feet. And John eagerly leaned forward from his throne to whisper to her something which made her blush the more, though she answered him only by a slight shake of the head.

Thus she sat, the cynosure of all eyes, for all the world must stare now, as all the world—that is, that part which formed the Prince's court being well trained in Sadil's maxim—"Should the Prince at noonday say, 'It is night,' declare you behold the moon and stars;" praised the maid. Prince John had called the fairest in all England.

And poor Jocelin, chagrined at their gaze, looked upon her radiant beauty, too, and grinding his teeth, dug his nails deep into the flesh in the jealous rage and despair of innocent love, while in his ears there rang the minstrel's rhyme:

"There dwelt a page in castle Clare.
And ah he loved his

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Passenger.....	10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	3.31 p.m.
	GOING WEST
Mail & Express.....	6.02 a.m.
Passenger.....	6.45 p.m.

Stirling and Marmora Stage

Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND AGRICULTURAL NEWS. Published every Thursday at the Leader Telephone office in the Coulter Block. Next door to the telephone office. Subscription \$1.00 per annum. One dollar a year. United States \$1.50.

JOB PRINTING

Exempted with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1915

American And Canadian Harvests

The Biggest On Record.

According to the latest estimates, the total grain crop of the United States including all cereals is the largest on record. The latest Government forecast Washington indicates 5,641,000,000 bushels for all grains—which would break the record. This remarkable September indication must be judged, moreover, in the light of the possibility that Wednesday's wheat crop estimate of 981,000,000 bushels may be raised to a thousand million at harvest, and that if weather is favorable in the next thirty days, they may harvest 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, instead of the 2,985,000,000 in last week's forecast. As it is, the indicated wheat crop breaks all records. The total grain crop of the United States added to that of Canada will amount to the astounding total of 6,276,000,000. This immense wheat crop suggests an exportable surplus of over 400,000,000 bushels for the United States says the New York Evening Post, which would be the largest ever known. Taking the wheat crop of the United States and that of western Canada together, there should be a harvest of 1,231,000,000 bushels, whereas Canada and the United States together raised 1,051,000,000 last year. Some people claim more for the western Canadian provinces than these figures, which means exportable surplus for North America of over 550,000,000 bushels! This is construed as indicating that the two countries will compete with each other for the export trade, with Canada having the advantage, because England will give it the preference and having a credit there it will naturally buy as much wheat and oats as there is available this season. The above showing had no doubt a great deal to do with the drop of 15¢ to 16¢ per bushel in the Winnipeg wheat market during the past 5 or 6 weeks.—Trade Bulletin

Send-Off to Dr. Alger

(Continued from page 1.)

I might say I feel regretful at the unexpected absence of Dr. Alger from our midst. I am glad to be here to-night to pay my word of tribute to the one man who has made a choice of that kind. One who is so well known as Dr. Alger. I believe we owe a great debt to Dr. Alger and Dr. Walt because of their public position they have taken in our Village, and we believe those men have ranked high because of their life profession. You know Dr. Alger has been one of our leading Doctors in this part of the Country. If Major Alger could have served his King and Country better by staying with his profession, he would have done so, but he has been accustomed to make a good choice, and we will say of Doctor Alger God Bless him, and bring him safe back again.

Next was a recitation by Jack Watts.

Address by Mr. Hall.

Dr. Alger, Dr. Walt, and Citizens of Stirling:

I hardly know what to say after about one hundred years of peace in our Country, and when we had led ourselves into a terrible conflict, forced upon us. We hear over and over again, what are the issues that are at stake? And what is this war all about?

We believe that Germany trying to gain the whole world was partly the cause of this terrible conflict such as the world has never seen. War is unavoidable under any circumstances. We, as Christian Citizens do feel that war is an abhorrent thing, we shrink from it, we must love our fellowmen, and instead of giving our support to that which will help to destroy us, we should give our support to that which will help lift them up, but we believe there are circumstances which justify people of a Christian nation to draw the sword. When a nation attacks us and we are about to believe our privileges are to be taken from us we are justified in drawing the sword. No individual would feel justified in allowing another to take certain privileges from him. There is no Empire in the World where there is so much individual freedom granted as in Great Britain.

We have three million soldiers enrolled, and not one but is there with his own free will. Germans say our Free Will System is a weak one. Germany's system is where the power is in the Emperor, their people have but little freedom, and she would like to force her system upon the world. This is how Germany feels in regard to other nations, but yet she is a great nation in some respects. We feel sorry we did not see long ago the great purpose Germany had in view, for who of us would care to live if our flag were to be exchanged for the German flag.

(Applause.) Some people speak as if Great Britain should have had Germany overthrown, a nation which has been preparing for war for over forty years. How could we expect that in one year our Empire could meet such a deadly foe. I am willing to wait another year yet if it will enable us to march forward and defeat this terrible enemy.

I am glad to behere to extend my sympathy to the men who are going to the

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of 99 years at an annual rental of \$6.00 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, legal subdivisions of sections, and unsurveyed territories applied for shall be stated by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise.

A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and sold during the year.

If the coal mining rights are not being operated, a lease should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, and the mineral rights.

The lease will cover whatever available surface right may be held by the lessor for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—\$5782.

Stirling Cheese Board

At the Cheese Board on Tuesday 655 boxes were boarded, all sold at 14¢. to Morden Bird on a board bid.

Following are the amounts boarded:

Cooke.....	—
Central.....	90
Silver Leaf.....	—
Evergreen.....	75
Harold.....	60
Bell.....	80
Hoads.....	60
Marmora.....	50
Maple Leaf.....	75
Riverside.....	—
Shamrock.....	30
Springbrook.....	50
Stirling.....	60
Total cheese boarded.....	520

WANTED! WANTED!

Old or Spare Razors

for the Troops at the Front.

Send your discarded razor to the Front where it will be used.

The Cutlers' Company in England are refitting old razors free and sending them on to the front.

Give yours to the Red Cross collectors when they call for your July contributions for sick and wounded soldiers or leave at the Post Office.

HOOVER POTATO Diggers

The kind you want
and the kind you
will eventually buy.
Call and see them.

For sale by

JOS. PHILLIPS

Fair Visitors

are cordially invited to call at our

store and inspect our display of

FURNITURE

We are offering
special prices dur-
ing Fair Week. Call
and look over our
stock whether you
are ready to buy or
not.

JAMES RALPH
Funeral Director

Rawdon Township Rural School Fair

Front. I suppose they are not asking for our sympathy they feel it a duty to go. While I was in Picton there was one of the finest Red Cross Meetings held I was ever at, and Prof. Malton told of a young lad who had come to South Africa. He said "Mother, I am going to South Africa. His mother said "I am afraid if you go to South Africa you will never return." His answer was, "Mother, if I thought I would never come back I would go and help, for if I would stay at home when my Country needs me I would lose my self respect, I would feel I am not the man I thought I was."

I am sure it is a credit to Dr. Walt and Dr. Alger to go to South Africa. These men are going with other men who are doing the same work who have counted

something in the Christian Church. I sincerely hope dear friends that we will be privileged some day, and what a day it will be when this war is over and peace is again restored to our Empire, yes, what a day it will be when we people of the Village of Stirling can welcome back men who have fought our battles, and would to God they all return and we are privileged some day to give them a welcome back.

Song, Miss Bissonette, "Till the boys come home."

Rev. S. F. Dixon's address.

Major Alger, Capt. Walt and Friends:

I was very sorry I was unable to attend with the Citizens of Stirling on a previous engagement. I was not here then, but I might add a few words to what has already been said.

I might say I think Major Alger made a splendid choice, by being born in the County of Northumberland from which I came. We were boys together, and went to High School together. I can assure you he was an innocent lad, and if he can play pranks on the Germans like he could on the High School teachers he will come home safe and sound and will have rendered service to the Army and Nation.

Those of us who are not privileged to go to the Firing Line must maintain our land in all its strength so we may welcome back those who have gone to fight for us. It is no light matter to give up our sons, yet it is necessary. We feel only as we put our whole strength into this war as an Empire can win. We will be proud of you, Major Alger and will send you forth with the thought that you will be in our hearts and prayers, keeping the fire burning in the home.

Rev. F. Byer's address.

Mr. Chairman, Major Alger, Capt. Walt and ladies:

I must confess I deem it a great pleasure to be here this evening as I missed being here when the presentation was made to Dr. Walt as I was in Consecration at the time, consequently I knew nothing about it until it was all over. We all quite realize it is a very hard thing to loose our friends. We hear people say it is nothing to go to war. People sometimes speak lightly because they do not realize what it means. They say a man goes down to camp, gets three or four dollars a day, he should be rich, especially when he spends seven or eight dollars a day. People who talk such utter nonsense do not know what they are talking about. When the boys go, they are going to make a sacrifice. We are not making any sacrifice. I do not think any of us can say we have made any, we are allowing our boys to go, and I tell you the greatest sacrifice a man can make is to give up his life for his friends. Those who go forth are taking no coward's position they are every inch men. Those who are fighting our battles are keeping us from being slaves of the Germans. When Germany looks at Canada, she wishes she were the possessor of it. We know that our people are striving for all that is highest and best and noblest in life and with the Great British Empire protecting us, we know what it means to be a British Subject. We are not a people who are bound down by iron chains, but dear friends when I see these men going forth to war, I knew before, that when the hour of duty came these men would be ready to obey and as Major Alger said to-night, "that hour of duty came and he obeyed the call."

When I realize how many of our own Church people have gone, some sixty percent, I realize when this awful war is over how the Anglican Communion will be weakened. But we hope and pray that peace will soon reign. We shall all miss Major Alger and the boys who are leaving us, but we hope it won't be long until they are with us again.

Dr. Walt's address.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I do not want to take up very much of your time to-night. I want to say I am glad I had arranged for a visit home when such a happening as this took place. Nothing could please me more than what you are doing for Dr. Alger, he is worthy of everything you can do for him. I also wish to thank those speakers who said such kind things to me.

We want recruits. Yes, three-four, we want some more, four multiplied by four, and we want a lot more. Lay all honor to Reeve Coulter and Mrs. Coulter and to their boy. It certainly gave me a great thrill when seen them coming into camp, I said, "Their heart is in the right place." Their boy is there, he has his uniform and he is proud of it. We want our very best boy down at camp, we have all classes, they have come into camp with scarcely enough room to appear in, but their hearts were in the right place. If you want to be of any use to your country next year you will need to get into training now. We want a million or millions. Col. Ketcheson says, and ladies you have a great deal to do with it.

The meeting then closed with a chorale "Men of the North," after which the audience sang "God Save the King."

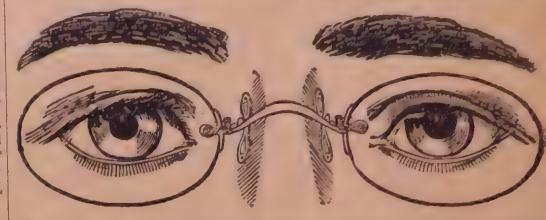
In losing Dr. Alger, Stirling has lost one of its best citizens. He will be greatly missed by the community and in the Anglican church of which he was a faithful member.

In giving up home ties and a very extensive practice to serve his King and Country he is making a great sacrifice, but few people fully realize.

A very large number of people from the town and country besides all the pupils of the High School assembled at the station on Monday morning, previous to the departure of Major Alger, Capt. Walt, Messrs. N. Sine, E. Clancy, Duncan Montgomery for Barriefield Camp where they were delivered by the local miners and three hearty cheers were given as the train arrived. After the large crowd sang in a most hearty manner. The National Anthem.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE YOUR

Eyes Tested by a Specialist



MR. W. E. FANNON, Optical Instructor, Toronto
will be at J. S. Morton's Drug Store

September 27th to October 2nd

For the purpose of giving Mr. J. S. Morton an advanced course in Optics. While here Mr. Fannon is prepared to Give Your Eyes a Scientific Examination, and if necessary supply you with proper glasses to read and sew in comfort. This is your opportunity to have your eyes examined by a specialist, and glasses supplied at a very low price.

Appointments May Be Made for Day or Evening

Mr. Fannon is not only an expert at testing the eyes, but also at fitting them with the proper frames or mountings. Glasses fitted by him do not detract from the appearance—in fact they often improve. If your eyes are weak or your sight in any way defective this is your opportunity to obtain the advice of an expert.

Remember the Date—September 27th to October 2nd

J. S. MORTON

Luery's Weekly Store News

Dame Fashion Decrees that Velvets are to be a Popular Dress Material.

We can show you Plain and Cord Velvets at 50, 60 and 75¢. a yard.

All-Wool Dress Serge..... 50c to \$1.75 per yd.

SPECIAL—Overall Kitchen Apron in light and dark colors, only 50¢. each.

All-linen Tea Cloths, 19x27..... 10¢
White Bed Quilt, 64x80..... \$1.00
White Bed Quilt, 64x85..... \$1.50

Linen Towing 18 to 20 in wide, per yd..... 10 and 12¢
Flannelettes, 36 in. wide, per yd..... 10c

20c a Dozen for Eggs

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

Huntingdon Township Rural School Fair

ART

Class A—Painting 1 S 10, S 12.

Class B—Drawing 1 S 8 10, S 8 2 & 5, S 12.

Class C—Pennmanship 1 S 8 2 & 5, S 12, S 8 10.

LIVE STOCK

Class A—Calf Sec. 1—1 E Woods 10.

Sec. 2—1 H Kilpatrick 10, E Downey 10, S Woods 10, R Downey 10.

Class B—Colt Sec. 1—1 P Downey 10, P Holland 10, E Woods 10.

Class C—Poultry 1 F Lidster 10, L MacCauley 10, C Rollins 12, M Rollins 12.

NATURE STUDY

Class A—Weed Collections 1 S 8 8.

Class B—Weed Seed Collection 1 S 8 2 & 5, S 8 8.

Class C—Insect Collection 1 S 8 2 & 5, S 8 12.

Class D—Plant Diseases 1 S 8 12.

MANUAL TRAINING

Sec. 1—1 J Morgan 10, J Robinson 2 & 5, G Lidster 10, A Salisbury 2 & 5.

Sec. 2—1 H Welsh 2 & 5, E Foster 2 & 5, T Clare 2 & 5, W Collins 2 & 5.

J Morgan 10, R Salisbury 2 & 5.

A Mitts 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Lovebond 12, W Woods 10, G Vandewater 2 & 5, M Walker 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Reid 12, L Green 8, G Vandewater 2 & 5, D Foster 2 & 5.

M Walker 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Lovebond 12, W Woods 10, G Vandewater 2 & 5, D Foster 2 & 5.

M Walker 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Reid 12, L Green 8, G Vandewater 2 & 5, D Foster 2 & 5.

M Walker 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Reid 12, L Green 8, G Vandewater 2 & 5, D Foster 2 & 5.

M Walker 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Reid 12, L Green 8, G Vandewater 2 & 5, D Foster 2 & 5.

M Walker 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Reid 12, L Green 8, G Vandewater 2 & 5, D Foster 2 & 5.

M Walker 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Reid 12, L Green 8, G Vandewater 2 & 5, D Foster 2 & 5.

M Walker 8.

Sec. 2—1 H Reid 12, L Green 8, G Vandewater 2 & 5, D Foster 2 & 5.

M Walker 8.

Local and Personal

Watch for the Kilties' Band Friday, Oct. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Martin spent the weekend with friends in Belleville.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 28th at 8 p.m.

A number from town attended the Frankford Fair on Friday last.

The Guild of St. John's Church will meet in the vestry, on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 29th.

Col. Ketcheson of the 80th Battalion, and Mrs. Ketcheson called on friends in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitty, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Eggleton and Dr. Zwick motored to Brighton one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bedore and Miss Frankie Jones of Marmora were in town on Friday.

Messrs. Chas. and Earl Drewry of Owen Sound spent Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Drewry.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Roshotte, of Tweed, spent Sunday the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whitty.

Mrs. C. Parker who has been spending the summer months in town returned to Bowmansville on Sunday.

Many million bushels of the corn crop in Nebraska was badly damaged by cold weather.

Mr. James Parker was in town on Saturday enroute to Toronto from camp at Crowe Lake.

Dr. and Mrs. Potts, Miss Judd, E. Anderson and J. Judd motored to Belleville on Sunday last and were guests of Judge and Mrs. Fraleck.

Mr. James Ralph spent a few days in Detroit last week. Mrs. Ralph who had been visiting friends there, returned with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Drewry of Kingston are spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Drewry.

St. Matthew's, Ottawa, has decided to contribute one machine gun every month so long as the war lasts.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Reid and Mr. and Mrs. George Rosebush, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Tucker on Sunday last.

The Blue Lodge No. 69, A. F. and A. M., presented Dr. Alger with a Woolsey Kit.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Rally Day Service, next Sabbath morning at 11 a.m.

The LEADER extends its thanks to Marmora and Tweed Fair management for complimentary tickets.

The annual Tweed Fair will be held on Wednesday and Thursday Sept. 29th. and 30th. Remember the dates and visit the Tweed Fair.

Murray McGee had a very fine exhibit of poultry at the fair yesterday and carried off five 1st prizes, two 2nd and two 3rd.

Harvest Thanksgiving Services will be held in Trinity Church, Frankford, on Sunday Sept. 26th. at 10.30 a.m. St. John's Church, Stirling, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace, Campbellford, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Wallace, Menie, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. David Wallace.

The Annual Thank Offering Meeting of the W. M. S. of the Presbyterian Church will be held on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 7th.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stillman and little daughter of Campbellford, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mitchell.

"Hindenburg takes Vidzy," announces a contemporary. We don't know what the medicine is like, but we hope he doesn't recover.

The German bolt has been shot, says Kitchener, and to date it has not closed the door with the Russian army on the inside.

The municipality of Tweed, have granted \$1,200 for the purchase of a fully equipped Field Kitchen to be presented to the 80th Battalion.

Wm. Rodgers, residing near Havelock, was seriously hurt on Wednesday last by being trampled on by a couple of steers which he was feeding. His chest and ribs were injured.

One of the best of the many good war posters is entitled "The Man Behind the Gun" and is by Dan Gilchrist, a munition worker in the Metal Drawing Co., of St. Catharines, Ont. It represents Canadians making shrapnel just behind a Canadian battery at the front and is a striking picture of co-operation.

Roy Bissonnette left on Monday afternoon for Barriefield Camp. Previous to his departure Reeve Coulter on behalf of the citizens of Stirling presented him with a wrist watch. Several addresses were made and many were the good wishes that accompanied Roy who is one of Stirling's most popular boys and an admirable type of the right kind of material in church work and other things for the betterment of the community. Three hearty cheers were given for Roy and the National Anthem sung.

E. Ginn Porter, M.P., was in town Fair Day.

J. O. Herity, Editor of the Belleville Ontario, was in town yesterday and made a pleasant call at the LEADER Office.

Mrs. McGrath, Miss Agnes McGrath, and Mrs. J. Shannon, Marmora, were guests of Mrs. J. McFaul, last week.

Bancroft Fair, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. Usual Cheap Excursion on the C. N. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Fick and daughter, Caroline who have been spending the past month with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Drewry, returned on Monday to their home in Emmerson, N. J.

A curiosity in the animal family was captured on a farm in Oxford county recently. It was a perfectly white ground hog, about half grown, and has bright pink eyes.

Moved, seconded and carried, that the newly discovered ice-covered summer resort, reported by Stefansson in the north be made the cold collateral for that U.S. loan to the allies.

The Red Cross Workers of Rawdon Township, acknowledge with thanks the nice donation of seven night shirts and ten dozen handkerchiefs from The King's Messenger Class of St. Thomas Church, Rawdon.

This week, space will not permit us to give an account of the play "Down in Dixie" presented by local talent in the Opera House Wednesday evening. It was one of the best ever given here, and the Opera House was packed.

Notice

The September collection from the Red Cross copper bags will be on Friday, Oct. 1st. Will collectors please accept this notice? By order of the President.

M. M. Potts, Cor. Sec.

Tanner L. O. L. No. 509 held their Anniversary Services in St. Thomas Church, 8th line, on Sunday. Rev. Bro. T. H. H. Hall delivered a very earnest sermon. Visiting brethren were present from Stirling, Wellmains, Sime and West Huntingdon.

A Denver man of considerable means, who died last month, devised a peculiar, and in some respects highly sensible, method of leaving his money to his sons. He left each of them \$500, and arranged that at the end of every year each of them shall receive a sum equal to what he has earned and saved during the year.

On Thursday Herbert Bowen left for Barriefield on the morning train. Herb as he was generally called was one of Stirling's most obliging and kind hearted boys, and to say he will be missed is putting it lightly. The Clergy of the town were all present besides all the pupils of the High School, not saying anything of the large number of townspeople including many of our leading merchants. The Reeve on behalf of the citizens in well chosen remarks presented Herb with a wrist watch, after which speeches followed and a hearty shake hands as the ladies said good-bye. Three hearty cheers were given and the National Anthem sung as the train moved out.

BORN

THRASHER—In Rawdon, on Sept. 18th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Thrasher, a daughter. (Emma Edna.)

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Mrs. Daniel McCaw who departed this life the 15th of September 1914.

A FRIEND.**Rawdon Circuit**

Next Lord's Day, Sept. 26th, 1915, a Rally of Sabbath Schools with special music and programme. Brief address by Pastor, Wellmains 10.30 a.m., Bethel 2.30 p.m., Mt. Pleasant 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

SOPHIE F. DIXON, Pastor.

Jam Shower

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Agricultural Room on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 8th, at 3 o'clock sharp.

The ladies of Stirling and vicinity are asked to contribute liberally at this meeting to a Jam shower for the soldiers at the front. Fruit to be provided.

"Hindenburg takes Vidzy," announces a contemporary. We don't know what the medicine is like, but we hope he doesn't recover.

The German bolt has been shot, says Kitchener, and to date it has not closed the door with the Russian army on the inside.

The municipality of Tweed, have granted \$1,200 for the purchase of a fully equipped Field Kitchen to be presented to the 80th Battalion.

Wm. Rodgers, residing near Havelock, was seriously hurt on Wednesday last by being trampled on by a couple of steers which he was feeding. His chest and ribs were injured.

One of the best of the many good war posters is entitled "The Man Behind the Gun" and is by Dan Gilchrist, a munition worker in the Metal Drawing Co., of St. Catharines, Ont. It represents Canadians making shrapnel just behind a Canadian battery at the front and is a striking picture of co-operation.

Roy Bissonnette left on Monday afternoon for Barriefield Camp. Previous to his departure Reeve Coulter on behalf of the citizens of Stirling presented him with a wrist watch. Several addresses were made and many were the good wishes that accompanied Roy who is one of Stirling's most popular boys and an admirable type of the right kind of material in church work and other things for the betterment of the community. Three hearty cheers were given for Roy and the National Anthem sung.

Among those attending were:

R. McIkejohn—W. M.
R. Heath—S. R.
Rev. B. F. Yeats—J. R.
Geo. Bailey—P. S. D.

T. Solness—P. M.

also Mrs. Martin, Cotton and Fitzgerald.

A very pleasant evening was spent and the National Anthem was sung at the close.

Were Guests of Marmora Lodge

The officers of Stirling Lodge No. 69, A. F. & A. M., accepted the kind invitation from Marmora Lodge to put on degree work on Monday evening of this week.

Among those attending were:

R. McIkejohn—W. M.
R. Heath—S. R.
Rev. B. F. Yeats—J. R.
Geo. Bailey—P. S. D.

T. Solness—P. M.

also Mrs. Martin, Cotton and Fitzgerald.

A very pleasant evening was spent and the National Anthem was sung at the close.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haggerty arrived home on Friday evening after spending a week visiting friends in Wallaceburg, Tupperville, Chatham and Thorndale. They also spent a day at the Western Fair in London and report a very pleasant trip. One of Mr. Haggerty's nephews has been Reeve of Chatham township for eleven years and another is Inland Revenue Officer in Wallaceburg.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders wanted for a frame building for the Stirling Box & Basket Company. Plans and specifications can be seen at L. & R. W. McIkejohn's Store. Lowest tenders not necessarily accepted. Tenders closed Oct. 5th, and may be given to Mr. F. T. Ward, See of Board of Trade.

DR. G. FRASER**DENTAL SURGEON****MADOC**

Wishes to announce that he has taken over the Dental Practice of Dr. C. F. Ward during his absence at the Front, and will be in attendance at

—Stirling on—

Tuesday & Friday of each Week

beginning this week, Friday, September 24th.

Dr. B. H. RICHARDSON,**CHIROPRACTOR**

Graduate of Canadian Chiropractic College, Hamilton, Ont.

Chronic, Nervous and Spinal Diseases.

Office:

Rear St., Dr. Faulkner's old stand

Farm for Sale

South half of lot 31, 9th con., Sidney, 48 acres more or less. Good brick house, frame barn and basement with cement floor. All necessary out buildings. Plenty of water. Good orchard, fruit of all kinds.

Also 50 acres on the North half of lot 31, 8th con., Sidney, plenty of timber and splendid pasture. Good spring flows through lot. Apply to

E. D. WELSH, on the premises,

R. R. 2, HOLLOWAY.

Horse for Sale

Brown mare 4 years old, sound in limb and body, good driver. Price \$185. Also four pigs.

E. J. PODD, Stirling.

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large farm barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,

Insurance,

Stirling.

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

W. M. LINN,

Phone 32, Stirling.

Valuable 50 Acre Farm for Sale

This farm is situated mid-way between Brighton and Trenton along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and about 2½ miles from Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, Lot 20 Con. B. It is a farm suitable for grain, dairy, fruit or gardening.

On this farm is quite a large Orchard consisting of about 200 bearing apple trees and 50 bearing plum trees and a number of young cherry and pear trees. It is close to cheese factory, school, grist-mill, church and store. Good shipping facilities, there being a station at Smithfield 1 mile distant and a C. P. R. shipping privilege 1 mile distant. On this farm is a splendid roomy barn with basement, fruit cellar, silo, litter carrier, water privileges, etc., fair house and out-buildings.

This farm will be sold with or without crops, implements and stock. There is a good chance to buy additional land near by.

J. FRANCIS FLINDALL,

R. R. No. 2,

Brighton,

Ont.

ARE YOU COMING TO STIRLING FAIR?

Yes! And at the same time pay a visit to

Fred. T. Ward's Tailoring Dept.

and get measured up for a new Fall Suit from some of the New Goods just arrived. I would like to look at the Men and Boys' Ready-to-Wear Department they say it is great with "Values and Money Savers."

New lines in Hats and Caps received this week. New Fall Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves, and Hosiery.

We would like to show you our New Goods whether you are ready to buy or not.

FRÉD. T. WARD

Men's Wear Man

P. S.—A good Second-Hand Covered Buggy for Sale.

A Large Stock of Seasonable Goods just received this week.**a new line of****Automobile Rugs, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, &c.**

Call and see them.

We are also showing a new stock of

Single and Double Harness.

Quality and Prices Right

J. W. SARLES

HARNESS MANUFACTURER

STIRLING

Phone 62

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of George Wright, late of the Township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56, that all creditors and others having any claims and demands against the Estate of the said George Wright, who died on or about the 11th day of August, 1915, at the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, are required on or before the 23rd day of October, 1915, to send by registered post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, solicitors herein for Sarah Wright, Administrator of the estate and effects of the said George Wright, deceased, their christian names and surnames and their addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

And TAKE NOTICE that after the 23rd day of October, 1915, the said Sarah Wright will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall think have had justice, and the said Sarah Wright will not be liable for the said assets of any part thereof to any person of whom claim shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Belleville the 21st day of September, 1915.

POFFER & CARNEW,

219 Front Street, Belleville,

Sols. for the said Sarah Wright.

Don't Leave Your Car on the Street

It is subject to fire—it might get smashed by a runaway

LEAVE IT AT THE STIRLING GARAGE

... Special for Ford Owners ...

Electric Lighting Outfits

Spark Plugs

Shock Absorbers

Oil Gauges

Gasoline Gauges

Speedometers

Exhaust Horns

Electric Horns

Hand Klaxon Horns

Tires and Tubes

Blow-out Patches

Relievers, etc., etc.

Special Ford Cylinder Oil

Expert Repair Work at Reasonable Prices

REMEMBER—Our motor ambulance is always ready in case of accident of any kind no matter where you happen to be.

REMEMBER—This is the best equipped shop for taking care of Ford cars because it has special time-saving tools and its mechanics are specialists.

REMEMBER—You get SERVICE, reliable and efficient, when you deal at the



The Housekeeper

As age advances
the nerve gets
exhausted & a nd
vitality runs low.

By building up
the nerve force of
body and mind
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food
is an un-
doubtedly
useful to people of advanced years.
10 cents a box, all dealers.

D. Chase's Nerve Food

SAIL BACKWARDS.

Feats of Seamanhood Performed With Square Riggers.

Square rigged ships can, in case of necessity, be made to sail rudder foremost, and there are many cases known where ships have sailed in this way for years ago a case occurred in which a crew of sailors was recorded of such backward sailing. One instance where the manhood was employed by the crew in battle tactics was during the great naval disaster of October 1864, in the history of Old Ironsides. The American Merchant naval history is "Who sternmost ship was observed sailing up so as to take a raking position across the Constitution?" The answer is "the crew was issued: the ship checked her course, trembled for a moment and then began backing." As the Constitution had dropped astern and almost before the enemy was aware of it was alongside of the sternmost ship with every gun of her formidable battery ready to be shot off."

The clipper ship Broadbent last year in a gale in the winter of 1862-63 and Captain Minard performed the great feat of saving her backwards for more than 600 miles and into safety in the harbor of Fayal.—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

An Artist's Impromptu Solo.

Pierre Garat, the singer and exquisite of Napoleonic France, was not merely a glass of fashion and a wonderful, self-instructed singer, but an artist devoted to his art. "Put it the following," asks Bernard Miall in his biography, "an example of sincerity in art or of love of attracting attention?"

Coupligny had supplied him with a "romance" to be set to music. Whenever the two met Garat replied, "I have not hit upon an idea yet." One day Coupligny was walking down the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs. Hearing a sound of some one running up behind him, he turned. It was Garat, who seized him by the arm, dragged him up the stairs of a neighboring house and, halting on the first landing, exclaiming, "I've got it!" At once he began to sing the romance through at the top of his voice. The inhabitants of the house began to open their doors heads were projected over the bannisters, finally they began to approach. But Garat, having finished, tore down the stairs like a mouse, dragging the bewildered poet with him—Youth's Companion.

BETTER THAN SPANNING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 10, Webster, Mass., will send free to any mother our successful home remedy, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if you can't get rid of your child. The chances are ten to one that she can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Thrive Without Sunshine.

The doctrine that sunshine is necessarily helpful and beneficial to the health is not always true. The Turkish men and women upset this theory completely. Across every window in a Turkish home are lattices to keep out curiosity and sunlight. The Turkish women get as little sunlight outside of their homes as they do inside.

At the age of twelve the Moslem woman takes the veil and she is never seen without it. The only chance she gets to let the sun blow on her face is when she is seated in the courtyard and within the walls of her own home.

In spite of the fact that the men and women get so little exercise and fresh air, they are strapping big and hardy people. Few Americans can match them in physique or powers of endurance.—St. Louis Republic.

Battleships Now and Then.

A battleship to-day is not the same as in Nelson's day. The old wooden three-decker could only be destroyed by broadside or by quarter-fighting. It would stand hours of battering. It would take hundreds of men to make it capable of fighting. But today one hundred men, now, from a torpedo, and the great fighting machine is a heap of scrap iron.—London Gazette.

When boiling meat, if a wire temper standard is put in the bottom of the kettle and the meat laid on that to cook it will not stick to the kettle and burn.

Put pieces of soap into a pan and pour over enough boiling water to dissolve them, making a thick jelly. Keep in a jar. This will be found very useful for chafing dishes, blouses, etc.

Wash a mango off with cold coffee, having a little ammonia added, before applying blacking, and it will be readily polished.

Wine stains which have dried on table linen or napkins should be touched with whisky before the linen is laundered.

After you have dusted a mirror, a little camphor on a cloth will brighten it.

When washing woodwork, take a pail of water, one-half pint of vinegar and a soft rag; woodwork will look new.

If butter is hard to cream don't warm it. This changes the texture of it. Instead, run it through the vegetables rice. This breaks it into small pieces and it can then be readily creamed.

In serving hominy for breakfast, just before taking from the stove, add a beaten egg.

Mushrooms cut into small pieces make a novel filling for omelet.

To nicely chopped, boiled carrots, add a tablespoonful of chopped fresh parsley and a liberal tablespoonful of hot butter with pepper and salt to taste. The combined flavor is delicious, and persons not caring for carrots, as a rule, will eat them prepared this way.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to the water for basting meat will give it a rich brown color and the flavor will be much improved.

To make soap jelly, often recommended in the cleaning of delicate things, melt any good laundry soap in water over a hot fire until it becomes liquid. When cold it will form a jelly, and should be molded in small jars for use at various times when required.

If your kettle burns dry take it from the stove and place it immediately in a pan of cold water. This will save the food from having a scorched taste unless, of course, it is very badly burned.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fail in giving relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Que., writes: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly cured him. Now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Settled the Duel.

Lord March, afterward the Marquis of Queensberry, was not accustomed to view a duel with unbecoming apprehension and usually attended an affair with an air of enjoyment that often was decidedly displeasing and embarrassing to his adversary. But he was served at last with that sauce which the proverb explains is for the gander as well as the goose. It was when he was challenged to fight an Irish sportsman. Lord March appeared on the ground accompanied by a second, surgeon and other witnesses. His opponent arrived soon afterward with a similar retinue, but added the weight of a polished oak coffin, which he deposited on the ground, end up, with its lid facing Lord March and his party. Lord March became decidedly uncomfortable when he read the inscription plate, engraved with his own name and title and the date and year of death, and peace was patched up.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

A Fateful Game of Chess.

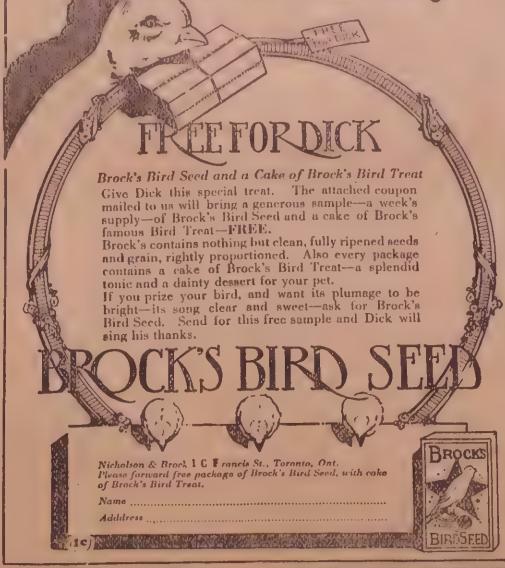
It is a Spanish tradition that the fate of Columbus hung on a game of chess. For years the great navigator had haunted the Spanish court, trying to interest some one in his plans, but at last he determined to abandon the country and visit France. The night before his intended departure he sought an audience with the queen to communicate his intentions and to take his leave. The queen asked him to wait while she made another effort to interest the king. She found Ferdinand engaged in a game of chess and, disturbing him by her entrance, caused him to lose a piece. Annoyed and irritated by the incident, the King, after rudely denouncing Columbus and his schemes, informed Isabella that the result of the petition would depend on the result of the game. It grew worse and the chances were all against the launching of the expedition. But the queen, overlooking the board, whispered to her august spouse a suggestion relative to a move that would be advantageous. The King followed the advice, the complexion of the game was quickly reversed, and Columbus' dream of years was realized at last.

Metalized Cartridges

Because of the scarcity of copper cartridges are now made by the process of spraying metal in a liquid form on the paper shells, which answers all the purposes of the metal cartridges and has some advantages over them, principally in the fact that the metalized cartridges are lighter and a soldier is therefore enabled to carry more of them.

The fellow who deadheads his way through life must be a sort of paradox.

Heres a Free Treat for Your Canary



FREE FOR DICK

Brock's Bird Seed and a Cake of Brock's Bird Treat Give Dick this specimen. The attached coupon mailed to us will bring a generous sample—a week's supply—of Brock's Bird Seed and a cake of Brock's famous Bird Treat—FREE.

Brock's contains nothing but clean, fully ripened seeds and grain, rightly proportioned. Also every package contains a cake of Brock's Bird Treat—a splendid tonic and a dainty dessert for your pet.

If you prize your bird, and want its plumage to be bright—it's song clear and sweet—ask for Brock's Bird Seed. Send for this free sample and Dick will sing his thanks.

BROCK'S BIRD SEED

Nicholson & Brock, 14 Clarence St., Toronto, Ont. Please forward free package of Brock's Bird Seed, with cake of Brock's Bird Treat.

Name _____

Address _____

TUMBLEWEED.

This Curious Bushy Growth is the Clown of Vegetation.

Though Mark Twain tells about coyotes and prairie dogs, animals which I looked for, but regret to say I did not see, he ignores the tumbleweed, the most curious thing—animal, vegetable or mineral—that crossed my vision as I crossed the plain. I cannot understand why Mark Twain did not mention this weed, because he must have seen it and it must have delighted him with its comical gyrations.

Tumbleweed is a busy plant which grows to a height of perhaps three feet and has a mass of little twigs and branches which make its shape almost perfectly round. Fortunately for the amusement of mankind it has a weak stalk, so that when the plant dries the wind breaks it off at the bottom and then proceeds to roll it over and over across the land. I well remember the first tumbleweed we saw.

"What on earth is that thing?" cried my companion suddenly, pointing out through the car window. I looked. Some distance away a strange buff colored shape was making a swift, uncanny progress toward the east. It wasn't crawling, it wasn't running, but it was traveling fast with a rolling, tossing, careening motion like a barrel half full of whisky going down hill. Now it tilted one way, now another, now it shot swiftly into some slight depression in the plain, but only to come bounding lightly out again with an air indescribably gay, abandoned and insane.

Soon we saw another and another. They became more and more common as we went along until presently they were everywhere, careening in their maddening course across the prairie and piled high against the fences along the railroad's right of way like great concealing snowdrifts.

Tumbleweed is the clown of vegetation, and it has the air as it rolls along of being conscious of its comicality, like the smart caniche in the dog show which goes and overturns the basket behind the trainer's back or the circus clown who runs about with a rolling gait, tripping, careening double and triple somersaults, rising, running on, tripping, falling and turning over and over again.—Julian Street in Collier's Weekly.



"You are walking rapidly to-day. Yes, my doctor told me to take a long walk every morning on an empty stomach."

"What did you say?"
"I asked him whose stomach."

Australia's Stony Desert.

The great stony desert of North Australia was discovered by Captain Sturt, an Australian explorer, in 1845-6. It is north of the river Darling, and is about 300 miles long and 100 broad, consisting of sandy dunes or ridges. It is want of trees, except along the creeks, gives the country a stony appearance. These ridges were probably formed by the joint effect of winds and a gradually retiring sea.

I want to buy for spot cash second-hand—in first-class condition—one 2x2 or 3x3 inch.

TURRET LATHE

I would also consider instead a 26-inch Engine Lathe any length, or an Engine Lathe with Turret on cross slide. Will come and inspect lathe such as above wherever running and pay a fair cash price, but will only deal with actual owner. If you have one, write me at once giving full particulars.

M. S. WATSON, 674 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont.

LATHE WANTED

I want to buy for spot cash second-hand—in first-class condition

ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Little Finger in Turning a Hose On Heavily Charged Wires.

The slight danger that firemen run through the electric current passing from heavily charged wires up the stream of water they are squirting is proved by an experiment conducted by Ugo Tartaglioni and reported in La Scienza per Tutti.

A trolley car wire charged with a direct current of 525 volts had one end grounded; on the other end he directed a stream from hose with a nozzle 10 centimeters in diameter. At 220 meters the voltmeter attached to the nozzle registered twenty volts. At sixty-five centimeters distance it registered seventy volts and at twenty centimeters 210 volts. The average man can stand a current of fifty volts without serious shock, so a man who has his nozzle five or six feet from a live wire runs no greater danger.

Mr. Tartaglioni made the same experiment on two lines of alternating current, one with 2,300, the other with 4,600 volts, and the voltmeter did not register any current in the stream of water, although a slight shock was perceptible when he put his hand into it. With a chemical extinguisher he got a current of 1,550 volts at 225 millimeters from a wire with a current of 2,050 volts.

In Cooking Remember

Grill—To broil.
Milk—Sweet milk.
Dredge—To sprinkle with flour.

When the word cap is used it means tea.

Saute—To semi-fry in very little oil or butter, then give it the seasonings of a broil.

To blanch almonds—Pour boiling water over them and remove the brown skins.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firm of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Donetey, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as \$15 to \$30.

Good practice pianos from \$50 to \$100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

Volcanoes and Disease.

Many strange and exaggerated accounts have been given of terrible diseases in human beings, lower animals and plants as a result of volcanic activity. In a prize essay by Dr. H. J. Johnson-Lavis it is shown that there is no direct connection with disease, but the volcanic outbursts may indirectly cause or increase epidemic disease. In several ways. The poisonous fumes may have irritating and depressing effects on the eyes and throat. The disturbance of water courses may bring about the infection of wells and surface supplies with sewage and interference with ventilation of houses may result from the accumulation of ejected materials. The moral depression from fear, with hunger from the cutting off of food supplies, may have the effect by lessening the resistance of the organization to infection.—Exchange.

Compulsory Change of Name.

A notable instance of compulsory change of name occurred in Scotland in the seventeenth century, when the clan Macgregor was ordered to abandon and forget its ancient patrimony. By this means to stamp out the spirit of Rob Roy's redoubtable kinsmen, and so sternly was the decree enforced that the use of the old name was treated as a capital offense. For the time the clan submitted and took other names; but, so far from forgetting the old designation, later generations proudly reverted to it, and to-day there are more Macgregors in the world—than ever before.—London Standard.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

The Seven Seas.

The phrase "the seven seas" has been current for some time—was so current when Kipling universalized it twenty years ago—to denote all the great waters of the earth. Its use divides into seven parts the "tripartite ocean" (the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans) as the north and south Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic and the Antarctic oceans. It is interesting to note that Roman Italy had its "seven seas," the chain of salt lagoons about the mouth of the Po, separated from the Adriatic by strips of sand or embankments. The lagoons were in ancient days much more extensive than now, and the "Septem Mares" afforded a continuous means of internal navigation from Ravenna to Altinum.—New York Times.

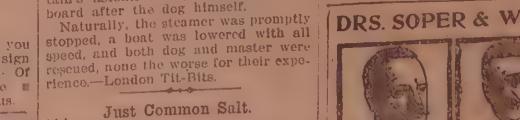
He Got the Apples.

"Once upon a time," began the teacher, "two little brothers started to Sunday school one Sunday morning. Their way led past a fine orchard, where the trees were bending down with ripe, luscious apples. One of the brothers proposed going into the orchard and getting some fruit, but the other refused and sped away, leaving his companion greedily devouring the apples.

"Now, it happened that the owner of the orchard saw them, and the next day rewarded the good boy who refused to steal the apples by giving him a shilling. He got a prize for his honesty, and what do you suppose the other boy got for his dishonesty?"

"He got the apples!" yelled every member of the class.—Exchange.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Plies, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimplas, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nervous and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine compounded in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m., Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultations Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

RUSSIA STILL HOLDS FIRMLY AGAINST HUNS

Hindenburg, Who Straddled the Vilna-Dvinsk Railway, Has Lost It Again.

GREAT RESERVE

Force Called to Russ Colors May Mean a New Army of 3,000,000 Men.

London Cable.—Stern battles are being fought all along the eastern front from Riga to the Roumanian border, and while the Germans continue to advance slowly in the north and centre, the Russians in the south are repeating their successes against the Austro-German armies, which are now being driven back across the River Stripa in Galicia, and have been forced to retire westward, north of the Galician frontier.

While these Russian victories naturally are welcomed in Russia and the allied countries as an evidence that the Russian armies are still able to take the offensive when well supplied with ammunition, there is no inclination to exaggerate their importance. The engagements, however, keep the Austro-Germans busy, and make it imperative to send reinforcements southward which could be used to better advantage in the north, where operations of much greater moment are being directed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

The General who began his offensive against the Vilna-Dvinsk railway a week ago, has not yet established himself on the line. His cavalry, which did reach it, has been driven back. Nevertheless he has driven the Russians across the Dvinsk River, north of Dvinsk, placing that city in a rather dangerous position, and has also made some progress north of Vilna.

To the south of Vilna, toward Grodno, the Russians are offering stubborn resistance and have the Germans firmly held. Something of the same kind has happened in the centre. Prince Leopold has been delayed in his advance. Field Marshal von Mackensen has passed his forces through the Pripyat marshes and is now in possession of Pinsk. From this point southward the Russians are advancing and have reoccupied a number of villages, but they are not likely to push their advantage much farther as so do would make their northern flanks vulnerable.

A good deal of importance is attached to the decision of Russia to call to the colors the reserves of the territorial army. Should the age limit be fixed at 35 years, this fresh call will mean the possible addition of eight million men to the Russian armies, including the men who had passed through the first line and reserves, and those who have so far been exempted as students, or men who are not quite up to the physical standard.

Naturally, all of these could not be armed and equipped, but Russia could have the pick of them.

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.—The following official report was issued by army headquarters to-day:

"Eastern theatre of war. Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the left bank of the Dvina our troops, fighting successfully, penetrated further in the direction of Jacobsthal. Near Livenhof (on the Dvina 25 miles northwest of Drinsk) the Russians were driven back to the eastern bank. Northeast of Vilna our attack progresses. East of Grodno the enemy still offers stubborn resistance."

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged."

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: East of Anovogino the Russians again attempted to bring our pursuit to standstill. We broke through the enemy's positions. Six officers and 75 men were taken prisoners. Three machine guns were captured. The territory between the Pripyat and the Jasidla, and the city of Pinsk are in German possession."

"Southeastern theatre of war: As on preceding days, the Russian attack broke down in front of the German lines."

"Western theatre of war: Nothing of importance has occurred."

ITALIANS, TOO

Force Fighting for Allies On Gallipoli Peninsula.

New York Report.—The Progresso Latino-American prints a despatch from its Paris correspondent this morning saying that the latter has heard through a despatch from Athens that the troops just embarked on the south side of the Gulf of Saros are composed of English and Italians, and adds:

"The operation is proceeding with the greatest order, despatch and secrecy. The object of the allies is to cut off the Ottoman troops operating in the west of the Peninsula of Gallipoli and possibly to act against Bulgaria with the co-operation of Roumania, should the former decide to join the Turks and the Central Empires. Besides this, the allies intend to deal a decisive blow to the enemy and capture Constantinople before the winter."

GERMAN SPY?

U. S. Army Club is Investigating a Member.

New York Report.—The Army and Navy Club of New York, whose membership includes one of the most prominent military men of the United States, began an exhaustive investigation to-night to determine whether Captain Newnam A. Gray, who has lived in the last eight months in fact a garrison town, The club's action was taken to-day to check the story of British agents to Washington.

The British say that Capt. Gray, a British army officer in the London Legion service, is disengaged by an inspection of the army corps. Instead, an Englishman, a young ex-being a member who is now a commanding confidential information concerning the manufacture here of arms and ammunition for the British.

The inquiry instituted by the club is not so much to learn the war secrets of the allies, but to ascertain whether he may have used the friendship of the club to discover intimate facts concerning the United States army and navy.

London Cable.—Stern battles

are being fought all along the eastern front from Riga to the Roumanian border, and while the Germans continue to advance slowly in the north and centre, the Russians in the south are repeating their successes against the Austro-German armies, which are now being driven back across the River Stripa in Galicia, and have been forced to retire westward, north of the Galician frontier.

While these Russian victories naturally are welcomed in Russia and the allied countries as an evidence that the Russian armies are still able to take the offensive when well supplied with ammunition, there is no inclination to exaggerate their importance. The engagements, however, keep the Austro-Germans busy, and make it imperative to send reinforcements southward which could be used to better advantage in the north, where operations of much greater moment are being directed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

The General who began his offensive against the Vilna-Dvinsk railway a week ago, has not yet established himself on the line. His cavalry, which did reach it, has been driven back. Nevertheless he has driven the Russians across the Dvinsk River, north of Dvinsk, placing that city in a rather dangerous position, and has also made some progress north of Vilna.

To the south of Vilna, toward Grodno, the Russians are offering stubborn resistance and have the Germans firmly held. Something of the same kind has happened in the centre. Prince Leopold has been delayed in his advance. Field Marshal von Mackensen has passed his forces through the Pripyat marshes and is now in possession of Pinsk. From this point southward the Russians are advancing and have reoccupied a number of villages, but they are not likely to push their advantage much farther as so do would make their northern flanks vulnerable.

A good deal of importance is attached to the decision of Russia to call to the colors the reserves of the territorial army. Should the age limit be fixed at 35 years, this fresh call will mean the possible addition of eight million men to the Russian armies, including the men who had passed through the first line and reserves, and those who have so far been exempted as students, or men who are not quite up to the physical standard.

Naturally, all of these could not be armed and equipped, but Russia could have the pick of them.

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.—The following official report was issued by army headquarters to-day:

"Eastern theatre of war. Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: On the left bank of the Dvina our troops, fighting successfully, penetrated further in the direction of Jacobsthal. Near Livenhof (on the Dvina 25 miles northwest of Drinsk) the Russians were driven back to the eastern bank. Northeast of Vilna our attack progresses. East of Grodno the enemy still offers stubborn resistance."

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The situation is unchanged."

"Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: East of Anovogino the Russians again attempted to bring our pursuit to standstill. We broke through the enemy's positions. Six officers and 75 men were taken prisoners. Three machine guns were captured. The territory between the Pripyat and the Jasidla, and the city of Pinsk are in German possession."

"Southeastern theatre of war: As on preceding days, the Russian attack broke down in front of the German lines."

"Western theatre of war: Nothing of importance has occurred."

A GERMAN SPY?

Head of Russ Secret Service Was Himself One.

London Cable.—A prominent Russian who is here in connection with war contracts for his Government revealed to-day the astounding fact that the man at the head of the Russian secret investigation service entrusted with the work of discovering German spies in Russia was himself a German spy. This man had been known to the Russian court for years, and only proof of the most indisputable nature led to the exposure. Then prompt action was taken. He was tried by court-martial and convicted of having betrayed the weak points of the Russian war preparations to the very Germans he was expected to arrest. His execution followed immediately.

The story, according to the correspondents informant, created a great scandal, and further revelations are expected.

BIG GUNS BUSY ON WEST FRONT

Artillery Actions Continue in France and Belgium.

Bomb Fighting Also Continues to Prevail.

Paris Cable.—The official communiqué issued to-day indicates that there is still little relaxation in the bombardment which has been almost continuous at many points of the front for many days past. The Nieuport sector, Neuville, the district north of Arras, Sapigny, the region north of Camp de Châlons, all figure again in the reports of heavy artillery action, as well as the district between the Aisne and the Argonne, at Roys, Lassigny, Berry-au-Bac, St. Hilaire, Auvergne, and in the Vosges.

Bomb throwing was particularly marked at Saint Hubert, and in the Bois Le Perre the French field artillery and trench cannon replied vigorously to German mine throwing.

The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"In Belgium, in the sector of Nieuport, the fire of our heavy artillery has been efficacious. In the region of Neuville and Rocquincourt and around Arras, as well as between the Aisne and the Oise, our batteries have engaged in very energetic actions in reply to a violent bombardment by the enemy.

"The cannonade still continues vigorously around Sapigny, on the canal from the Aisne to the Marne, as well as to the north of the Châlons camp. There has been a bombardment by both sides with guns of various calibres between the Aisne and the Argonne. At St. Hubert a combat with large bombs has occurred, our artillery participating on divers occasions. In the forest of Le Prete the activity of German mine-throwers has provoked a violent reply from our trench cannon and field guns.

"In Lorraine, on the Veille and the Outre, our batteries have poured a destructive fire on the organizations of the enemy."

TO FINANCE CROPS

Plenty of Funds to Handle the Western Grain.

Ottawa Report.—The Minister of Finance has satisfied himself that abundant facilities exist for the financing of the Western crop movement without undue acceleration. If the grain is marketed it will be for other reasons than lack of credit accommodation, which will create the grain in the market and gradually sold over a considerable period. The banks are in a much stronger and more liquid position for the crop movement than they were a year ago. Their liquid assets according to the latest statement are approximately \$30,000,000, of which over \$50,000,000 is in \$100,000,000 in Dominion notes. They have authorized but as yet unused a flotation of nearly \$50,000,000. "A small consideration requires they may under the new Bank Act issue additional circulation against their gold." They may also under the Finance Act of 1914, obtain to any amount unissued Dominion notes, warehouse receipts for grain bills, warehouse receipts for other securities. So far as cash resources and currency are concerned they are therefore available the most ample facilities.

To facilitate advances by the Government the Minister will arrange that the Assistant Receiver-General's office in Ottawa will make a deal for a certain time on time grain bills, warehouse receipts and other collateral upon which advances in Dominion notes will be made to the banks.

N.Y. WORLD JOB

Would Have Canada as Security for Big Loan.

New York Report.—The World this morning says:

"It takes Wall street to bring the Anglo-French loan proposition down to brass tacks."

"Let England put up Canada as collateral, a financier of this city remarked—he probably lit a cigar as he said it—then we will talk business with her."

"And this ought to tickle us even as it takes our breath away. Why not? The World, it is true, never yet saw a dominion of over three million and a half square miles and 7,000,000 population deposited as security for a little accommodation."

"We are not prepared to say it could be done. But if Wall street looks into the matter and thinks it feasible, what better assurance do we want?"

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"By all means ask England to give our bankers a mortgage on Canada. If worst comes to worst, it would be the easiest ever to foreclose."

WAR STAMPS FOR ROYALTY.

Ottawa Report.—To his Majesty King George and to the Lady Mayoress the Belgians, both of whom are famous collectors of stamps, such having been presented to the Minister of the Interior, Hon. P. E. Glavin, has given a complete set of the Canadian war stamps. These are printed exclusively for the Canadian War Fund.

"The collection contains 100 different stamps of a score or so. They were forwarded in appropriate cases, to be placed in their respective collections."

SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Montreal Report.—Private Silas Littleton, one of the youths stationed on Victoria Bridge, was shot this morning and is in a critical condition at the General Hospital. He is a revolver and not knowing it he loaded pulled the trigger. The bullet struck Littleton in the abdomen.

TURK DISASTER

British Surprise and Rout Strong Patrol Near Bazra

London Cable.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following statement to-day telling of a patrol engagement in Mesopotamia, east of Bazra.

On Tuesday a strong enemy patrol was surprised eight miles south of Maktur by 30 British and 100 Indian Infantry. After a sharp fight the enemy fled, leaving one white man and 51 natives dead on the field, besides 10 wounded. Our casualties were three dead and eight wounded. Many rifles and ammunition kits were captured by us.

Bazra, more generally known as Bassarah, is the seaport of Basra, and although its population has been reduced by war and pestilence from 150,000 several centuries ago to less than 5,000 at the present time, it is still an important maritime and commercial station. The locality is the country of the Arabian Nights, in fact, Bassarah is famed as the birthplace of Sinbad the Sailor.

Russia, more generally known as Bassarah, is the seaport of Basra, and although its population has been reduced by war and pestilence from 150,000 several centuries ago to less than 5,000 at the present time, it is still an important maritime and commercial station. The locality is the country of the Arabian Nights, in fact, Bassarah is famed as the birthplace of Sinbad the Sailor.

Gordon A. Bonter, formerly a prisoner, was arrested in Toronto on a charge of fraud.

Terese Parry, aged 11, and Mary Rooney, aged 4, were drowned by wading into deep water west of Queen's Wharf, Toronto.

The Board of Social Service and Evangelism of the Methodist Church condemned the Canadian patronage system.

The General Anglican Synod refused to restore the second stanza of the National Anthem to the Anglican hymn book.

Rev. H. H. Allen, of Aurora, Presbyterian Church, has enlisted as a private in the 4th Mississauga Horse for overseas service.

Returning from Palmerston by auto, and when one mile from home, three Harrison men were seriously injured when the car turned turtle.

Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer in the Manitoba Cabinet, declared that there will shortly be total prohibition in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Capt. Henry L. Matthews, former lake mariner and director of the Canadian Canneries Limited, died at his home in Lakeport, his birthplace, aged 69 years.

The 44th Regiment is organizing recruiting leagues of civilians throughout the municipalities of Welland County to take over the entire work of securing recruits by continuous effort.

Geo. Pratt, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has obtained an award of \$3,000 damages by a jury against the Algoma Steel Corporation for loss of a leg while employed on a yard engine without the top board and hand grasp.

Robert Rogers, aged 40, and his five-year-old son, were killed, and his daughter, Viola, aged about nine, probably fatally injured by being struck by a Wabash passenger train on a level crossing at Linda's Lane.

William Davis, an artist, was found dead in his studio in New York before an unfinished landscape, clad in his artist's apron and palette and brush in his hands. He was a victim of the heat.

W. R. Clements, ticket agent at Tunnel Station of the Grand Trunk at Sarnia, is in jail on a charge of uttering forged pay cheques to represent those given by the railway to wives of employees who have enlisted.

The advisability of bringing the new Provincial Highways Act into force in the near future will, it is understood, be taken up by the Ontario Government within the next fortnight.

Albin Rozet, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, was distinguished for his knowledge and judgment of foreign politics, was killed in an automobile accident Wednesday.

General Board of the Methodist Church Held Annual.

Toronto Report.—The Soldiers' Field Comfort League, a charity organized several weeks ago for the purpose of sending Christmas boxes to the soldiers at the front, was yesterday closed down by Col. Grasett, chief of police. This action was taken because the chief was of the opinion that the men behind the movement were not responsible enough to undertake a work of this magnitude.

Those responsible for the organization of the league were Charles A. Fox, formerly a reporter on the Telegram, and later advertising agent for Arthur Private, of the Overseas Tobacco Club, who on Tuesday resigned his position and returned to England; Mr. Kupper, local manager of the International Press, Limited, an office assistant and stenographer employed by Kupper. These two also formed the committee to look after all the business of the league, and Fox was appointed secretary-treasurer of the league at a salary of \$40 a week.

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged.

We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"By all means ask England to give our bankers a mortgage on Canada. If worst comes to worst, it would be the easiest ever to foreclose."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where we can watch it. Suppose the idea is unheard of, or are others to which civilization has had of late to adjust itself."

"The proposed pledge is gilt-edged. We are familiar with it. It lies close by, where

What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County

HOARDS

Mrs. Scott, Smithfield, is visiting Mrs. Frank Spencer a few days this week.

Charles Heard left on Monday morning for Guelph where he will attend O. A. College this fall.

A number of people from here attended the School Fair at Wellmans on Wednesday last.

Charles and Alexandra Hoard were guests of Sylvia Dracup, Wellmans, on Wednesday afternoon.

Grace Jeffs spent a couple of days last week with her aunt, Mrs. Totten Williams, Consecon.

Mrs. C. Irwin, St. Catharines, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Fred Jeffs.

Mrs. Frank Spencer and Merle visited Mrs. J. B. Carl, Chatterton, one day last week.

Albert Lawrence and Gilbert Winstanley left Monday for Kingston to join the other soldier boys.

WELLMAN'S

The Annual School Fair was held at this place on Wednesday last. A large crowd being present. The exhibits were excellent. The children are very zealous and the display from this school was fine many receiving prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Mack have returned to their home at Mono after visiting their parents, Mr. Wm. Mack.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sartie visited at W. Pollock's on Sunday.

A number from here attended Frankford Fair.

Miss N. Totten is visiting her brother at Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Luery, Miss M. Moore and Mr. E. Eggleton, Stirling, visited at Mr. C. Nix's on Sunday.

Angus Todd has returned home from a trip out west and is taking another year at High School.

Miss F. Hinckliffe spent Saturday and Sunday at her home.

MENIE

Messrs. William Rainnie and Robert Ketcheson have finished drawing in their grain for this year.

Mr. Jones' wife and family were Sunday visitors at Mrs. Hobbs'.

Mrs. Matt McGregor, of Peterboro, and Mrs. Boyd are visiting at Mrs. I. Guernsey's.

Mr. A. Hoard is employed putting up alms in the neighborhood of Kingston.

Charles Bateman has joined the ranks of the Benefits and has taken unto himself a wife in person of Miss Baker, of Campbellford. Congratulations.

Mrs. Wm. Stewart who has spent the last three weeks in Toronto is home again.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sharpe and family, Mrs. Jas. Summers, wife and Cyrus spent Sunday at Minto.

The Epworth League was held last week. Miss Margaret McMullen gave a very interesting and impressive topic on "Philip, Embury and Barbara Heck—The Irish Palatines after which a profitable discussion took place.

Edward Montgomery took a jolly bunch of youngsters to Wellmans last Wednesday to attend the Fall Fair.

The pupils of the William's School carried away a number of prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Green and Misses Gladys and Helen spent Sunday in our midst.

A large number from here took in Frankford Fair last Friday. They report a good time.

Mr. Summers, our milk drawer, is wearing a broad smile these days. It's a grand-daughter.

Miss Ella Snarr, Wellmans, spent Sunday the guest of her sister, Mrs. Leonard Sharpe.

Ernest MacDonald is the guest of Wilbur Johnson.

Edward Clancey, one of our former school boys, has answered the call of his King and Country. We wish him success.

A number of young people attended service in the Presbyterian Church, Stirling on Sunday evening.

Miss Myrtle McMullen spent the week end visiting relatives at Frankford.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sharpe were guests at Wellmans on Monday.

DELORO

Mr. Minns, Inspector of Public Schools visited this vicinity last week.

Mr. Clem Gillett left for Montreal to resume his studies there.

Mrs. J. A. McCallum spent a few days the guest of Mrs. Dunphy, Grove Lake.

Mrs. J. Thompson, of Eldorado, was the guest of Mrs. J. Anger.

Mrs. M. Foles and Master Paul Clement, of Marmora, spent Sunday at Mrs. M. DeVine's.

Sergeant D. McCallum, of Kingston, was in Deloro over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Rice and family are holidaying in Montreal.

Messrs. R. Jones and H. Harris have gone to enlist for Overseas Service.

A baby girl has arrived at Mr. and Mrs. G. Mill's.

SPRING BROOK

Miss Gladys Carman of Marmora is spending a few days at J. E. Mumby's.

Mrs. David Heath Sr. is quite smart again.

Mrs. Charles Lott of Oshawa also Mrs. Robert Man of Montreal, Miss Ruth Man and Master Murney, spent Sunday with Mrs. David Heath Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blake and daughter Rita and M. Bearnard Lott of Campbellford visited at Mr. Wesley Heath's.

Mr. W. and Miss M. Copp of Havelock called at Mrs. M. E. Welch's on Sunday last.

The stork has again visited this town leaving a baby girl at A. A. Reid's.

Misses Ida Rollins and Annie Bateman motored to Peterboro on Friday last to attend the Fall Fair and returned on Sunday evening.

Miss Ethel Thompson is in Toronto training for a nurse.

After a rest Epworth League was re-opened on Tuesday evening. Hereafter League meeting will be on Tuesday at 8 p.m. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Geo. Eastwood and Sam Narrie left a few days ago to train for active service. Reports say others will be leaving in a few days.

On Sept. 20th Mrs. Welsh picked fresh ripe raspberries in her garden. There are also strawberries in blossom at the present time.

HARVEST TIME, 1914

HARVEST TIME, 1915



How the Government twelve million dollar aid affected the Western Farm

HALT!

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks**Suit Cases and Club Bags****Go-Carts and Wagons****Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.****Team and Single Harness**

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. MCKEE
MANUFACTURER**LUMBER**

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

FOR SALE BY

J. T. BELSHAW & SON

STIRLING, ONT

GEO. H. KINGSTON, PHONE 19

The Home of Machine Made Bread

10 Cents a Large Loaf**10 Cents a Large Loaf**

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 5

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX

The Store of Quality

Northway Garments

—FOR—

FALL and WINTER

(See Cut Opposite)



Celebrated Northway Shape Keeping COAT

Price Only \$9.00

This is only one of our 50 or more Coats. Our stock is such as to meet the demands of every taste. We kindly invite you to ask for a demonstration of their superiority and Exclusive Styles.

Millinery Dept. Our Millinery Department is in full operation and our experienced staff at your command. The hats this season are neat and stylish. You will have no trouble whatever in selecting the very hat you want. Prices reasonable.

Our Aim Exclusiveness and Satisfaction.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

PURE CLOVER HONEY—This years product, clear and thick. Guaranteed finest quality 10 lbs or over. Special **12½c.** per lb.

CAKE AT OLD PRICES—We are much pleased to announce that we have reduced all lines of cake (in wooden boxes) to former prices, namely **10c.** and **15c.** lb.

Try these New Lines:

Vanilla Cream, Jelly Jumbles, Honey Fingers, and Oxford. Very Special **15c.** lb. Oxford **12½c.** lb.

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE PHONE 43 GOODS PROMPTLY FOR BEST PRICES DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Jam Shower

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Agricultural Rooms on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 8th, at 3 o'clock sharp.

The ladies of Stirling and vicinity are asked to contribute liberally at this meeting to a Jam shower for the soldiers at the front. Fruit to be in sealers.

The Committee—Miss Wescott, Miss Parker and Mrs. Mather have arranged an unusually interesting programme, a special feature of which will be a demonstration of Angel Cake by Mrs. Wm. Bailey. Miss Marjorie Meiklejohn will furnish musical selections, Miss Helen Morrison will recite "Colors of the Flag" and Mrs. Hall will give a talk on Germany.

Roll Call—Hallowe'en Thoughts. The remainder of the time will be spent in rolling bandages.

"The International" Barred From Mails

"The International," a monthly paper edited by George Sylvester Viereck and published by the International Monthly, Inc., 1123 Broadway, New York City, has been refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and is prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way. Under the terms of the order-in-council, no person in Canada shall be permitted hereafter to be in possession of any such paper, and any person in possession of any such paper shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment.

Brooklyn, N. Y., finds auto thieves specialize in stealing expensive cars.

Advance Display of Fall Millinery

The Local Parlors Centre of Attraction For the Admiring Gaze of the Gentler Sex

The Millinery Parlors at Cook & Fox presented a very attractive appearance on Friday and Saturday, 17th and 18th, when they held their fall opening.

The styles are somewhat varied this season. Large sailors, bops and tamis are among the newest.

Those of special mention were: a large flop hat in Belgian blue trimmed with brown velvet with blue corded ribbon buttonhole edge with flat wing on left side.

A very pretty black velvet sailor with white kid trimmings was much admired. A very becoming style in purple velvet, band of pleated ribbon and ostrich feather mount.

A large dress hat of black velvet with trimmings of pink satin.

A great variety of pretty hats and bonnets for the kiddies in plush and velveteen.

Another in black velvet and old rose with flat bow of old rose silk and french knots.

A drooping shape in pink with black facings and trimmings of black and pink chenille.

Tams in the new shades of velvet with wings in contrasting shades will be much worn.

A decidedly pretty model was a dress hat of black velvet with mount of pink ostrich feathers and french knots in pink.

A child's hat with top of white plush, with wide pink silk ruching and tiny bunch of rose buds and one in pale blue and white silk are among the many pretty bonnets for the little folks.

selection, there is no reason why you should go out of town to purchase your new fall hat or bonnet, you will find the Stirling Millinery Parlors are up-to-date in all the very newest and latest designs and prices very moderate.

MISS CALDWELL'S

At Miss Caldwell's Fall Opening there was a splendid showing of new fall millinery and a large selection to choose from.

A very dainty model was a sailor in shades of rose and brown, top of rose and brown facings with brown spray and embroidered diamonds in shade of brown.

A large black velvet with an American Beauty Rose on left side and wreath of green and tiny moss rose buds.

Another in black velvet and old rose with flat bow of old rose silk and french knots.

A drooping shape in pink with black facings and trimmings of black and pink chenille.

Tams in the new shades of velvet with wings in contrasting shades will be much worn.

A decidedly pretty model was a dress hat of black velvet with mount of pink ostrich feathers and french knots in pink.

A child's hat with top of white plush, with wide pink silk ruching and tiny bunch of rose buds and one in pale blue and white silk are among the many pretty bonnets for the little folks.

Stirling Fall Fair

The Annual Exhibition held by the Stirling Agricultural Society, on Wednesday, Sept. 22nd, drew a large crowd, although the attendance was not quite so large as in former years, probably due to the war, and the condition of the weather this season not being favorable for the harvesting of the crops.

HORSES

The heavy draught, agricultural, general purpose, carriage and roadsters classes made a fine showing.

Among some of the individual exhibits were two fine pairs of matched teams belonging to Mr. Clayton Tucker, of Harold, who secured eleven red tickets and a special upon the same horses at the local fairs during the past three years.

Mr. H. W. Hanna, of Anson, had six head of very fine horses in the general-purpose and agricultural classes and obtained his share of the prize money.

Messrs. C. U. Heath & Son, of Harold, showed eight head in the roadster, carriage and general purpose.

Messrs. Heath also had a choice exhibit of Tamworth hogs, and won practically all the prizes in that class.

Mr. Geo. Richardson showed five head of general-purpose, all excellent animals. His brother, Mr. John Richardson, had several good ones in the carriage class.

Mr. C. W. Thompson showed three head of well-formed animals in the pure-bred Clydesdales.

W. C. Ketcheson & Sons were on hand with perhaps the largest exhibit of all and showed 15 head in the carriage, agricultural and draught classes. The quality was shown by the large number of colored cardboards that went to their credit.

Other exhibitors of horses were, E. W. Brooks & Sons, (a pure bred hackney); G. Thompson, J. Bush, Wm. Bush, W. J. Richardson, E. Maynes, Jas. J. Fitzpatrick, F. McCuaig, Jas. Lake, F. Johnson, J. Hutchinson, Geo. A. Rose, F. L. Diamond, J. J. Reid, W. J. Hagerty (a fine heavy draught team); Andrew Hay, D. W. Fargey, Jas. Fargey, T. Fleming, A. J. Thompson, Geo. Griffin, W. L. Ketcheson and M. Simmons.

There was an excellent exhibit of field crops and grains, also of garden produce, roots, fruits, etc.

The exhibit in fancy work was one of the best to be seen anywhere.

OBITUARY

ALBERT A. THRASHER

Died on Thursday last at the residence of his son, A. E. Thrasher, 137 Foster Ave., Belleville, where he has resided for the past four years.

Mr. Thrasher was born in the Township of Thurlow in 1835 and has spent his long life in Thurlow and Sidney moving to the city about four years ago. He never aspired to municipal honors in his township, but he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He lived respected and died regretted. He was a member of the Methodist church from his youth. A few days ago the family all gathered to celebrate the 60th wedding anniversary of their parents.

Besides his widow, he leaves to mourn his deceased four sons and two daughters, John L. of Sidney, Geo. G., barrister of Stirling; William J. and Albert E. of this city; Mrs. A. E. Dench, of Seattle, Wash., and Mrs. Gilbert Roblin, of Sidney.

The funeral took place from the Canfield Methodist church, on Saturday, Internment in Elmwood cemetery, Corbyville, Ontario.

DAVID ALBERT CALDWELL

Died at his home in Dinsmore, Sask., David Albert Caldwell in his sixtieth year. He was born in Stirling, Ont., and later moved to Madoc where he engaged in the harness and furniture business. For over twenty years he was prominent in municipal and church work, also a member of the Orange, Masonic and Oddfellow lodges. Coming to Dinsmore, Mr. Caldwell was made first Overseer of the new town and first Superintendent of the Methodist Sabbath School, which position he retained until his death. He leaves to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father his widow and three daughters, Mrs. H. A. Wilson of Sintaluta, Mrs. E. E. Law of Qu'Appelle, and Mrs. W. M. Thrasher of Lorneville.

In Madoc as in Dinsmore, Mr. Caldwell will be remembered for his kindly disposition and Christian work end it may be justly said "The World is better because he lived." —Qu'Appelle Progress.

St. Andrews' Church, West Huntingdon

In St. Andrews church next Sabbath afternoon Mr. Hall will speak on John Geddie the "Hero of the New Hebrides, the first foreign missionary sent out by the Presbyterian church in Canada."

Sacrament of the Lord's Supper on Oct. 10th at 3 p.m. Preparatory service on Friday the 8th at 2:30 p.m.

Telephone 8821

R. F. D. 2 STIRLING

P. J. SCRIMSHAW AUCTIONEER

Stock Sales a Specialty

Terms Moderate

Phone 4714 BELLVIEW, ONT.

BREEDERS

Insure your Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy in the

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada

will protect them. For full information as to rates write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD, Agent, Stirling, Ontario.

Representing first-class Fire, Accident and Health Insurance Companies at current rates.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Sited situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales.

T. H. McKEE

Holsteins Sold Well

The Regis Villa herd of Holsteins belonging to Mr. Geo. A. Kingston, West Huntingdon, sold well considering the time of the sale and the financial condition of the country.

The high priced cow, Helona Echo Keyes, which brought \$305 went to Chas. Coughlin, Hastings. Her two-months old calf sold for \$115 to Wm. Newman, Lorneville.

A three-year-old cow was purchased by Mr. Peter Meiklejohn for \$275. She was one of the best bred animals in the herd and a daughter of the cow that sold for \$1050 last year. Her year-old daughter went to Herb. Trumper of Dorland, Prince Edward for \$215. He also purchased a nine-months-old male calf for \$110.

Mr. Wm. Newman, of Lorneville, bought eight head, five of which were heifer calves at prices ranging from \$55 to \$115. He also took away a three year old cow for \$210. Mr. Peter Meiklejohn purchased four head, three being milking females. This will make a fine foundation for a pure bred herd. The males brought from \$50 to \$110.—Ontario

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.

R. B. ANTRUM, Esq.

E. B. GREENFIELD, Esq.

Sir William Macdonald.

Sir William Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

C. R. HOSMER, Esq.

A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.

C. B. GORDON, Esq.

H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

D. FORBES ARGUE, Esq.

Wm. McMaster, Esq.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

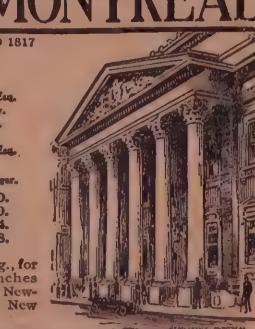
Capital Paid up - \$16,000,000.

Res. - 16,000,000.

Undivided Profits - 1,252,864.

Total Assets (April, 1915) 289,562,678.

Bankers in Canada and London, Eng., for Dominion Government. Branches established throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also in London, Eng.; New York, Chicago and Spokane.



T. E. B. YEATS, Manager, Stirling Branch.



Lesson I. October 3, 1915.

Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard, 1. Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard, 1. Kings, v. 1-29.

Commentary.—1. The plot against Naboth (vs. 1-10). 1-4. Ahab's capital was at Samaria, but he had a beautiful palace at Jezreel, in which he delighted. He lacked ground for a garden, and he greatly desired to possess a vineyard close by belonging to Naboth. There was no wrong in Ahab's wish to secure the desirable piece of property, which lay close to his palace at Jezreel, provided he had no purpose of resorting to unjust means to obtain it. Naboth was justified in withholding the vineyard from Ahab, because the permanent sale of the paternal inheritance was forbidden by law (Lev. 25: 33-38; Num. 36: 7-9), and it would seem like a denial of his allegiance to the true religion to sell it when the Jubilee restoration was neglected in these idolatrous times.¹ "It is an unfavorable view that we sent of Ahab as we see his sulking in his bed-chamber because his wish is not granted. His conduct reminds us of that of a peevish, pampered child."

2-10. In telling his trouble to Jezebel he handed his case over to a resourceful, conscienceless, cruel woman, who would hesitate at no iniquity if only she might accomplish her end. Jezebel appeared to hurl contempt at Ahab's weakness. In her view it was unreasonable for him, a king, to hesitate to appropriate Naboth's vineyard if he wanted it. She might have said, "Is Naboth King or are you? Cheer up, take to appropriate Naboth's vineyard for you." To the reproach of Israel, it must be said that Jezebel was the real head of the Government. She assumed royal authority, issued the murderous decree, affixed the king's seal, and Naboth was a doomed man. Ahab was no less guilty than she, for he was knowing to the transaction and was responsible for the use of his seal upon the document that meant Naboth's death. Jezebel may be appropriately classed with Herodias, who caused the death of John the Baptist.

II. Naboth murdered (vs 11-16). 11. His city—Jezreel, about twenty miles north of Samaria. The king and queen were at the latter city, elders, nobles—those in authority in the city. The elders were the representatives of the tribes dwelling in Jezreel. The nobles were leading men, socially in the city, as did as Jezebel had sent unto them.—The letter came to the elders and nobles bearing the royal authority since the king's seal was affixed. In giving validity to documents, names were not in those days, nor are they now, in East Asia, signed by the hand in writing, but impressed by a seal on which the name is engraved. Hence the importance which is attached to the signet throughout the sacred books.—Kitto, 12, proclaimed a fast.—The elders and nobles were carrying out Jezebel's directions. The proclamation of a fast indicated that there was cause for humiliation, either because of some calamity that had fallen upon the city or was about to fall. Jezebel did not scruple to attempt to cover her cruel perfidy with a cloak of religion. set Naboth on high—They made the case as public as possible, so that when the witnesses testified against him, indignation would be strong. 13. two men—Under the Mosaic law, the testimony of two witnesses was necessary to condemn one to death, children of Belial—"base fellows"—R.V. Belial is not a proper name. It means "worthlessness," "recklessness." The sons of Belial were ready to become just such witnesses as Jezebel's conspiracy demanded. Naboth did blaspheme God and the king—There was not the slightest proof that Naboth was guilty of blasphemy against God. As to his blaspheming, the king, it was unjust to construct his refusal to the king of the vineyard, which was his ancestral possession, as either treason or blasphemy, carried him forth—According to Jewish law executions must take place "without the camp," or city (Lev. 24: 13-16), stoned with stones—The prescribed manner of inflicting the death penalty. The two witnesses were to cast the first stones at the condemned man.

14. They sent to Jezebel—The elders and nobles had lent themselves to the wicked Jezebel to become the murderers of an innocent man, and then made their official report to her. Among other slurs involved in this service were covetousness, lying, perjury and murder. "The wild sense of Jezebel's life, the magical fascination of her arts or her character, became a proverb in the nation" (2 Kings 3: 22). Long afterward her name lived as the byword of all that was execrable, and in the Apocalypses it is given to a church or an individual in Asia Minor, combining in like manner fanaticism and profanity. (Rev. 2: 20)—Smith, 15. Take possession of the vineyard—Jezebel's plot seemed thus far to be successful. The death of Naboth and his sons apparently left no legal heir to the land, hence the way was open for Ahab to lay claim to it. 16. Ahab rose . . . to take possession—At last the coveted prize was within his reach, and he was ready to take it, no matter at what cost of innocent blood. The satisfaction which he hoped to secure from the possession of the vineyard was destined to be turned to bitterness.

III. Elijah's message to Ahab (vs. 17-29) 17. Word of the Lord came to Elijah—Although the prophet seemed to Ahab to have disappeared from Israel after the test at Carmel and the restoration of the rains, he was within hearing distance of Jenobah, ready to do his bidding. 18. To meet Ahab—Elijah had met Ahab with messages from the Lord at the bordering of the drought, and again at its close. Once more he was called to face the guilty kind. Which is in Samaria—"Who dwelleth in Samaria?"—R. V. The expression is used to indicate that Ahab was king and had his official residence in Samaria. In the vineyard of Na-

both the Lord gave the prophet explicit information as to where Ahab was and his errant ways. 19. Then thou killed—The question does not imply doubt, but is the traditional interpretation. This makes the word "abhor" and "detest" synonymous, as used in their usual import. The word "abhor" is often used of detest of detest. But it must be noted to know that Elijah was here for lenient conduct, and then various modes of punishment shall done seek thy blood. Because of Ahab's ingratitude and humiliation (vs. 20), this prophecy was not literally fulfilled in his son, on whom Ahab laid the burden (2 Kings 1: 25)—Whom dost thou found me, O my enemy?—Ahab had previously regarded Elijah as one who troubled Israel (1 Kings 17: 17), so now he looked upon him as his enemy, failing to recognize in the prophet—imply the messenger of God to him. Sold thyself.

Ahab stopped at no iniquity as long as he might gratify his depraved ambitions. 21-29. The prophet foretold the utter destruction of Ahab's family and the fate of Jezebel. Although the king was guilty of abominable evils, yet at the words of God by Elijah he came to himself sufficiently to humble himself before the Lord, and the threatened destruction was delayed for a time, but it was only delayed. The penalty must be executed. As we study the history of men and nations we are amazed at the great forbearance of God, yet we know that his judgments must fail at last.

Questions.—What request did Ahab made of Naboth? Why would it have been improper for Naboth to grant it? Where was Naboth's home? What were Ahab's feelings when his request was refused? Describe the course that Jezebel took. Of what sins was Jezebel guilty in this matter? Of what sins was Ahab guilty? How did Ahab and Elijah come to meet in Naboth's vineyard? Why did Ahab call Elijah his enemy? What penalty was pronounced upon Ahab? Upon Jezebel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A Climax Reached.

I. When Jezebel mocked Israel's God.

II. When Ahab connived at crime.

III. When Elijah appeared in Samaria.

1. When Jezebel mocked Israel's God. A more pitiful picture of national depravity could scarcely be drawn than we find in this lesson. We see portrayed an unscrupulous magistracy, a demoralized people, a cruel and treacherous despotism, almost unparalleled in history. The tragedy here presented was opened with a fast, proclaimed ostensibly to avert from the nation the judgments of God, supposed to have been provoked by the alleged blasphemy and idolatry of Naboth. It was cruel murder in the name of law and religion, under the guise of zeal for the offended majesty of God. Jezebel was the real instigator and executor of that crime, notwithstanding she observed all legal proprieties. Treachery and murder came naturally to her. She was a woman of the most consummate subtlety, duplicity and cruelty. Naboth's death was a true martyrdom. He would not transgress the religious and statute law of Israel. Jezebel made use of the very religion who despised it to bring to death the man who most faithfully exemplified it. It was mockery to God.

II. When Ahab connived at crime. The execute and guardian of law connived at the murder of a law-abiding subject. Ahab was wrong in wanting Naboth's vineyard, wrong in tempting Naboth to transgress the commandment of the Lord. His proposal showed a thorough lack of principle, a wicked contempt for God's law. It was the curse of his undisciplined desire that never had enough. The value which Naboth placed upon his inheritance which had been handed down to him, could not be estimated by any purchase price which Ahab could make or any exchange he might offer. Ahab's rebellion against God had been long and obstinate. An alien marriage, an idolatrous life, the persecution of God's prophets, disobedience in war were stepmenges which led to the robbery and murder of Naboth, a just man who suffered shameful wrongs with righteous dignity and patience.

III. When Elijah appeared in Samaria, Ahab lost no time in reaping the fruit of Jezebel's wickedness. With the sons of Belial there was no difficulty in swearing away the life of a good citizen. But for their complicity God had been long and patient.

An alien marriage, an idolatrous life, the persecution of God's prophets, disobedience in war were stepmenges which led to the robbery and murder of Naboth, a just man who suffered shameful wrongs with righteous dignity and patience.

IV. When Elijah appeared in Samaria, Ahab lost no time in reaping the fruit of Jezebel's wickedness. With the sons of Belial there was no difficulty in swearing away the life of a good citizen. But for their complicity God had been long and patient.

Elijah's message to Ahab (vs. 17-29) 17. Word of the Lord came to Elijah—Although the prophet seemed to Ahab to have disappeared from Israel after the test at Carmel and the restoration of the rains, he was within hearing distance of Jenobah, ready to do his bidding. 18. To meet Ahab—Elijah had met Ahab with messages from the Lord at the bordering of the drought, and again at its close. Once more he was called to face the guilty kind. Which is in Samaria—"Who dwelleth in Samaria?"—R. V. The expression is used to indicate that Ahab was king and had his official residence in Samaria. In the vineyard of Na-

worthlessness of certain reformation was marked in the fact that judgment was suspended, but not removed.

T. R. A. —

THE POULTRY WORLD

FEED FOR WINTER LAYERS.

With fresh eggs going higher each week and at poultry at a fair figure, the city man with a plot of ground longer for a few days that will supply him with fresh hen fruit and quality of meat. Cold-storage eggs at fresh-egg prices do not appeal to lovers of fresh eggs. The one drawback to many who would like to own a few hens is the feeding problem. When reading reports of the experiment station or some experienced large keeper of poultry the beginner thinks to obtain eggs that he must be an expert mixer of feeds, and that, while in a majority of cases the feeds can be mixed by the beginner, to the one with a few hens it is expensive and some labor.

It is proper that the big poultry-keeper with several hundred birds should have a knowledge of mixing feeds to suit the requirements of his flock, and in this case, where feeds are purchased in large quantities, saving is made. Especially is this true of the dry mash to be fed in hoppers, but the fowls can go to all times.

But the busy citizen with only an hour in the morning and a few hours at night cannot afford to give this attention to the feeding question, as far as results were concerned, was far from satisfactory. But with the success of the older poultry-keepers, aided by the experiment stations, satisfactory feed formulas were attained. This knowledge was not kept a secret, and soon there appeared on the market a number of mixed feeds made up by poultry experts, and based on good results that these mixtures had made with fowls. So to-day the beginner can, with his few hens, rest assured that the high-grade feeds, already ready, will produce good results and will give one a steady egg yield from any flock that is old enough to lay and is properly housed. Too many do not feed the fowls in the best way. Especially is this true now in the price of feeds, which is above normal. To feed to one or two grains and omit a good dry mash, which is one of the essentials toward a good egg-production, is false economy. The growing pullets and older stock must be well fed to produce. This does not mean over-feeding, which is wasteful, yet with overfeeding one will obtain better results than under-feeding. A half-starved flock can do nothing toward producing eggs. The little they obtain goes only to keep body together and leaves nothing for the production of the egg, and to produce eggs it is playing quantities that the fowls can at all times eat when hungry, can rest assured that the fowls are getting enough and the right kind of feed. In addition to this, a morning and night feeding of mixed grains is the proper feeding system. Some poultry-keepers use self-feeders, which are regulated to feed a certain quantity of grain to a given number of fowls with some success.

Winter eggs are not so hard to obtain if the proper methods are followed. They consist of a good, well-ventilated poultry house, giving four square feet of floor space to each fowl, fresh water, grit, oyster shell and charcoal and a well-balanced mixture of poultry feeds. With this any well-matured pullet will lay, and any hen that has fully recovered from the molt; but the beginner should guard against the purchase of cheap stock that are not matured and which no feed will make produce eggs until they have reached maturity.

EGGS ARE "FANCY."

When fresh, clear and full bodied. When shells are sound, clean, bright and of uniform color.

When they weigh 24 ounces or more to the dozen.

It pays to procure and market fancy eggs.

NOTES.

A dust bath of ashes, plus a handful of sulphur, will help banish parasites.

If fattening chickens are kept too long they go back and nothing will make them as good again.

Kill the fattened chickens at home—a journey reduces the weight of live ones.

A man who has been in the farm poultry business for five or six years tells me that he no longer looks on it as a woman's job. "The one that makes a success of poultry, whether it be a man or woman, must make up his mind that it is one of the biggest jobs ever tackled." That is just what I have said all along. It costs a good many folks a lot of money to find it out, though.

Ever, he shows certain physical signs which tend to prove whether she is a paying investment or not. If we had a cow that looked and acted as some here day wouldn't she start to the barnyard before to-morrow morning?" But because it is "only a hen" he lets her go, never thinking that she is running us behind just as surely as the poor cow. It would be worth many dollars to most of us every year if we kept out the unprofitable hens. Let's do it.

NEW ATLANTIC LINER.

New York Report. An addition to the steamer in the marine department was announced here to-day when the French Line received a message from its Paris office stating that on Oct. 11 the line's new vessel, *Lafayette*, began regular services between Borsouf and New York.

The *Lafayette* was built on the same lines as the *France*, which carries about 21,000 passengers, has gross tonnage of 23,000, and is 592 feet long.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Lafayette* is to be used for passenger and cargo services between Europe and America.

The *Laf*

DIAMOND

DIAMOND

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR

HAS LONG SINCE PASSED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE



St. Lawrence is not a new or untried sugar, in an experimental stage, but a sugar which has a reputation behind it—a sugar which under the severest and most critical tests, shows a sugar purity of **99.99 per cent., as per Government analysis.** For successful jams and preserves you can always absolutely depend upon St. Lawrence Sugar as its quality never varies. Remember, the slightest foreign matter or impurity in sugar will prevent your jellies from setting and cause your preserves to become sour or ferment.

FOR PRESERVING

It is well worth your while to ask for St. Lawrence Extra Granulated, and to make sure that you obtain it.

Get the original Refinery Sealed Packages, cartons 2 or 5 lbs., Bags 10, 20, 25 and 100 lbs. each.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

3915

GILLETTS LYE
EATS DIRT



Things You Ought To Know

Spain yearly spends \$41,000,000 on tobacco.

Chile has 250,000 acres devoted to vineyards.

California has a population exceeding 3,900,000.

New Zealand yearly devotes about 3,000 acres to wheat growing.

Honolulu is metering water supply.

New Zealand has a sugar shortage.

India is developing many new electrical plants.

The public of Panama exposition is to be opened Nov. 3.

Most of the tea raised in Burma is picked and eaten as a condiment.

A 20,000-acre rice field is planned for the Sacramento valley in California next year.

Holland annually produces about 20,000,000 pounds of flax fiber and 25,000 bushels of seed.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world.

The Young Woman's Christian Association has a world membership of 65,000.

St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome took so long to build that 13 Popes reigned during the course of its construction.

The best seller in the German trenches is said to be Charles Dickens, translated, the second best Dumas, and then Turgenev and Tolstoy.

Mons—is 33 miles south-south-west of Brussels and is the capital of Hainault, with 29,000 inhabitants. It is situated on a hill above the Trouille and originated in a fortress built there by Julius Caesar. It was held by Prince Louis of Orange against the Spaniards for nearly four months in 1572; captured by Louis XIV. in 1691, it was restored to Spain in 1637 and again occupied by the French in 1701. After the battle of Maiplaquet in 1799 it was captured by Prince Eugene. Mons is the centre of the chief coal mining district of Belgium, known as Le Borinage, the inhabitants being called "Borains." There is a schist of mica and slate Grotte cathedral.

Shetland Islands—The most northerly British possession in Europe, lies to the northeast of the Orkneys and number over 100, with a combined area of 51 square miles. The surface of the islands is irregular, often rising into hills of considerable elevation, and their scenery is for the most part bleak and dreary. The cost is much indented and very precipitous, and it is said that no spot in Shetland is more than three miles from the sea, so that the report of the discovery in the islands of a German submarine base is not unlikely to be true. Only twenty-seven of the islands of the group are inhabited, and in some cases only by lighthouse attendants and shepherds. The total population amounted, in 1901, to 28,166 persons of whom 15,753 were women. Agriculture is primitive and the soil poor, but barley, oats, potatoes and turnips are grown. The chief manufacture of the Shetland Islands is that of knitted goods, much fine work being turned out by the women, who also do the farm work; the men are occupied in fishing, which is the mainstay of the inhabitants.

A Startling Hat.

A lady's hat which would no doubt create as great a sensation today as it did at the time of its first appearance in 1352 was that worn by Blanche de Bourbon, queen of Castile, wife of Peter the Cruel. It cost £35 and was made in Paris. The hat itself was composed of co chypre and red enamel work. Children, carved in the whitest of ivory, were depicted picking acorns of pearls from the oak and scattering them to the swine below. Birds were singing in the trees and at the foot were bees stealing honey from the flowering springing up from the verdure.—London Mail.

Kipling's Nightingale.

Rudyard Kipling was once telling a guest about a nightingale that frequented his gardens. He said: "I know all the popular illusions about the nightingale, but the truth is, he's a blackguard with a gift of music in his throat that he can't control—a noisy, swashbuckling blackguard of the garden. He comes here at night, and he proceeds to abuse all his enemies for all he's worth. Its feathered profanity in a disguise of harmony, and he gets so worked up over it that he finally ends in an inarticulate gurgle."

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

The premium lists of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, in December are just out, and carry many new classes, among which are special prizes by the T. Eaton Co., Armour & Co., Wm. Davies Co., Walker House and Queen's Hotel. The secretary, Mr. C. F. Topping, of the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, would be glad to give premium list or any information on application.

This attempt of the prince to seize the dower and person of Roheste disquieted him much.

Though he had come into the high estate of Abbot inexperienced in government, and little learned in the customs of courts had been set to preside over one, he had within him which, antagonistic to disorder and disobedience, overruled both. His early military training and studious anchorite life had strengthened every mental fibre, and he was one who by obeying had learned to rule; who by self-restraint had learned to govern others.

While within his stern true heart he had a "Courage to quell the proudest; an honest pity to encourage the humblest." Within the Abbey he had been debts and disorders to fight; without rebellious subjects and wily Advocates who must be ruled with an iron but velvet-gloved hand. The incoming of the one hundred and fifty monks from Normandy infusing new life into the Abbey had greatly helped in its upbuilding, and in less than two years every bond had been paid. Bishops, sockmen and townsmen raised their allotted portion of the Abbey's revenues; the regisvers came pouring in again in a small but steady stream; and woe betide the false, remiss or unjust subject, for the new Abbot, though generally slow to anger, was terrible in rage, and many a discomfited vassal murmured, "He rages like a wolf"; until Samson, with grim humor, adopted the saying and, adding the motto "Saevit ut lupus" to his arms, had it inscribed in letters of gold upon his standards.

The Abbot had gained another concession from the sulky Prince; and when Jocelin began writing at his dictation, his first task was a letter to Ranulf de Glanville, Justiciary in Chief, enclosing a mandate signed by John's unwilling hands, banishing the Jews from St. Edmundsbury, and pronouncing sentence of excommunication on all who should harbor them.

The next letter was to my Lord of Clare, denying an unjust claim of fees for bearing the banner of St. Edmund in war; which Bigot had set forth while attending on the Abbot.

Write, son Jocelin, 'Earl Roger Bigot asserts himself duly seized, and by such seizing holds this office from

the time we fought the Flemings ('Ehue, 'tis a weary while since then); also Thomas de Midham saeth the right is his; so my Lord, when thou hast made out one with the other that the right is truly thine, come then and claim the fee, which shall be paid thee from the time of King Edmund's charter.' So on and on the Abbot dictated, and the secretary wrote, far into the night. Letters to Pope's Legates and King's Viscounts, ending with a lengthy epistle to the Archbishop of Canterbury on certain weighty matters of Church and State. These duly sealed and laid in a sandal-wood cabinet, the Abbot closed his eyes and pressed his hand to his brow, as if the print of the miter was there, sighing weakly, as at his 'Satis.' Jocelin arose to set away the writing materials.

"Thou sightest, Domine," said the secretary.

"Yes, is it a wonder? My son, thou and thy brethren share our plenty and prosperity; but little thinking of the giant task it was to bring things so;

or the care concerning the management of our house and family, and all the other business which harasses my troubled mind. Those three sleek leopards have gone and plotting usurperion. If I mistake not, and I tra-

ined sore for the safety of my ward, when a fair person hath awaked in the lust of the body, whilst her desire hath kindled that more dangerous lust, the lust of gold. If it were so I could be present at court, I could hold them somewhat in check, but God wot, what they'll now be hatching once my back is turned. Alas, my blst, man never knows when he is blst, or realizes his happiness ere it is flown. Were I a monk again, with

schools, or as keeper of the books, I'd be at peace far happier than I am as Abbot and Lord."

"Who can believe such thing, my lord!" exclaimed Jocelin, but the abbot smiled sadly, turning on his pillow, like one weary of the world, and withdrew, he blessed him and gently bade him "Good-night."

"A good night!" Jocelin repeated to himself, as he went out into the dark. "Ah, Mary mother, will there ever be good nights for me again? By my

"Well, well, when the bowl is broke one may not readily pick up the spilled meal. Woman's curiosity will ever prove her undoing, as it did long ago for the seven wives of the blue-bearded one. Past is past. But hark ye now, puppet, an' heed my warning. Two nights ago I drew the magic circle; called Uriel, Gabriel, Raphael and Michael, to guard its quarters (for I'd writ thy name therein, an' wished thee well), that no evil influence should fall upon thee; but spite o' my charms, Uriel's blue flame paled, and the black shadow crept o'er the border. Outside my hut a ban-dog howled, and Paddock, my shabby toad, crept closer 'neath my gown. Then, by the pentagon, an' by the magic words, I summoned Asmodeus, my familiar; and that sweet fiend and I did converse heavily on thee till cock-crow. Heed, heed, Roheste, heed—" Beware ye of a black, black robe, Beware ye of a curled pate, By all the power of dark Hecate, Return ye home ere 'tis too late.

"Twice hath my black grimalkin mewed,

Twice wilt thou be assailed.

Death and shame shall hover o'er,

With tears thy cheek be paled.

Heed ye—now the witch's word,

Heed then now this warning—

"Wear of the robe and tonsured head, Beware this very morning."

Half chanting the doggerel the witch of Ely passed from the room, and vanished; as quickly and silently as a drop of dew in the sunshine. Roheste sprang from her bed, and rushed to Mary's door. The girl was soon roused and he two sat side by side on the little troweman's couch wrapped in its covers, and talking excitedly of the queer incident, their teeth chattering with the autumn chill. Mary was first to recover herself, and exercising loving tyranny, sent Roheste back to bed while she dressed, and after busting about kindling a fire in the brazier, assisted her lady to robe.

As Roheste breakfasted, a message came from the Abbot—"Stay thou fast within the Gate chamber, keeping it close locked." Roheste pouted, for she wished much to speak with the Abbot regarding the warning of Dame Berenice. But, mindful of her late disobedience, and its consequences, through the day she and Mary busied themselves over their 'broderie framed or the maid listened while the lady read aloud from the 'Lives of the Saints,' bound in quaint wooden covers, bosomed with silver. Toward evening they had the excitement of watching the royal visitors depart, and, hidden behind the curtain, saw the Queen's horse-litter move off, followed by the Prince and his two friends on horseback, who nodded but a surly farewell to the Abbot, hospitably standing in the doorway to see his guests depart. The Advocates and their friends withdrew; the gates were shut and locked, the troupe of soldiers, altho' disguised as servitors, departed to their quarters. Just before vespers Roheste sent Mistress Mary with a message to Abbot Samson, desiring an audience, and when she had returned with his permission, Roheste arrayed herself for the interview, murmuring half to herself, as Mary combed her amber locks and wound them with fillets of gold. "At least one part of the witch's warning cannot come true, and she herself said, 'past is past.' No need to wear a black robe now." But the witch erred not; had Roheste gone in the morning to the Abbot's parlour, she would not have had the meeting which proved the undoing of both herself and Jocelin.

CHAPTER XVI.

Weepers over and the tapers lit, Roheste descended to the Abbot's parlor, where she sat waiting his return from the chapel. She was a little pale, for the past excitement told upon her. Besides, the witch's "Wear of the black robe" kept sounding in her ears. Her state of mind was very

disturbing, and her most disquieting thoughts were of Jocelin. She was beginning to believe that the handsome monk felt more warmly toward her than was compatible with his vows; and while her girlish vanity was flattened, she was annoyed; for though she was interested in Jocelin (with a far different feeling from the tender regard in which she held the memory of Henry of Leicester), she was repelled at the thought that a monk loved her.

How does a woman know a man loves her? The day of realistic novels has forever banished from romances the fallacy that she, palpitating with surprise and modesty, knows it for the first time when told. Nay, should the good old fashion of wooing change, and man, never uttering the dulcet speech of courtship, simply say, "Marry me," the eternal feminine would continue blushing consciously when the mate-to-be came near, and would go to the altar without one word, needing no passionate phrases to tell what she had long since found out by instinct.

As Roheste sat leaning her head against the purple of the Abbot's chair, the object of her cogitation passed the doorway, glancing neither to right or left. He looked so wan and despairing that all her woman's heart went out to him, and she murmured his name almost unconsciously. Surely he had not heard it! Roheste shrank back into the chair, chiding herself for giving way to impulse, but if the eyes of Love are blind, his ear is never closer to the Beloved's voice; and Jocelin, already past the door, stopped, paused and turning, walked straight into the room and up to her. "I felt something draw me hither," he said simply.

"Nay, sir monk, thy fasting hath sent vapors into thy head," Roheste said, lightly, trying to gain time, and entrenching herself behind coquetry, as foolish little fish hide among the reeds of a pond; their gold and silver but showing the brighter against the dark background. Jocelin was in no mood for trifling.

"Lady Roheste," he demanded, "hast thought of me since coming hither?" "There are many monks here, brother, and as one black gown is like another, is it not likely that sight of them would bring thee to mind?" "Ye" (petulantly), "in my dreams I have seen whole processions of life, by Our Lady! clambering up a rock way; with wan faces and eyes that burn my very soul."

"And so thou dost think of me? Ah, methinks thy dreaming is but an echo of the sweet fantasies which beset my sleep. Listen, Roheste, I, too, in dreams pathway thick strewn with briars and stones; but far, far up on the heights a tress of gold hair gleamed, and an angel face smiled down on me. 'Twas thou, Roheste, 'twas thou who stood there, with alabaster hands outstretched to welcome me. Thy voice is sweet, music breathed my all unworthy name, and straight I gained to where thou stoodst, and weary, bleeding laid me at thy feet. Then thou didst blithly from the corridor outside the parlor where she had with palpitating delight spied upon the monk's love-making. But, ho! here, in her own confidence confided nothing, and anxious to be alone, bade the girl hasten to bring her nightshirt and make her ready for bed. For a wonder, Mary made no comment. This early retirement though he smiled knowingly to herself.

Roheste abed, the troweman withdrew and quiet darkness reigned save for the faint glow cast athwart the gate chamber by the coals glowing in their brazier. "Isn't it true love which keeps such dreams?"

Jocelin breathed fast as one who had run far, and Roheste trembled in his words. Something stirred within his heart, new and strange, which she had never known before. What warm rush and tingle of delight was this which swept over her, at sound of this man's com-

pelling voice? What sweet, soft languor stealing through every vein, as he clasped her hand and bent his appealing face so near that the breath from his beautiful parted lips trembled on her cheek like a curse? What witchery lay there in that all-conquering glance, which seemed drawing her very soul through her eyes to mingle with his?

"Roheste, Roheste," he cried, "lest 'most 'mef?" But the maid still had will enough to try to draw away from him; averting her flushed face, with a frightened "No, no, no!" But Jocelin did not loose his hold on her struggling hands, but turned them upward and kissed each pink palm, once, twice, with long, soft kisses warm as sunshine. They thrilled her through and through, like a draught of some rare elixir.

"Thine eyes are filled with tears, Roheste, yet thou sayst 'No, no.' What lieth within thine eyes behind those tears? Then darest not look me in the face?" Say no agair, sweet scarlet lips, for those glorious eyes declare thee darling traitors!" he murmured, rapturously, triumphantly. His warm breath stirred the ringlets on her brow; his hot lips lay upon its cool whiteness like a flame.

"Thy lips, thy lips, sweet witch!" he cried, hoarsely. "Were crime to force their virgin rose; yet by the twelve Evangelists they tempt me sorely!" Thy lips, thou regent of my soul!" As a serpent holds a fluttering bird within its potent gaze, so held the frightened maid. His bright eyes winking, winking, seemed impelling her to still. Just then a bell rang, clearly, scarily, far within the palace; it seemed to break the spell. Roheste arose, pushing him from her with all her strength.

"Nay, nay," she cried, with a look of terror, "a monk, a monk! Behind thee, Jocelin, what hath a monk to do with love?" Jocelin paled, though he did not answer her, but stretched his arms to her pleadingly, tenderly, and advanced as if to fold her in their embrace. While she paused undecided, half inclined to fly, yet, glancing at him with welloed eyes which shone like stars, the corridor outside resounded with a firm and heavy tread, and the deep tones of Abbot Samson sounded through the parlor:

"Let Jocelin await me in my bed-chamber, Brother Walter; I'll to my ward within here, and then to rest. The hour grows late, and there is much to be writhen, so apprise him straightaway. Good-night, our Lady's benison on thee."

Jocelin and Roheste started guiltily apart. She pointed to a side door, and slowly withdrew with ardent, backward glances, and Roheste, her hands pressed upon her breast, went to the window and stood looking into the night with eyes which saw not, and bosom which rose and fell tumultuously. Yet when she turned to salute the Abbot, and he commented on her flushed cheeks, she answered composedly, "Thy parlor is o'erwarm, Father, and in sooth, my head aches dreadfully. But thou hast other matters; as I heard thee tell Brother Walter: I'll set my mouthings in till morning it was but of a visit from Dame Berenice I came to speak."

"Thou art thoughtful like thy mother, girl, and I accept thy gentle little sacrifice, and hear thee on the morrow;" but with a blessing and a kiss upon her forehead, Samson dismissed her, and Roheste, guiltily thinking that he must feel the other kiss which had lately rested there, flew upward to the Gate chamber, where Mistress Mary sat demurely by a taper, sewing a long white seam, as though she, too, had not just raced thither from the corridor outside the parlor where she had with palpitating delight spied upon the monk's love-making. But, ho! here, in her own confidence, had he confessed nothing, and anxious to be alone, bade the girl hasten to bring her nightshirt and make her ready for bed. For a wonder, Mary made no comment. This early retirement though he smiled knowingly to herself.

Roheste abed, the troweman withdrew and quiet darkness reigned save for the faint glow cast athwart the gate chamber by the coals glowing in their brazier. "Isn't it true love which keeps such dreams?"

Jocelin found that he had exchanged his richly jeweled dress for a white serge robe such as novices wear, and reclined on his couch, with eyes filled with unutterable weariness, fixed upon space, as if trying to fix the future. Beset by many other cares, he could not sleep, as he went out into the dark. "Ah, Mary mother, will there ever be good nights for me again? By my

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.	
GOING EAST	
Passenger.....	10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	3.31 p.m.
GOING WEST	
Passenger.....	6.02 a.m.
Passenger.....	6.45 p.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage	
Stage leaves Stirling daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.	

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS. Published every Thursday. Stirling Leader Office in the Courtland Block. Next door to Telephone office. Subscription Rates—Canada One Dollar a Year. United States \$1.50.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and dispatch, and at very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30, 1915

Women of Canada Do Your "Bit"

Soldiers Need Home-Preserved Fruit to Maintain Health

A movement has been made by the Canadian Clubs and Red Cross Societies to furnish the Canadian soldiers in the trenches of France and Flanders with canned fruit. The War Office supplies jam, but it does not in any way take the place of preserved fruit. Much of the sickness of our men has been found to be due to the lack of fresh and preserved fruits. Several cities are organized effort has been made to supply this need by getting our patriotic women to do down a little more than they require for family use and send a few jars to the Red Cross or Canadian Club. Women in other sections of the country may join in this good work. Prepare the fruit and ship it to the Red Cross. The Overseas Club will look after the distribution by an arrangement made with the Canadian Clubs. Let our Canadian women show that they are not indifferent to this matter. An extra basket of peaches or plums will not cost much, and the home-preserved fruit will do a great deal of good. The city women have responded nobly. Will the women of the smaller towns do as well?

The Red Cross Workers are preparing for another shipment and would like to have all finished work, fruit, etc., sent in as soon as possible.

Mrs. MONTGOMERY,
Cor. Secretary.

THE LATEST NEWS

The Two Best Sources at a Bargain Rate

The Greatest War in History is now on, and never since printing was invented have there been such universal need and demand for the newspaper. We have made arrangements by which we can supply all the news of the wide world, all the news of the war, and all the local news within the limits of our own circulation, at a price that, from a bargain standpoint, leaves nothing to be desired.

We will supply our own paper and the Weekly Mail and Empire—the two together—from now till January 1st, 1916 for 25 cents, or the two together from now till January 1st, 1917 for \$1.50. This liberal offer is good until we withdraw it, therefore, we suggest early subscription for greater value, and request that all orders be sent to the office of this paper.

Farm for Sale

South half of lot 31, 9th con., Sidney, 48 acres more or less. Good brick house, frame barn and basements with cement floor. All necessary out buildings. Plenty of water. Good orchard, fruit of all kinds.

Also 50 acres on the North half of lot 31, 8th con., Sidney, plenty of timber and splendid pasture. Good spring creek flows through lot. Apply to

E. D. WELSH, on the premises,
R. R. 2, HOLLOWAY.

DR. G. FRASER

DENTAL SURGEON
MADOC

Wishes to announce that he has taken over the Dental Practice of Dr. C. F. Wahl during his absence at the Front, and will be in attendance at Stirling on

Tuesday & Friday of each Week beginning this week, Friday, September 24th.

CARMEL

Mrs. J. B. Weaver spent a few days in town last week visiting her son, Mr. J. T. Weaver.

Although the weather was a little unfavorable on Sunday last we had a successful Rally service which all enjoyed. A number from here attended Stirling exhibition.

We are pleased to know the bride and groom are again in our midst. Wishing them a successful future.

A number from here attended the Rally Service at Mount Pleasant on Sunday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Weaver entertained a merry auto load of friends from Thursday one day last week.

Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Purdy, Frank and Lucretia of Pennsylvania, are visiting at the old homestead, Mrs. M. Anderson's at Glen Ross.

Mr. E. O. Abbott is again busy filling silos as the frost has hurried along the corn harvest.

Mrs. J. B. Weaver is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Farrell.

A small number from here attended Campbellford Fair.

Napoleon III.

Kinglake, the British historian, gave a curious explanation of the origin of the title of Napoleon III, assumed by Louis Napoleon.

He said that when

Louis Napoleon's adherents were manufacturing public sentiment to receive him a subservient minister, who was preparing a proclamation, wrote these words: "The people's cry will be 'Vive Napoleon!'"

The printer mistook the three exclamation marks for three I's, and the proclamation was so issued. This was considered a good story when it was related, but it has lacked confirmation.

CANADA SPEEDING UP OF AND COMMERCE

Splendid Work Done by Sir George Foster Brings Results.

THE work which the Department of Trade and Commerce under the administration of Sir George Foster would have been an immensely valuable one in times of peace, and its results were, in fact, bringing important and far-reaching benefits to the Dominion prior to the outbreak of war. But the real value of what the Minister of Trade and Commerce has done and is doing has been proven by war conditions. The fact that Canadian industries and Canadian trade have been able so successfully to withstand the paralysing influences of a trade disruption that has been world wide, is due in no small degree to the wise, prudent, and far-sighted policy pursued by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, first in equipping the Department to cope with just such conditions, and secondly in bringing the improved service into the closest co-operation with every branch of Canadian industry and trade.

The Department of Trade and Commerce under Sir George Foster's

Trade With West Indies.

Very soon after taking office as Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George Foster took up the question of improved trade conditions as between Canada and the British West Indies. This opportunity had been long neglected, although its existence had been known in Canada as far back as 1892 when, as a member of the then Government, the present Minister visited the Islands in the interests of trade extension. There was no neglect of it after the return of the Borden Government. Sir George Foster at once opened negotiations which resulted in a visit of British West Indian delegates to Ottawa and the conclusion of a reciprocal trade agreement, which has been mutually beneficial in a very large degree.

Canadian Representative.

Sir George Foster's wide knowledge of Imperial trade conditions led to his selection by the British Government as Canadian representative on the Dominions Royal Commission. This Commission was engaged just prior to the war in visiting the various Dominions of the Empire and collecting statistical and other information with regard to the resources, production, and trade of the several Dominions with a view to possible improvements. The Commission's work, although incomplete owing to the outbreak of the war, has been done with peculiar thoroughness and will prove of immense value in the reorganization of Imperial trade which is certain to follow when the war closes. Interim reports already issued by the Commission contain most valuable information with regard to the present and possible development of Imperial trade.

The Grain Commission.

The administrative activities of the Minister of Trade and Commerce have by no means been confined to the development of the external trade of the Dominion. The Canadian producer has not been forgotten. Canada, although the greatest wheat-growing Dominion in the Empire, was sadly hampered up to a few years ago by the inadequacy of grain-handling facilities. The difficulties which faced the grain-growers were not those of transportation alone. The lack of proper housing facilities was the first and most immediate trouble, and a very serious one. Sir George Foster removed it. Under his direction the Government has built a string of public-owned and operated terminals, elevators from the Great Lakes to the Mountains, is building another on the Pacific coast at Vancouver, and plans to build yet another at Port Nelson in connection with the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The last of the prairie elevators, that at Calgary, is in operation this fall. The Grain Act also was overhauled, its defects removed, and its benefits made more directly applicable.

About War Contracts.

During the early months of the war Sir George Foster had much to do with the British Government's war purchases in Canada, and in this capacity he showed himself as keenly alert in the details of practical business as in the larger questions of departmental administration.

The ocean freight rate problem was being dealt with by Sir George Foster before the outbreak of war. The question increased in magnitude and difficulty with the withdrawal of so many large ships from the Canadian service by the British Admiralty, and became most acute this fall with the necessity of providing adequate tonnage for the transportation of Canadian wheat. Sir George Foster has given to this matter close and unremitting attention and study, with the result that arrangements are being made which will go far toward the solution of the whole problem.

Was Acting Prime Minister.

Sir George Foster while in Ottawa was the acting head of the Government during the absence of Sir Robert Borden in England. His long administrative experience has specially fitted him for duties of this kind, and all things went well under his guidance.

Since the war an agent has also been sent to Oriental and other countries with a view to discovering mar-

FURNITURE

New arrivals in
BUFFETS,
DINING TABLES,
PARLOR CHAIRS,
TABLES, ETC.

Don't Forget before the rush is on, to have us call or bring in your Furniture and have it Repaired and Re-finished, or have your Couch and Parlor Suite re-upholstered and made like new.

Picture Framing a Specialty.
Large assortment of mouldings to choose from.

James Ralph
Funeral Director

The kind you want
and the kind you
will eventually buy.
Call and see them.

For sale by

JOS. PHILLIPS

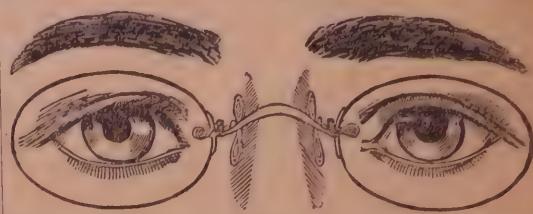
THE STIRLING LEADER, SEPTEMBER 30, 1915

AT WAR

CANADA'S TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Industries Able to Withstand All Trade Disruption.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE YOUR Eyes Tested by a Specialist



MR. W. E. FANNON, Optical Instructor, Toronto, will be at J. S. Morton's Drug Store

September 27th to October 2nd

For the purpose of giving Mr. J. S. Morton an advanced course in Optics. While here Mr. Fannon is prepared to give your eyes a scientific examination, and if necessary supply you with proper glasses to read and see in comfort. This is your opportunity to have your eyes examined by a specialist, and glasses supplied at a very low price.

Appointments May Be Made for Day or Evening

Mr. Fannon is not only an expert at testing the eyes, but also at fitting them with the proper frames or mountings. Glasses fitted by him do not detract from the appearance—in fact they often improve. If your eyes are weak or your sight in any way defective this is your opportunity to obtain the advice of an expert.

Remember the Date—September 27th to October 2nd

J. S. MORTON

Luery's Weekly Store News

Dame Fashion Decrees that Velvets are to be a Popular Dress Material.

We can show you Plain and Cord Velvets at 50, 60 and 75c. a yard.

All-Wool Dress Serge..... 50c to \$1.75 per yd.

SPECIAL—Overall Kitchen Apron in light and dark colors, only 50c. each.

All-linen Tea Cloths, 19x27..... 10c

White Bed Quilt, 64x80..... \$1.00

White Bed Quilt, 64x85..... \$1.50

Linen Toweling 18 to 20 in. wide, per yd..... 10 and 12c

Flannelettes, 36 in. wide, per yd..... 10c

20c a Dozen for Eggs

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

THE LATEST NEWS

The Two Best Sources at a Bargain Rate

The Weekly Mail and Empire

And Our Own Paper—The Two Together

NOW TILL JAN. 1, 1916, 25 CENTS.

NOW TILL JAN. 1, 1917, \$1.75.

THE MAIL AND EMPIRE

By Reason of Its Superior Cable Service, Has Earned the Title of

"THE WAR PAPER"

The Merits of Our Own Paper Are Too Well Known and Valued to Require Comment.

ORDER EARLY FOR THE BARGAIN RATE

Send All Subscriptions to Office of This Paper—Do It Now.

Stirling Cheese Board

At the Cheese Board on Tuesday 640 boxes were hoarded, all sold at 14 5/16c.

Following are the amounts hoarded:

Cooke.....	60
Central.....	90
Silver Leaf.....	65
Evergreen.....	55
Harold.....	60
Bell.....	60
Hounds.....	75
Marmora.....	55
Maple Leaf.....	75
Riverside.....	65
Shamrock.....	30
Springbrook.....	55
Stirling.....	55
Total cheese hoarded.....	640

Horse For Sale

Brown mare 4 years old, sound in limb and body, good driver. Price \$185. Also four pigs.

E. J. Pond, Stirling.

K. P. Shea, who for a time conducted a tailoring establishment in St. Mary's was found dead in bed on Saturday last.

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Insurance,
Stirling.

Local and Personal

Epitaph Of A Canadian Soldier Buried In France.

Poor Old Bill he left this place
With smoking gun and smiling face
But Bill won't mind it some good chap
Will follow up and fill the gap.

R. A. Elliott was in Peterboro on Tuesday on business.

Miss Elsie Hamby, of Toronto, is visiting Miss Edith Graine.

Miss Maud Bailey has returned from a visit to her sisters in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Reid are spending a few days in Tweed.

Dr. Jaques of Trenton, was a guest at the Rectory on Monday last.

Mrs. John Patterson of Newburg, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Rev. Geo. E. Simmons returned home on Tuesday morning and leaves to-day for Ottawa.

Mr. Mahmey, of Guelph, architect for the Public Library and Mr. Allen, contractor were in town on Tuesday.

Miss Belle Denike, of Campbellford, is spending a week in town the guest of Mrs. J. T. Cook.

Mr. Thos. Montgomery, reeve of Rawdon, went down to Barriefield on Sunday and visited the boys in camp.

Miss Grace Yeats returned home this week from Dunham, Quebec, where she has been visiting relatives.

Miss Emma Morton who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Hugh Morton, left yesterday for Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Geo. Gilroy, of Cee Hill, was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Roy this week.

The executive of Rawdon Patriotic Fund sent \$900 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, Ottawa, last week.

Mrs. Carleton Wright is in Belleville spending a couple of days with Mrs. R. Fletcher.

The Rev. Rural Dean Harris and Mrs. Harris of Marmora were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Bennett, Tuesday.

Miss Effie Gould who has been in Bowenville for the past four years, returned to Stirling on Friday.

Miss Ethel Anderson left on Saturday for New York City where she will take a post graduate course.

Charles Sprague, formerly of Belleville has been appointed to a position on the staff of General French in France.

Bancroft Fair, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. Usual Cheap Excursion on the C. N. R.

Mrs. Robt. Fletcher was operated on in Belleville hospital on Monday for cancer of the breast. We are pleased to hear the operation was successful. Dr. Bert Faulkner in attendance.

The home and contents of Mrs. James Williams, of Arden, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last. On Monday Mrs. Hall, of the Rectory Bellview, who is a daughter of Mrs. Williams, together with her husband left for Arden.

Don't fail to see the Tom Mark's Co. in "The Man from Canada" headed by a Kitte Band of drummers and pipers who will parade at noon and before the show, Friday Oct. 1st. Prices 35 and 50cts. Seats at Morton's Drug Store.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the Harvest Thanksgiving Services were postponed till Sunday October 3rd. Service in St. John's Church, Stirling at 11 a.m. In Trinity church, Frankford at 2.30 p.m.

The Guild of St. John's church, Stirling will hold a Military Bazaar in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, this will be one of the finest treats that the public can possibly enjoy. Everything will be in the keeping with British traditions. 10% of receipts for Red Cross Purposes. Full particulars later.

It is said that 70 per cent. of the Canadian soldiers now at the front belong to the Anglican Church. There is nothing in the history of the Church of which she should be prouder; and noticing that other churches should so much envy as this magnificent record.—Mail and Empire.

J. R. Cooke, Esq., M. P. P., very generously donated the sum of \$8.00 toward the Prize Money for the Rawdon Township Rural School Fall Fair held at Wellman's Corners. The Wellman's Women's Institute also deserve the thanks of the various schools in Rawdon township for their donation of \$2.00 toward the same fund. It is expected that the Rawdon Council will duplicate their grant of last year.

The Annual Thank Offering Meeting of the Presbyterian Church will be held on the evening of Oct. 7th at 8 o'clock. Miss Claribel Platt, of Pierton, who was a successful missionary in Turkey for eleven years, will address the meeting. The information which Miss Platt will give of the conditions in Turkey will be especially interesting to us at the present time and it is hoped there will be a large attendance. In addition to her talk Miss Platt, who is an accomplished singer, will render a solo. Everybody welcome.

A NEW ISSUE
of the
Telephone
Directory

is now being prepared, and additions and changes
for 1916 should be reported to our Local Manager
at once.

Have you a telephone? Those who have
will tell you that it is the most precious of modern
conveniences.

Why not order to-day and have your
name in the new directory?

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

**30 DAY Reduction Sale**

In order to reduce my stock I am offering special bargains in the following for the next 30 Days:

1 4-H. P. Gasoline Engine,
(International Make)

**Sulky Plows,
Gang Plows,
Walking Plows,**

Steel Wheel Farm Truck

Lumber Wagon

Pair Sloop Sleighs, 2 in. shoe

Manure Spreaders,

Corn Cultivators,

Cream Separators, all sizes.

Corn and Straw Cutter,
(either hand or power).

Bag Holders,

**1 Chemical Sanitary Closet
Wheelbarrows, Etc.**

**W. J. GRAHAM
STIRLING.**

MARRIED

MILLER-CLARK—On Wednesday, Sept. 29th, 1915, at Trinity Church Frankford, by the Rector the Rev. B. F. Byers M. A., Lena Irene, youngest daughter of the late G. W. Clark to Hugh Train Miller, both of Frankford.

DIED

THURASHER—In Belleville, on Thursday, September 23rd, 1915, Albert Allan Thrasher, aged 80 years.

Wellman's Anniversary

The Anniversary of Wellman's Methodist Church will be celebrated on Sunday and Monday, Oct. 17th and 18th. Rev. A. R. Sanderson, Campbellford, will preach morning and evening on Sunday and give his "Travel Talk" on Monday evening.

"Canadian Jack;"

"Two British officers at the Front," wrote to the London Times:—"Not so very long ago, there appeared in your columns an article entitled 'How they died.' In it was told the immortal story of Princess Patricia's Light Infantry at St. Julien. We venture to think that your article undoubtedly evoked a most touching of the responses that your article undoubtedly evoked is contained in a letter recently received here, almost within sound of the Canadian guns. The writer says:—

"Young Jack II——, of Y———was killed the other day; and his people have conceived the glorious idea of sending money to Canada to build a little prairie church for some of the wives and daughters of 'Patsey's Own.' They have found a Canadian 'Jack' who gave his life at about the same time, and are sending the money out to his place, on condition that it is spent on the Sanctuary and a brass tablet put up to their 'Jack.'

R. A. Elliott in the character of Corporal Hooligan, a "True Blue" was a typical Irishman. His Irish wit kept the audience in a roar of laughter.

Mosley, a faithful slave was well represented by Charles Martin and with his funny antics won much applause.

Harry Hulin, as Major Bradley of the Confederate Army was excellent, also Ge. Luery ne Hezekiah Sniffins, Bert Conley as Harvey Wells, Col. in the Federal Army, Fred Hulin a Herald Reporter and Grant Simmonson as Billings.

Mrs. C. McVee, played the part of Mrs. Dusenberry, a business woman, Mrs. J. Lagrou as Helen Trevoir, a Southern Heiress, Mrs. B. Belshaw as Molly Martin and Miss Gertie Graham, Stumann, "Jis a Brack Nigger". All were excellent in their respective parts and won much applause from the audience.

"Down In Dixie"

The Opera House was packed to the doors on Wednesday evening last to witness the war play "Down in Dixie", given by local talent.

John Shaw, in the role of Hon. C. J. Dusenberry, a member of Congress made quite a hit with the audience, it was a difficult part and cleverly played.

R. A. Elliott in the character of Corporal Hooligan, a "True Blue" was a typical Irishman. His Irish wit kept the audience in a roar of laughter.

Mosley, a faithful slave was well represented by Charles Martin and with his funny antics won much applause.

Harry Hulin, as Major Bradley of the Confederate Army was excellent, also Ge. Luery ne Hezekiah Sniffins, Bert Conley as Harvey Wells, Col. in the Federal Army, Fred Hulin a Herald Reporter and Grant Simmonson as Billings.

Mrs. C. McVee, played the part of Mrs. Dusenberry, a business woman, Mrs. J. Lagrou as Helen Trevoir, a Southern Heiress, Mrs. B. Belshaw as Molly Martin and Miss Gertie Graham, Stumann, "Jis a Brack Nigger". All were excellent in their respective parts and won much applause from the audience.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders wanted for a frame building for the Stirling Box & Basket Company. Plans and specifications can be seen at L. & R. W. Melkiejohn's Store. Lowest tenders not necessarily accepted. Tenders closed Oct. 6th, and may be given to Mr. F. T. Ward, Sec. of Board of Trade.

Apples Wanted

On and after Saturday Oct. 2nd, bring your apples to the Stirling Evaporator.

THE GRAHAM CO.

Poultry Wanted

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, and continuing every Tuesday until further notice. Highest market prices paid.

JOHN TANNER,
T. J. THOMPSON

Notice

All parties owing Coal accounts to T. H. McKee please call and settle same on or before Oct. 23rd

T. H. MCKEE

Chicago.

The word Ghengzo is taken from the Indian word "Chingzeng," the redskin word for thunder and name of the Indian thunder god. The name was given by the Indians to the "Chicago river," an inlet into Lake Michigan, and this gives its name to the city.—Indianapolis News.

The Change of Mind.

"What's the baby's name, Bill?"
"Algernon."

"What? I thought you were going to name him John."

"Oh, that was when I still thought I had something to say in the matter!"
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Cause and Effect.

She—I don't see why you can't dress as well as Mr. Jinks. He is always in the height of fashion. He—Well, that's not remarkable either. I saw Jinks' tailor yesterday, and he was in the depths of despair.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Habit tends to make us permanently what we are for the moment.

St. Andrews Church, Stirling

On Sunday evening, next, Oct. 3, Mr. Hall will speak on "John Geddie, the Hero of the New Hebrides," the first foreign missionary sent out by the Canadian Presbyterian church.

Sunday Oct. 10th, Sacrament of Lord's Supper 11 a.m. Preparatory service on Friday evening, Oct. 8th, at 7.30.

Beginning next Sabbath, Oct. 3rd. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

WM. LINN,
Phone 32, Stirling.

Valuable 50 Acre Farm for Sale

This farm is situated mid-way between Brighton and Trenton along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and about 2½ miles from Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, Lot 20 Con. B. It is a farm suitable for grain, dairy, fruit or gardening.

On this farm is quite a large Orchard consisting of about 200 bearing apple trees and 50 bearing plum trees and a number of young cherry and pear trees. It is close to cheese factory, school, grist-mill, church and store. Good shipping facilities, there being a station at Smithfield 1 mile distant and a C. P. R. shipping privilege 1 mile distant. On this farm is a splendid roomy barn with basement, fruit cellar, silo, litter carrier, water privileges, etc., fair house and out-buildings.

This farm will be sold with or without crops, implements and stock. There is a good chance to buy additional land near by.

J. FRANCIS FLINDALL,
R. R. No. 2,
Brighton,
Ont.

Business Chance

Owing to sickness I am compelled to sell my house and store at Glen Ross, close to station and canal. Property consists of 30 acres of land, store and house combined, good barn and well. Canal improvements going on and the government has a number of men employed during the summer months. This is a good business proposition and no opposition. Address

CHESTER HOARD,
Stirling, or Phone 8132.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of George Wright, late of the Township of Rawdon in the County of Hastings, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56, that all creditors and others having any claims and demands against the Estate of the said George Wright, who died on the 11th day of August, 1915, at the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, are to present them before the 23rd day of October, 1915, to send by registered post prepaid or delivered to the undersigned, solicitors herein for Sarah Wright, Administrator of the estate and effects of the said George Wright, deceased, their Christian names and surnames and their addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them duly verified by Statutory Declaration.

And TAKE NOTICE that after the 23rd day of October, 1915, the said Sarah Wright will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and the said Sarah Wright will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.

Dated at Belleville the 21st day of September, 1915.

POTTER & CARNEW,
219 Front Street, Belleville,
Soils, for the said Sarah Wright.

Here's a Tip

It's not too early to buy your
...New Fall Suit...

The early bird gets the — you know the rest

Our Stock of Suitings is new and bright with the last tip in the new Weaves and Patterns and notwithstanding the advance in prices of all Woollens and Worsted we are selling Suits at the old prices at the same old reliable stand. \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20 upwards. Made to your order and to fit.

Getting real Chilly isn't it?

Don't it make you think about Overcoats? We have what you need and want in the line of Overcoats Comfort. See our new ones, they are beginning to move already.

P. S. The New Fall Style in Hats arriving weekly at

FRED. T. WARD'S
Men's Wear Specialist

A Large Stock of Seasonable Goods just received this week.

a new line of

Automobile Rugs, Suit Cases, Club Bags, Grips, &c.

Call and see them.

We are also showing a new stock of

Single and Double Harness.

Quality and Prices Right.

J. W. SARLES

Phone 62 HARNESS MANUFACTURER STIRLING

THIS SEASON'S**Smartest Shoe Styles**

Are Being Shown Here

The Beauty of our Styles wins admiration and elicits many Compliments. See the Wanted Ideas We have—Handsome, Stylish, and Nobby Styles.

\$2.50 to \$4.50

Smart New Fall Shoes for Girls and Boys. Prices \$1.25 to \$3.00

We lead in Handmade Work and give careful and strict attention to Repairing.

Come here with your next Shoe Wants and see what we can do for you at

GEORGE E. REYNOLDS

The Shoe King

Don't Leave Your Car on the Street

It is subject to fire—it might get smashed by a runaway

LEAVE IT AT THE STIRLING GARAGE

... Special for Ford Owners ...

Electric Lighting Outlets Spark Plugs Shock Absorbers
Oil Gages Grahame Gangs Spadometers
Exhaust Horns Electric Horns Hand Klixon Horus
Tires and Tubes Blow-out Patches Relievers, etc., etc.

Expert Repair Work at Reasonable Prices

REMEMBER—Our motor ambulance is always ready in case of accident of any kind no matter where you happen to be.

REMEMBER—This is the best equipped shop for taking care of Ford Cars because it has special time-saving tools and its mechanics are specialists.

REMEMBER—You get SERVICE, reliable and efficient, when you deal at the

STIRLING GARAGE

Hugh Morton, Prop. Phone 76

Subscribe for the Leader

RUSS FORCES' NEW POSITIONS ARE FAVORABLE

Line, While Warped, is a Difficult One for Germans to Break, Dividing Them.

BRAVE COSSACKS

By Skilful Counter-Attacks Saved the Armies Encircled by the Huns.

(By Frederick Rennet.)

Petrograd Cable.—Experts with the staff say that the Russians in the course of the fighting during the successful retreat from the Vilna region inflicted terrible losses on the enemy, estimates of German casualties in this region running as high as 250,000. The new position on the front is altogether favorable. It extends from Oshmanian southward along the River Gauja and crosses the line from Molodechno-Lida near the station Gauja, 20 miles eastward of Lida, which is in the enemy's hands. Further it extends southward 15 miles and westward from Novo Grodok to Milovida and eastward to the Oginsk Canal.

The Russians are preventing the enemy from turning the Rivers Oljanka, Beresina and Dubowka, which at present are serious obstacles in the direction of Minsk. The Russian successes at Molodechno, Novo Wilensk and Lebedovo show that they are entirely free to develop offensive operations between the upper Vilna and Eastern Dvina along the railway from Molodechno to Polotsk.

NEW LINE IS WARPED.

Russian officers admit that the new front in the Vilna region is warped and interrupted in places.

The region to the east of Lida and south of Molodechno is intersected by a multitude of rivulets. These are embarrassing the German advance, necessitating a detour northward, and consequently co-operation between the German group in the vicinity of Vilna and that near Lida will be difficult. The Russians expect that the Germans contemplate a race for crossings of the Beresina River, particularly at Borissow, 38 miles northeast of Minsk, where Napoleon came to grief in 1812.

The Red Cross hospitals evacuated Vilna in good order. Two local hospitals, with 350 wounded, remained in the city, it being impossible to move them.

It is now clear, thanks to the skillful counter-attacks of Russian cavalry, that the Germans not only failed to envelop the Vilna troops, but have been compelled to break their line and undertake separate unconnected engagements. At present the Russian disposition and locations between the railway from Vilna to Baranowitchi, Novo Wilensk and Minsk will evidently compel the enemy to change its movement from eastward to northwestward.

ATTACKS AT DVINSK.

Desperate attacks by the Germans in the Dvinsk region still continue, but they are without result, at least for the army corps, which are developing a hurricane of fire, but, owing to the stubborn defence of the Russians, they have gained no ground.

German prisoners captured in Galicia and brought to Kiev say that one of the last of the Kaiser's orders declares: "From reports of the commander of the army, I know my courageous troops are tired after their continuous victorious advance, and require rest. This may be obtained only at Kiev. Buck up and strenuously endeavor to reach it."

THE GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.—"Eastern theatre of war: Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg; West of Lennewanda (or the Dvina River, about 30 miles southeast of Riga), the battle has not yet been concluded. During our counter-attacks yesterday 150 prisoners were taken. West of Dvinsk we succeeded in penetrating the Russian advanced positions. Seven regiments, 2,105 men and four machine guns fell into our hands. Counter-attacks against the lines captured by us southwest of Dvinsk were repulsed. The resistance of the enemy in the district between the positions north of Oshchimana and east of Subodnik, on the Gauja, has been broken. Our troops are following the retreating enemy, who left more than 1,000 prisoners in our hands. On the right wing fighting is still in progress north of Novogrod."

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russian position west of Valowka was captured. Three officers, 380 men and two machine guns were taken. In the region further to the south the situation is unchanged. Army group of Field Marshal Von Mackensen: Fighting continues to the northeast and east of Logischin. In the southeastern theatre the situation is unchanged."

A RAP FOR NORTHLIFFE.

London Cable.—A strong protest against the Harmsworth press campaign was made to-day at the National Brotherhood Conference by Rev. Ford. "All is not ideal in the Government," said he, "but we are not ready to change the seats of power for the editorial chisel in Fleet Street. Some of us are puzzled to know why this noisy ambition for dictatorship is not silenced, or at least subjected to the same scrutiny as the labor journals. A nation in agony must not be exploited for mere political ends."

CALLED BACK

Russian Eligible Men in China Must Join the Colors.

London Cable—All eligible Russians in China have been called to the colors under the most recent ukase, according to a Peking despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is reported that Harbin and Vladivostok soon will be demobilized of men of military age.

An Imperial ukase was issued at Petrograd Sept. 16 calling to the colors reserves of the territorial army. The Senate was instructed to determine the ages and the numbers of the reserves, and the districts from which they should be called.

FEARFUL WORK TOOK FORTRESS

Russian Account of Struggle for Novo Georgievsk.

Germans, Mad With Drink, Slaughtered in Drove.

Petrograd Cable—In the first detailed account of the fight for the great Russian stronghold, Novo Georgievsk, published to-day in the Russian Slovo, it is stated that even the Kaiser has learned that the defenders and decided to remain in the very heart of the German positions, resolved to fight to the last shell, their one thought being to attract as many Germans as possible and make them pay a heavy price for success.

When the German Emperor heard of this, the newspaper asserts, was seized with ungovernable fury. Captured Germans were asked why their men killed Russian wounded. "We were ordered not to leave behind a single living Russian," was their reply. Some of them stated that the Kaiser had given instructions that the garrison of Novo Georgievsk be buried under the walls of the fortress.

During the assault on the stronghold, the paper further occurs, the Germans always came in close formation, although they were within a mile of the fortress guns. The description continues: "Into the midst of this mass of humanity we ploughed our shells, which burst and converted whole companies into mere fragments of flesh and bone. Our observers, who watched the German attack, said the field resembled a vast mouth eaten fur which was being beaten by a stick in a fierce wind."

"With each explosion a cloud of human remains rose into the air. Even the iron discipline of the Germans shrank from the ordeal of attacking. In such a hurricane of fire, and at Novo Georgievsk advancing troops were made drunk before being ordered to go forward."

NO SPARE PRISONERS.

"Not a single German who was captured during the assaults which were beaten back was found to be sober. Day and night, like madmen, the Germans came on like waves driven by a gale against a steady rock. And as these waves were hurled back, new lines of humanity advanced. These again were repelled, but to the accompaniment of choruses of wild shrieks and yell new waves came on again."

Against one group of our fortifications the Germans made an incessant attack for 24 hours, from daylight of one day to the dawn of the next. Not only our men, but our guns, became tired. Our gunners fainted from excess of fatigue. Guns, red hot, exploded under their own shots. Several times we were compelled to renew our supply of guns, and to bring more men to the batteries, but the Germans still rushed forward to attack.

"Some of the enemy who succeeded in getting close to us hurled their rifles with bayonets fixed, into our ranks, clenched their fists, and, with invocations, cried wildly: 'Give up Novo Georgievsk—go home, let us return—give us Novo Georgievsk!'" When the dawn came the following morning our men looked on the battlefield and grieved. A truce of half an hour was agreed upon, and the Germans were repulsed with a thick layer of dead.

CHARGED MACHINE GUNS.

"When the Germans, despite their sacrifices on the way, came to our machine guns, their soldiers rushed at the guns and their bodies literally choked the action of these terrible war machines. Then bayonet attacks began. Drunken Germans swept over the trenches in groups, falling like an avalanche on the defenders beneath."

"Madmen as they were, they bit and chewed at the faces of the Russian soldiers. Our men, infuriated by the prolonged struggle, beat at the intruders. 'Get home, you Germans. You may succeed at last, but Novo Georgievsk will cost you more than a knock.'

"Killed and wounded lay alongside each other under the open sky. And they were treated as they lay by flying hospitals. Wearing their bayonets, the wounded who were able to do so crawled back to the flying line. Those who could not crawl were dragged to their posts at their own desire. They wished they said, to die while performing their duty."

"It is indifferent to us," they screamed, "the end will be the same."

"The less badly wounded said calmly: 'If I linger on the Germans will have me. Why should I permit myself to be cured while I have enough strength to use a rifle? I will use it to kill more Germans.'

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Controller Fortescue, Head of Royal Northwest Mounted Police, to Retire.

HUNS CALL BOYS

Quebec Lady, Aged 61, is Suing for Damages for Breach of Promise.

W. M. Appel, who recently resigned as reeve of Tavistock, was re-elected by a majority of 90.

The Toronto Hydro-electric Commission reported a big balance for the first six months of the present year.

The Indian Government has refused the request of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, for permission to climb Mount Everest.

Comptroller Fortescue, head of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, is shortly to retire, after 42 years' service in the force.

Mrs. Scott, of Howitt street, Guelph, has a son and six brothers, fourteen cousins and seven nephews serving their King and country.

Madame Demase Pitre, of Valleyfield, Que., aged 61, is suing Louis Trudeau, 68, for \$5,000 damages for alleged breach of promise.

The official gazette of the Hungarian Government Thursday printed a decree calling to the colors all males born in 1887 before October 15th.

Trapped by flames which enveloped their home while their mother was calling on a neighbor, four children of Daniel Kish were burned to death at Large, Pa.

Dr. James Douglas, of New York, nominated for the Chancellorship of Queen's University, has presented to the university, his alma mater, a library building.

It is semi-officially announced that the Dutch Government will demand satisfaction from Germany for the passage of German aircraft over Dutch soil two weeks ago.

A despatch from Madrid says that as a result of a landslide the supporting wall of the Alhambra has collapsed and that the fabric, although damaged, is in imminent peril.

The French Chamber of Deputies ratified the Ministerial decree prohibiting the exportation of gold in coin, ingots, powder or any further form, and also the exportation of copper and nickel coins.

Fire Chief R. A. Dinsley, of Wingham, has been asked for his resignation for alleged petty graft. It is claimed that the ex-chief sold a quantity of fire hose belonging to the town and kept the proceeds.

Nehemiah Thompson, formerly of Orillia, was acquitted by a jury at Saul St. Marie on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of his companion, Joseph King, near Blind River, on June 7th, whom he shot in mistake for a bear.

Major Mederic Martin, of Montreal, is on strike again. His Worship declares he will not preside again at a meeting of the Board of Control until L. J. Primeau, secretary to Controller Cote, is dismissed from the civic service.

Sir Adam Beck, in charge of the purchase of remnants for the Canadian Government, announced that he would next week take charge of horse-purchasing in Canada for the British Government.

Albert E. Taylor and Samuel Taylor, real estate men, but who are neither kinsmen nor business partners, were found guilty by a jury at the Toronto Sessions of false pretences in connection with a land deal, and will be sentenced at the end of the Sessions.

D.C.M. RETURNS

Guelph Hero Was On Hesperian When She Sank.

Montreal Report.—Lance-Corporal C. B. Nourse, D. C. M., Guelph, invalided home from the front, also a Hesperian survivor, has reached Montreal. He was attached to the Princess Patricia's, and got his decoration for courageously holding with a few men an advanced position at St. Eloi.

Nourse, who was shot through the lung, and was given six months' holidays, made light of his heroic exploit. He said it was all a matter of luck. He thought it required more nerve to stay for hours against a dead man. He had been called upon to do this, and was more scared of his companion than the Germans.

"Madmen as they were, they bit and chewed at the faces of the Russian soldiers. Our men, infuriated by the prolonged struggle, beat at the intruders. 'Get home, you Germans. You may succeed at last, but Novo Georgievsk will cost you more than a knock.'

"Killed and wounded lay alongside each other under the open sky. And they were treated as they lay by flying hospitals. Wearing their bayonets, the wounded who were able to do so crawled back to the flying line. Those who could not crawl were dragged to their posts at their own desire. They wished they said, to die while performing their duty."

"It is indifferent to us," they screamed, "the end will be the same."

"The less badly wounded said calmly: 'If I linger on the Germans will have me. Why should I permit myself to be cured while I have enough strength to use a rifle? I will use it to kill more Germans.'

ROAD IS FRENCH

Turkish Island Off Syrian Coast is Seized.

Paris Cable.—*Moniteur de la Flotte*, the official organ of the French Naval Department, announced to-day that a French force had occupied Ruad Island, in the eastern Mediterranean, west of Crete, and two miles off the Syrian coast. The population of the island is about 4,000.

The landing party, made up of companies from French men-of-war, formed a square after disembarking. A proclamation was read in Arabic, announcing the occupation in the name of France.

The inhabitants cheered the French. The Mohammedan leader of the natives delivered an address expressing gratitude at the efforts of the French to establish order in Syria. A French marine officer was appointed governor of the island.

Ruad was a Turkish possession. Although but 800 yards in length, it affords the best shelter along the coast for vessels drawing less than fifteen feet of water, and may have been desired by the French principally on this account.

BIG STEEL DEAL

Two Great Plants in Pennsylvania Are Changing Hands.

Philadelphia, Pa., Report.—Arrangements are all but completed for the sale of the Cambria Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company, according to reports circulated in financial circles here. There is no relationship between the two deals, according to the reports, the purchasing interests being distinct.

The arrangements are said to involve a cash settlement of \$25,000,000 for the change of control of the Cambria Steel Company, while the owners of the \$9,750,000 of Midvale stock will turn it over to-day to the new interests for \$185,000, a share, or a total of \$18,057,500. The Midvale real is reported to have been negotiated by Roland L. Taylor, of this city, with Chas. J. Harral, president of the Steel Company. It is understood that Mr. Taylor, with his partners in the banking firm of Wm. A. Read & Company, and Robert L. Montgomery, of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, are principals in the deal.

Identity of the new interests said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Cambria Steel Company is not known.

More Proof That She Was Victim of a Sub.

Washington Despatch.—The issue between the United States and Germany over the sinking of the Allan line steamer *Hesperian* is likely to be reopened as the result of additional information received here.

This information is contained in the statement of the master of the British merchant ship *Crossby*, which arrived at Newport News on Sept. 17 to a British Consular officer for the effect that at noon on Sept. 4 the *Crossby* was chased by a German submarine in a locality close to the position of the *Hesperian* at that time, thereby disproving beyond doubt the assertion of the German Government that there was no submarine operating in the vicinity of the *Hesperian* when she was sunk.

His testimony will be taken in the form of a sworn affidavit, which will be made available to the State Department. His testimony then will be added to the evidence obtained by the British Admiralty relative to this case subsequent to the date of the German defence and since the last inquiries of London made by the United States.

Count von Bernstorff, in New York, stated to-day that he had received from his Government a memorandum on the sinking of the *Hesperian*. He said:

"It is a note from the German Admiralty stating that after an investigation no German submarine could have sunk the *Hesperian*, and that the vessel was probably sunk by a British submarine intended to destroy German submarines."

The *Crossby* had sunken in three fathoms of water, after striking on Bishops and Clerks' ledge, and probably would be a total loss.

The *Crossby*, bound from Elizabethport, N. J., for St. John, N. B., with 500 tons of coal, collided with the Handkerchief lightship last night and sprang a leak. The lightship was not damaged. The *Crossby* was trying to put in here for harbor when she grounded on the ledge and sank.

The *Crossby* was built in Green Bay, Wis., in 1867. She registered 271 tons net and her home port was New York.

PROUD "HEROES"

Butchers of British Sub. Crew Won Iron Crosses.

London Cable.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Copenhagen says that the German officers and men who attacked and wrecked the British submarine E-13 in Danish waters, killing many of the crew, have been decorated with the Iron Cross.

The Daily Express asserts editorially to-day that the American war correspondent, James F. J. Archibald, 32nd Battalion; Pte. Nell J. McAllister, 1st British Columbia Regiment, Vancouver; Bugler A. Royle, Victoria; Pte. L. J. Collins, Edmonton, Ont.; Pte. G. G. Merkley, Chesterville, Ont.; Pte. Duncan Campbell, Courtenay, B.C.; Pte. J. D. Abercrombie, 13th Battalion, Toronto; Pte. A. Senor, Preston, and Pte. W. Robbins, Toronto.

NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

San Francisco Report.—The Bank Line, of London, it was announced here to-day, will enter the San Francisco Orient trade shortly, with a line of routes, according to a cablegram received from Andrew Weir & Company, of London. The first steamship will be the *Liverie*, which will begin loading at Hong Kong for San Francisco about Nov. 1.

AUSTRIA LOSES MONTE COSTON

Had Long Been a Wedge in the Italian Front.

Vienna Officially Admits Its Abandonment.

London Cable.—The loss of a mountain position on the Italian front is admitted to-night in the official statement sent out from Vienna by the Austrian War Office. The garrison on Monte Coston, the communication says, early this morning evacuated the position as the result of an attack by "forces ten times their number." The mountain for some months had presented an awkward wedge in the Italian front, which now has been straightened.

ITALIAN FRONT.

Rome Cable.—The War Office to-night made public the following official communication:

"During the night of Sept. 21 one of our detachments pushed forward on Monte Mellino, where the valley of the Daona joins the valley of Giudicarie. Favoured by darkness it reached positions which the enemy was engaged in strengthening, and by a bold attack succeeded in tearing up the barbed wire system and demolishing part of the entrenchments."

"During the day of the 22nd and the following night our troops repulsed an enemy attack against our advanced positions of Malmea and Pra Del Bertoli, northwest of Monte Coston near Sassano di Stria in the Falsarego zone, and at Santa Maria heights in the Tolmino section."

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

Vienna Cable.—The following official communication was issued to-day:

"In the Tyrolean border region we repulsed several small attacks by Italian detachments in the region of Tonale and north and east of Condino. The plateaus of Vileglio and Lafran have again been under the fire of the enemy's heavy artillery."

"Our brave garrison on Monte Coston, which for months had maintained this border mountain, far in advance of our line, against superior enemy forces, early this morning evacuated the position, having been attacked by a force over ten times stronger than it was."

"Artillery battles in the region of the Dolomites continue with great intensity. On the Carpathian front a detachment of Alpinists attempted to break through on Monte Perabla, but was repulsed with losses. On the littoral front the activity of our troops has been confined to artillery firing. We gained some successes."

"To-day, the conclusion of the fourth month of the Italian war, the enemy undertook no big battle, but attacked only in local sectors. All the attacks were vain, and our front is stronger than ever."

"Southeastern war theatre: Nothing important has occurred."

NO TREATING IN LONDON.

London Cable.—As foreshadowed in a cable on Sept. 18 Greater London is to be scheduled as a munition area. The Central Control Board within the next fortnight will issue regulations prohibiting "treating" of any kind of public-houses or clubs. The sale of whiskey, brandy and rum, unless reduced to a number of degrees under proof, which falls between 25 and 35, will be illegal."

The Lord Mayor then announces the formation of a strong committee, including Viscount Bryce and a host of other prominent men, to manage the fund and appeals to people of every class to subscribe. "There is no doubt if food is not sent," the Lord Mayor adds, "the Germans will allow the Belgians to starve or will shoot them down if hunger riots occur."

SCHÖONER LOST

Two Mishaps in Succession Sent Her to the Bottom.

Hyannis, Mass., Report.—The three-masted schooner, Minnie Staunton, one of the veterans of the coasting fleet, came to the probable end of her career as a result of two quickly succeeding mishaps last night and early to-day. Captain and crew rowed ashore here to-day and brought word that the vessel had sunk in three fathoms of water, after striking on Bishops and Clerks' ledge, and probably would be a total loss.

The *Staunton*, bound from Elizabethport, N. J., for St. John, N. B., with 500 tons of coal, collided with the Handkerchief lightship last night and sprang a leak. The lightship was not damaged. The *Staunton* was trying to put in here for harbor when she grounded on the ledge and sank.

The *Minnie Staunton* was built in Green Bay, Wis., in 1867. She registered 271 tons net and her home port was New York.

FOR MURDER

Seven Union Men On Trial in New York Case.

New York Despatch.—Seven men, officers and committee men of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, were placed on trial to-day, charged with murder in the first degree. They are accused of having procured the death of Abram Liebovitz, a member of the union, during the garment makers' strike in 1910. They were indicted last June as the result of the alleged confession of a notorious East Side gang leader, Benjamin Pein, who told the authorities that he and his men were employed by the defendants to "beat up scabs."

A fund of \$250,000 is said to have been raised by the United Hebrew Trades Union for the defense of the men, and a number of prominent lawyers have been retained in the case.

"Do you believe there is any truth in the say that all these come to him who waits?" "I believe many things wait for him who comes." —Hawthorne Post.

RHODES EXAMS

Two Sets of Papers Lost in German Sub's Victims.

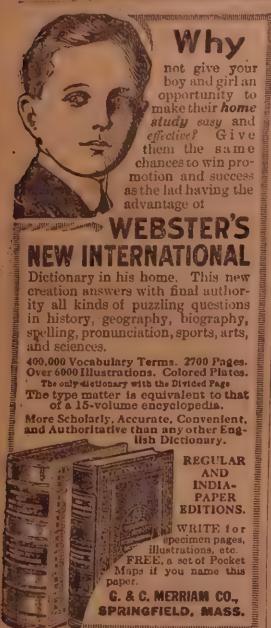
London Cable.—A third set of papers for the annual examinations in the United States for Rhodes scholars has been forwarded, in the hope that they will arrive in time for

HALT!

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks**Suit Cases and Club Bags****Go-Carts and Wagons****Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.****Team and Single Harness**All different makes of Plow Points
on hand. Massey-Harris repairs
for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. Mc KEE
MANUFACTURER**LUMBER**Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar
Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath,
Shingles Etc.FOR SALE BY
J. T. BELSHAW & SON
STIRLING, ONT.**What's Going on in the Country****Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County****MINTO**

Threshing and silo filling are keeping the farmers of the neighborhood quite busy this week. Thomas Solmes has purchased a new envelope cutter.

The Rally Day Service will be held in Salem Church on Sunday next at 10:30 a.m.

The Club met on Monday evening with the usual large attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. West and the Mr. and Mrs. Murchison Tanner were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hagerman on Sunday.

Mr. B. C. Tucker, President of County S. S. Assoc., attended the Executive Meeting at Beulah on Monday for the purpose of awarding the Life Membership from the County. The award was made to Mr. David Fleming of Huntingdon.

Mrs. Harry Wickett was the guest of Mrs. James Stout on Tuesday.

Miss Jennie Murray has taken a position in Madoc as manager in the dressing department at O'Hara's.

WEST HUNTINGDON

Thrashing and cutting corn is the order of the day.

Rev. E. A. Tonkin, of Bowmenville, was a welcome visitor to our vicinity on Sunday and Monday of last week.

We congratulate Mr. Wm. Donnan on his success in his Field Crop Competition, he secured 1st prize in potatoes, 2nd in corn and 5th in oats.

Mrs. E. Kertsen, of Peterboro, paid a visit to a number of homes here the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Vrooman has her friend, Mrs. Lusk visiting her for a few days.

Jas. Donnan has erected a new silo.

A. Graham is busy these days grinding grain and cider apples.

A number of farmers attended market at Belleville on Saturday.

Arthur Thompson has purchased a new 4 h. p., gasoline engine.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Miss Cora Hannah was the guest of Miss Pearl Pounder one day last week. During the afternoon they called on Miss M. McMullen at the Willman's School.

Miss Eleanor Hubbell accompanied by her friend Miss Helen Fraser spent Tuesday and Wednesday the guest of Mrs. John Johnson.

League was held Friday evening. Leader-Miss Lenora Williams. An excellent topic was given by Miss Mae Williams entitled "The Toiler and Nation Building." A reading "To our New Army" was given by Mr. Russell Emmons. Next Friday evening being Christain Endeavour a collection will be taken.

The storm on Sunday did a lot of damage to the corn crop.

Mrs. John Thompson left for Kingston on Monday with her little son James who has been suffering with appendicitis, to consult a specialist.

Mae and Lottie Williams were in Campbellford on Saturday.

Alice and Eva Milne returned home from Guelph on Saturday where they attended the wedding of their cousin, Lizzie Stewart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stewart formerly of this place.

Sixty ladies were present at the Institute Meeting held in Lamb's Hall on Thursday last. Wellman's ladies furnished the programme which was of a high class order and enjoyed very much by all who heard it.

WELLMAN'S

Owing to the heavy rain on Sunday Rally was postponed until next Sunday at 2:30.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. J. Snarr is home again.

Mrs. T. Hubble spent a few days at Belleville last week.

Corn cutting is the order of the day.

A number from here attended Stirling Fair on Wednesday also the concert at night.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. T. McCaughey's mother, Mrs. R. Fletcher, is so seriously ill.

The motor cycle is on the hum again.

SINE

Miss Nellie Caverley, Foxboro, visited in the vicinity the latter part of last week.

Miss Maude Bailey returned home on Thursday of last week after spending a few weeks in Toronto visiting her sisters.

Owing to the disagreeable weather on Sunday there was not as large a congregation as might have been to attend the Annual Rally of the school.

Miss Wilson is visiting friends in this vicinity.

Misses Laura Waller and Ethel Martin spent Friday the guest of Mrs. G. M. Denike.

Mrs. S. Denike spent last week with her brother, Mr. George Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Green spent Sunday evening at Mr. Urvil Heath's.

Miss Gladys Tucker returned home last week after spending a few weeks in Trenton.

Quite a number from here attended the Fair at Stirling last Wednesday.

Reginald Sine attended the Fair at Picton on Thursday.

Service here next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Sergeant, St. Ola, is a guest at Mr. David Tucker's.

Percy Reid spent Sunday evening at Alex Martin's.

Karl Sine is on the sick list.

Miss Vera Sine, Miss Ethel Martin and Mr. Melville Reid spent Sunday evening at W. H. Waller's.

SPRING BROOK

Cutting corn is the order of the day.

Mrs. M. E. Welch is visiting her sister, Mrs. James McGuire in Madoc.

Mrs. Charles Lott and son Harry returned to their home in Oshawa on Saturday last. Miss Irene Heath accompanying them.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cranston and daughter Bertha, of Harold, spent Sunday at Mr. T. Morgan's.

Master Reggie Morgan returned home on Friday just after spending a week with Mrs. James Morgan.

Rev. Mr. Hoskins occupied the pulpit on Sunday last and all appreciated the sermon.

Miss Lillian Roblin spent Saturday with Misses Hettie and Ruth Roblin.

Miss Alice Jones spent Sunday with her sister Miss Cora M. Jones.

Eworth League will be held every Tuesday evening at 8 p.m.

Miss Nellie V. Cooper has returned home after spending two weeks at Cordova.

FRANKFORD

Mrs. A. Munn left on Wednesday to attend Picton Fair and visit relatives there.

A few from here attended the Stirling Fair on Wednesday.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. T. McCaughey's mother, Mrs. R. Fletcher, is so seriously ill.

The motor cycle is on the hum again.

SINE

Miss Nellie Caverley, Foxboro, visited in the vicinity the latter part of last week.

Miss Maude Bailey returned home on Thursday of last week after spending a few weeks in Toronto visiting her sisters.

Owing to the disagreeable weather on Sunday there was not as large a congregation as might have been to attend the Annual Rally of the school.

Mrs. Arthur Ferguson spent the week with her parents at Coborne.

A few of our local sports took in the Fair at Marmora on Friday.

Miss Katie Windover spent Wednesday and part of Thursday with her sister, Alice who is attending school at Belleville.

Mass was held in St. Francis Church on Sunday at 9 a.m., by Rev. Father O'Reilly.

Pte. H. Carter, billeted somewhere in Belgium, writes the following letter to his mother, Mrs. I. N. Carter, 73 Hopewell Avenue. Pte. Carter was wounded on May 25th and spent two months in the hospital. The letter reads as follows:

After being wounded on May 25th and spending two months in the hospital and convalescent home in France on my return to the battle field I was just in time to join the first battalion and go in the trenches. I spent my birthday, Aug. 12th, in the trenches and I was a little off my birthday day as there were four of our men killed on their birthday. How

He does answer our prayers though distance separates us, my dear mother, God brings us so close together, I can hear you praying for me every night just as though I were by your side.

A shell was thrown near our trench the other day. Fortunately it did not burst but we had the chance of examining it. The date on it was 1905. We are all in the very best of spirits, never before have we been so well equipped to do our duty as we are today. We have everything we need for the first time since we came into this battlefield. This is the first time we have been able to say this and we feel confident now we are going to win, I shall return to you a nobler better boy than I ever was before.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Smith, of Tweed, left for their home on Sunday afternoon after visiting friends in town.

The following is a letter from Pte. H. Ernest Carter, a former employee of the Molson bank here, (taken from the Ottawa Citizen.)

The Annual Rally Service of the Methodists S. S. was held in the church on Sunday evening at 7:30. A large crowd was present and the service was a very interesting character to those who were present.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Osterhouse returned home on Monday after spending some weeks in B. C. and Manitoba.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. John Win-lover has returned from Kingston and that reports are favorable for her eye sight being restored to her.

Mr. Hubbard Bell attended the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Win. Dafoe, of Belgrave, on Monday.

There passed away on Monday evening at the home of Mr. G. E. Sine, Mrs. Malinda Webburn after a lingering illness of some weeks, aged 79 years and 4 months. Service on Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. in the Methodist Church.

The Annual Harvest Thanksgiving which was to be held in Trinity Church on Sunday at 11 a.m., was postponed until next Sunday Oct. 3rd, at 2:30 p.m. The church was very tastefully decorated with grain, fruits and flowers.

Tom Marks who with his choice Company will appear in the Town Hall Stirling, one night only, **Friday Oct. 1st**, under the auspices of the Stirling Patriotic Fund, presenting "The Man from Canada" with select Vaudeville. Prices, 35c. and 50c. seats on sale at Morton's Drug Store. Kilts Parade at noon and evening.**Lengthy Arguments
Are Unnecessary**

to prove that Kingston's Bread has an appetizing taste and a richness of flavor not found in cheap bread. Discriminating housewives who want the best in quality and service order

KINGSTON'S BREAD

Matters pertaining to taste and nutrition cannot be settled by bold announcements or newspaper talk. Your best plan is to see for yourself the difference between ordinary bread and Kingston's Bread through tasting our varieties.

10 Cents a Large Loaf**GEO. H. KINGSTON, PHONE 19
STIRLING, - ONT.**
The Home of Machine Made Bread**Subscribe for the Leader****STERLING HALL—ELLIOTT'S****Elliott's Specials**

We have been arranging for the past month to have the largest display of goods in all our departments, that has ever been exhibited to the buying public of Stirling. Our stock is practically now complete with all the new lines for Fall.

The Ladies' will do well to inspect our large display of Fall Coats and Suits before they purchase, and remember it pays to come early this year before the lines are broken as it will be almost impossible to duplicate on anything owing to the great European strife now on.

We are making a special effort to please everybody needing anything in the following lines :

Fur Coats, Fur Sets, Muffs, Stoles and Caps.

We will be pleased to show our goods in all departments to our Customers whether they buy or not.

We have not time nor space to enumerate the many special bargains that we will have for everybody. Below will be found a few of the many bargains:

300 Pairs of 11-4 Flannelette Blankets, in Grey or White with Pink and Blue borders, everyone of the best quality procurable, regularly sold \$1.25 everywhere for \$1.65 our price for Fair week only, per pair,

500 Cans of Pennant Salmon on sale Fair week, every can guaranteed. Our price, per dozen..... 60c.

Another large consignment of Imported Crockery, in Dinner Sets, just arrived, have a look and satisfy yourself that we carry the most up-to-date and best assortment of Crockery in Plain and Fancy designs that can be found for many miles around.

Choice Clover Honey by the pound or in Cans.

Always on hand a nice fresh assortment of meats, Pork Sausage, Bologna, Roast Shoulder, Cooked Ham, Jellied and smoked meats of all kinds.

Highest Prices Paid for all
Kinds of Produce**R. A. ELLIOTT**Parcels Delivered Promptly
Phone 22

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II. NO. 6

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX The Store of Quality

Northway Garments for Fall.

Insist on having a

NORTHWAY GARMENT

The Best Money can
Buy.



Practical simple fashions dominate this season. This fact is apparent in all lines. Military effects and Russian styles are strongly featured. This requires good tailoring—That is what you get in a Northway Garment.

[See Cut]

This Coat is made from an excellent quality of Tweed. Neat and stylish, belted, forming pleats, velvet piping on cuffs and belt, yoke lined. Very special, only

\$12.00.

Underwear and Hosiery

Now is the time to buy your supply of Underwear and Hose. By very careful and early buying we have been successful in securing our best numbers at practically same prices as last season. Wool has advanced 50%. When we are obliged to re-stock these lines prices will be higher. Why not buy now and save dollars.

BLANKETS

Finest Quality Flanellette Blankets, Ibx, Dragon, and Nashua Brands.

10-4 Size.....\$1.25 per pair 11-4 Size.....\$1.50 per pair
12-4 Size.....\$1.75 per pair

Above prices are lower than last year.

Wool Blankets—New Stock at Old Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Up-to-the-Minute are our styles this season. New arrivals every week. If you have not purchased your Fall Hat see ours.

Grocery Specials

PURE CLOVER HONEY—12½ lb., 10 lbs or over.

RED SALMON—Walrus Brand, extra special 15c tin.

FILLETS—Those who bought this last year will want it again.

Special 2 for 25c.

CAKE—Large variety at old prices, 10 and 15c lb.

Eggs 25c a Dozen

BING YOUR PRODUCE HERE PHONE 43 GOODS PROMPTLY FOR BEST PRICES DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

W.M. LINN,
Phone 22, Stirling.

Notice

All parties owing Coal accounts to T. H. McKee please call and settle same on or before Oct. 23rd

T. H. MCKEE.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Branch also at Spring Brook.

List of Prize Winners at Stirling Fall Fair

HORSES

Class A—Heavy Draught Horses

Brood Mare with foal at feet,—C. W. Thompson, W. C. Ketcheson & Sons. Foal of 1915—C. W. Thompson, W. C. Ketcheson & Sons.

Colt 1 year old—D. W. Fargey, Elisha Maynes.

Colt 3 year old—Clayton Tucker, H. W. Hannah, K. M. Sime, Belleville.

Span Horses in harness—K. M. Sime, W. J. Haggerty, W. C. Ketcheson & Sons.

Class B—Agricultural Horses

Foal of 1915—D. W. Fargey.

Colt, 1 year old—H. W. Hannah, W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, Andrew Hay, Sr.

Colt, 2 year old—Geo. Richardson, H. W. Hannah, D. W. Fargey.

Colt, 3 year old—Clayton Tucker, H. W. Hannah, Elisha Maynes.

Pair Horses in harness—Clayton Tucker, A. F. Grills.

Class C—General Purpose Horses

Brood Mare with foal at feet—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, H. W. Hannah, D. W. Fargey.

Foal of 1915—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, James Lake Jr., D. W. Fargey.

Colt, 1 year old—Geo. Richardson, D. W. Fargey.

Colt, 2 year old—Geo. Richardson, James Fargey, C. U. Heath & Son.

Colt, 3 year old—James Lake Jr., Geo. Richardson, C. U. Heath & Son.

Single Horse in harness—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, Geo. Richardson, W. C. Ketcheson & Sons.

Span Horses in harness—J. W. Yateman, Clayton Tucker, Robert Fry.

Best Brood Mare and Foal—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons.

Class D—Carriage Horses

Brood Mare with foal at side—W. J. Richardson, C. U. Heath & Son, Gilbert Thompson.

Foal of 1915—W. J. Richardson, C. U. Heath & Son, C. W. Ketcheson & Sons, K. M. Sime.

Colt, 3 year old—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, Gilbert Thompson.

Single Horse in harness—W. J. Richardson, G. A. Rose, C. U. Heath & Son.

Span Horses in harness—John Bush, V. Irwin, Gilbert Thompson.

Special-Best Gent's Turnout, Double—W. C. Ketcheson, Thomasburg; V. Irwin.

Special-Best Gent's Turnout, Single—G. A. Rose, W. E. Brooks & Son.

Class E—Roadsters

Brood Mare with foal at feet—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, C. U. Heath & Son, Gilbert Thompson.

Foal of 1915—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, C. U. Heath & Son.

Colt, 2 year old—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons.

Colt, 3 year old—Wm. Bush, J. J. Reid.

Single Roadster—Murney Coulter, Murney Coulter, Frank Johnson.

Span Roadsters—W. L. Ketcheson, A. T. Eastwood.

Stallion—J. J. Fitzpatrick.

Lady—Driver—Mrs. Geo. Rogers, Frankford; C. U. Heath & Son.

CATTLE

Class F—Ayshire Cattle

Bull, 2 year old—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, W. J. Haggerty.

Bull Calf—1, 2 W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, 2, 3 W. J. Haggerty.

Heifer, 1 year old—W. C. Ketcheson & Sons.

Heifer, 2 year old—1, 2 W. C. Ketcheson & Sons.

Milch Cow—W. J. Haggerty, W. C. Ketcheson & Sons, W. J. Haggerty.

Best herd of 4 cows and 1 bull—W. J. Haggerty, W. C. Ketcheson & Sons.

Class G—Holsteins

Bull, 2 years or over—W. W. Dracup, T. W. Solmes, C. U. Heath & Son.

Bull Calf—T. W. Solmes, W. W. Dracup, Heifer Calf—W. W. Dracup, T. W. Solmes.

Heifer, 1 year old—1, 2 W. W. Dracup, Heifer, 2 year old—T. W. Solmes.

Class AF—Geese Toulouse

Pair, Aged—Elisha Maynes, James Lake Jr.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communication has been received by Reeve Coulter from the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and it is hoped the Stirling Citizens will make the 21st day of October a memorable one for the village of Stirling.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1, 1915

R. P. COULTER :

I beg to inform you that Lord Lansdowne has sent me the following cablegram:—"I beg to inform you that the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, in view of the great demands upon their resources both in France and in the near East have decided to make an appeal through the Empire by street and other collectors upon the 21st day of October next."

The money received from this appeal will be devoted entirely to relieving the suffering of our wounded Soldiers and Sailors from home and overseas at the various seats of war. From all parts of the King's Dominions we have already received generous assistance in our work but with the increase of British and overseas forces at the front there is a corresponding increase in our expenditures and we shall be truly grateful to you if you will help us by organizing an appeal and sending the proceeds to us for the objects which I have named.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will communicate the foregoing to your Government. Their Majesties the King and her Majesty Queen Alexandra are giving us their gracious patronage and I trust that you also will be able to see your way to help."

LANSDOWNE

In view of the urgency and the importance of this appeal that the Motherland has made to us I confidently trust that you will at once organize with a view to getting a worthy contribution from the people of your municipality on October twenty-first.

JOHN S. HENDRIE,
LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

SHEEP

Class L—Leicester

Ram Lamb—Elisha Maynes, Elisha Maynes, Elisha Maynes.

Ewe Aged—Geo. M. Hendy, Geo. M. Hendy, Elisha Maynes.

Ewe Yearling—Geo. M. Hendy.

Ewe Lamb—Geo. M. Hendy, Elisha Maynes, Elisha Maynes.

Class M—Shropshires

Ram Lamb—Ed Carter, Ed Carter, Ewe Aged—Ed Carter.

Class O—Grade Sheep

Ewe Aged—Geo. M. Hendy.

SWINE

Class P—Berkshires

Sow Spring Pig—Ed Carter.

Boar Spring Pig—Ed Carter.

Class R—Tamworths

Boar Aged—C. U. Heath & Son.

Breeding Sow—1, 2 C. U. Heath & Son.

Spring Pig Sow—1, 2, 3 C. U. Heath & Son.

Spring Pig Boar—1, 2 C. U. Heath & Son.

POULTRY

Class U—White Rock

Cock—Murray McGee.

Cockerel—Murray McGee, Murray McGee.

Hen—Murray McGee.

Pullet—Murray McGee, Murray McGee.

Pen—Murray McGee.

Class V—Wyandottes White

Nurs—No first prizes awarded in V class.

Cockerel—2nd prize, Ed Carter.

Hen—2nd prize, Ed Carter.

Pullet—2nd prize, Ed Carter.

Pen—2nd prize, Ed Carter.

Class W—Barred Rocks

Cockerel—K. M. Sime.

Pullet—K. M. Sime.

Class X—Leghorns White

Cockerel—K. M. Sime.

Pullet—K. M. Sime.

Class Z—Minorcas Black

Cockerel—K. M. Sime.

Pullet—K. M. Sime.

Class AA—Langshans

Cock—K. M. Sime.

Cockerel—K. M. Sime.

Hen—K. M. Sime.

Pullet—K. M. Sime.

Class AF—Geese Toulouse

Pair, Aged—Elisha Maynes, James Lake Jr.



BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.
R. B. Angus, Esq.
Sir William Macaulay.
Sir Theo. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
C. R. Hooper, Esq.
A. Baumberger, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq.
W. McFarlane, Esq.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

Capital Paid up - \$16,000,000.
Rest - 16,000,000.
Undivided Profits - 1,252,864.
Total Assets (April, 1915) 289,562,678.

Savings Department
Deposits of \$1,000 and upward received and interest allowed at highest current rates. Savings Department accounts given special attention.

NOTICE

An appeal is likely to be made from the pulpits of the churches here on Sunday for a liberal collection, to be made on Sunday evening in aid of the Overseas Red Cross Fund which is so urgently needed. We hope that everyone, young and old will come prepared to make a generous offering to this Patriotic Move.

Apples Wanted

On and after Saturday Oct. 2nd, bring your apples to the Stirling Evaporator.

THE GRAHAM CO.

Poultry Wanted

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, and continuing every Tuesday until further notice. Highest market prices paid.

J. H. TANNER,
T. J. THOMPSON.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Branch also at Spring Brook.

T. E. B. YEATS, Manager, Stirling Branch.

WEEKLY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson II, October 10, 1915.

Elijah Taken up into Heaven. 2 Kings, 2, 1-12.

Commentary.—1. Elijah called to do part (vs. 1-8). 1. When the Lord would take up Elijah.—The prophet's life-work was drawing to a close, and he was to enter upon his eternal reward.

The events of that particular day indicate that he was still vigorous and capable of further labor. It is clear that there was still work to be done, but God's purpose called to the removal of his servant from earthly scenes. The question why God's workers are removed to heaven in the midst or successful labor must remain unanswered until we shall know all that are known, into heaven—into the eternal dwelling-place of the saints. Whirlwind—A tempest from Gilead.

In the hill country of Ephraim eight or nine miles northeast of Bethel. We learn from 2 Kings 4, 38, that there was a school of the prophets here.

Elijah had been associated with Elijah for several years, in fact, since the return of the latter from Horeb. 2. Tarry here—Both Elijah and Elisha knew that the former was to be translated that day. Elijah desired to be alone when he went to heaven. Several reasons have been presented why Elijah requested Elisha to tarry at Gilgal. 1.

His humility led him to avoid publicity while that great honor was being bestowed. 2. His love for solitude asserted itself in view of this momentous event in his life. 3.

He wished to spare Elisha the sight of his departure from earth. 4. He desired to test Elisha's devotion to him and to the work in which he was engaged.

The first and the last of these views seem the most reasonable.

3. Knownest thou?—The "sons of the prophets" knew what the day would bring forth, probably by a direct revelation to them, for it is not likely that Elijah had told them of his approaching departure. From their head

—Recognizing that Elijah was the chief of the prophets, they must have considered it a serious thing for him to be removed when the worship and service of the God of Israel were greatly neglected and idolatry was prevalent.

Yea, I know it; hold ye my peace!—This knowledge brought with it a sadness and a sense of the responsibility that must rest upon him, that made him feel that the subject was too sacred for discussion. 4. Jericho—About twelve miles southeast of Bethel in the valley of the Jordan. Here also was a school of the prophets. These schools were places where young men were trained, under the direction of a recognized prophet, for religious service. They were not necessarily the sons of prophets. Their study was principally the law of Moses. Elijah was evidently making a farewell visit to the "sons of the prophets" at Gilgal, Bethel and Jericho.

The Lord hath sent me to Jordan.

—The journey was toward the place from which he was to be taken up to heaven. It led from Gilgal to Bethel, to Jericho, to Jordan, and beyond.

Elijah proved his devotion and fidelity by allowing himself to be separated from Elijah.

7. Fifty men... stood to view afar off.—There was intense interest in what was soon to take place. Stood by Jordan—Evidently it was not at a fording place. 8. Elijah took his mantle—it was doubtless of undressed skin, and the symbol of his office, which he had worn for years. "The power of wonder-working rested not with the prophet individually, but was attached to his office, of which this rough garment was the badge."—Eder-shem. Wrapped it—The prophet wound the mantle tightly into a roll in the form of a staff. Smote the waters—Moses smote the waters of the Red Sea and they parted to permit the Israelites to escape from the pursuing Egyptians. Elijah smote the waters, which were obstructing his progress toward the place where he was to bid farewell to earth, and a path was opened through the Jordan. In some respects the lives of Moses and Elijah were much alike.

9. Elijah's request (v. 9, 10) 9. Ask what I shall do for thee—if Elijah had yielded to Elijah's entreaty to tarry behind he would have misled this exalted favor. The request which Elijah would make would be a further index of his character.

Solomon had been granted a similar privilege (1 Kings 3: 1). Before I was taken away from thee—Elijah's departure had now become a subject of their conversation.

A double portion of thy spirit—he did

not ask for twice the amount of Elijah's spirit, but his request was granted. His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

That faith had sustained Elijah in all his services.

It should also become an anchor to Elijah.

In the school of prophets with

which he had been associated.

He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it.

Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elijah's love for Elijah.

He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work.

As Elijah was taken from view, Elijah's experience was similar to that of Israhel when he received his prophetic call.

Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement.

Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah.

He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence.

His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic.

The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference

of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor.

Elijah was assured by this token that his request was granted.

His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered.

His importance had prevailed.

He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation.

A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten.

FRENCH ENTER HUNS' SECONDLINETRENCHES

Great Drive Goes Ahead Everywhere In the Champagne District.

121 Heavy German Cannon Captured In This Section Alone.

Cable Cable.—More ground was gained last night and to-day by the French and everywhere in Artois and in Champagne the great offensive was continued.

The booty captured in the first rush of the forward movement is growing rapidly, as the work of counting is completed, so that to-night the seriousness of the German losses is much more clearly understood than was the case immediately after the first onslaught, or even yesterday. The number of heavy field pieces taken in Champagne alone now totals 121.

A bombardment of unusual intensity of the newly won positions in Artois has failed completely to dislodge the French troops or even to snare the security of their hold. The most entrenched taken in this sector, on the heights between Souchez and Vimy, are being planted with heavy batteries.

In Champagne has occurred the hottest ligature of the day. The battle in this region for the German second line of defense—the collapse of which would acutely menace the greater part of the German position in the west—is proceeding with the greatest stubbornness.

At several points the French troops have gained a footing in the second line, and some of them even went right through, but encountering German reserves, were unable to maintain their progress. According to the German account these latter troops were captured. The Germans however, admit the loss of 111, to the north of Massiges, where the French are not far from the railway triangle, the possession of which has been of the greatest advantage to the Germans, as one of the lines has been used for supplying the Argonne army.

FRENCH WOUNDED IN PARIS.

The wounded French soldiers now in Paris say that the system of wire entanglements built by the Germans was more intricate than anything they had dreamed of. Even after the big guns had literally chattered up the earth many of the stakes and entanglements remained as a serious impediment to rapid advance.

It would seem that in Champagne particularly it was the cavalry that completed the rout of the Germans from their first positions. The charge of the horsemen, say the wounded, made a fine spectacle, and was the last thing needed to turn the Germans to flight.

Many of the men are wounded in the legs. It was the machine gun fire playing on them as they advanced that made the most wounds. A great many, too, are suffering from bayonet wounds.

Already large reinforcements for the Germans are arriving on the western front, and their presence has already had the effect of slackening somewhat the allies' offensive. But there is a possibility of the offensive breaking out in some other section of this front. In fact, the correspondent of the Cologne Gazette to German headquarters announces that an attack

was made east of Auberville, which he says was repulsed.

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"In Belgium our heavy artillery has supported the action of the British fleet against the batteries along the coast."

No important action occurred in Artois. The enemy has shown some activity at Armancourt. In the actions of Roye a strong reconnaissance was dispersed by our fire. Before Beauvais we exploded several mines, which shattered the German trenches.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, who presided, said:

"In the Champagne we have gained ground to the north of Mesnil and more to the east, between Hill No. 190, to the north of Massiges, and the road from Ville-sur-Tourbe to Cormay-en-Dormois; at the latter point we have taken additional prisoners. By a counter-attack the enemy succeeded in recovering a foot-long in the Ouvrage de la Détente. A second counter-attack, very violent in character, in the same sector was completely repulsed. The enemy has suffered important losses. The clearing of the former German positions has permitted a more complete computation of the cannon captured. Their number is much greater than was previously announced. The total amount of field guns and heavy pieces captured from the enemy since September 25, on the Champagne front alone has reached 121."

"A flotilla of aeroplanes to-day dropped 72 bombs on the station at Guignicourt. The bombardment appeared to be very efficacious. The aeroplanes, though violently cannonaded, returned in safety to their base."

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.—The following official statement was issued to-day:

"Western theatre of war: Yesterday the enemy continued his attempts to break through our lines only in the Champagne region. South of the Menin-Ypres road a position occupied by two English companies was blown up. North of Loos our counter-attack progressed slowly. Southeast of Souchez the French succeeded in penetrating our lines in two small sections. Fighting continues. A French attack south of Arras easily was repulsed."

"Battles between Rethiem and the Argonne were very bitter. South of St. Marie-Py an enemy brigade broke through our outer line of trenches and came in touch with our reserves, which, during the counter-attack, captured 800 prisoners and destroyed the others. All French attacks between the Somme-Py-Souain highway and the Challement-St. Meneul railway were repulsed partly yesterday after bitter hand-to-hand fighting, in which the enemy suffered heavy losses. Early to-day a strong enemy attack on the front northwest of Massiges broke down. North of Massiges a hill, No. 191, which was very much exposed to the enemy's flanking fire, was lost."

"On the other fronts artillery duels and mining engagements of varying intensity took place."

ALLIES' THANKS

Lord Reading Says U. S. Sympathy Has Helped.

New York Report.—Lord Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, chairman of the committee, and Dr. Koenig, of the French Foreign Office, were speakers at a banquet given them to-night by the Pilgrims Society of the United States.

Lord Reading said that after experiencing the sympathy of those with whom he had dealt while in the United States, he felt compelled to leave the restraint regarding the war to which he had committed himself before leaving England. "You in America have done much to help us by your sympathy," he said. "Never will I nor my colleagues from France forget that after more than a year of war you have clapped us to your hearts and made us feel what a great bond of sympathy there is between us."

M. Homburg asserted that his experience here had convinced him that no incident could arise that would lessen the friendship between the United States and France. He said recent events had shown him that the interests of Great Britain, France and the United States were identical.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, who presided, said:

"The commission has been working with our leading financial interests after weeks of conference, while bad weather has delayed additional prisoners. By a counter-attack the enemy succeeded in recovering a foot-long in the Ouvrage de la Détente. A second counter-attack, very violent in character, in the same sector was completely repulsed. The enemy has suffered important losses. The clearing of the former German positions has permitted a more complete computation of the cannon captured. Their number is much greater than was previously announced. The total amount of field guns and heavy pieces captured from the enemy since September 25, on the Champagne front alone has reached 121."

"A semi-official intimation has reached The Hague that Russia has placed an embargo on the exportation of beet seed to all countries."

A proposed lecture by Prof. G. L. Robinson, of Chicago, in Toronto, has been cancelled, following the publication of the professor's views on the war.

Waterloo County Council's petition has been granted for the declaring of a close season for gray and black squirrels for three years, beginning at once.

An increase of over \$2,000,000 in Customs receipts is the healthy condition shown by the figures issued for September by the Department of Customs.

Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society, has made an appeal to Canada for funds for the Imperial society. A collection will be made on October 21.

Information at the mining recorder's office, Port Arthur, is that silver finds are being made near Kowkash, northeast of Nipigon, which has lately been the objective of a gold rate.

Nelson Remy, engineer at the Canadian Furniture Company's factory at Berlin, was seriously, if not fatally, burned by an explosion of benzine while he was soldering a cap on a barrel.

King Victor Emmanuel signed a decree making Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi, former Director-General of the Italian Ministry of Marine. He will succeed Vice-Admiral Lepine Viale, who resigned recently.

This morning the artillery opened a bombardment on the Tolmino positions.

"On the Western Tyrolean frontier there has been heavy fighting in the region of Adelmo. An attack in the defile west of Clima Presena was successful, notwithstanding the heavy concentration of Austrian guns, and near Odradu-Huette the enemy was compelled to retreat.

The following official statement was issued to-day:

"From St. Melito Pass to the Cavedale zone our troops are fighting on the offensive amidst ice and snow to expel numerous small detachments of the enemy. Artillery bombardment by both sides continues."

"Artillery duels in the upper Cordevalle have been resumed. Our guns yesterday shelled an enemy convoy near Hir, dispersing the Austrians in troops and compelling them to abandon part of their loads."

"On the Carnic front there have been frequent clashes with Austrian patrols, which have resulted in our taking numerous prisoners. During the night of September 29 we captured eighty-eight men and two officers."

"Austrian aeroplanes have bombed Porto Basso without result. One of our localities on the Carso plateau including the officers' headquarters, apparently with good effect."

HUGHES COMMAND

Young General Takes Charge of Brigade 19th in In.

Ottawa Report.—General Cagnot Hughes, son of the Minister of Militia, and recently promoted at the front, will have command of the fourth brigade, instead of the first. This brigade, which has been commanded by Lord Brooke, includes for the most part, Ontario boys. It comprises the 13th, 19th, 20th and 21st battalions, which were raised in Ontario and London. General Hughes will have command over his uncle, Col. W. S. Hughes. Lord Brooke will command the first brigade.

CAMBRIDGE'S HONOR ROLL.

London, Cable.—By a vote of 174 to 8 the House of Commons last evening rejected the motion to propose a budget presented by Lord Kitchener, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. McKenna withdrew the proposed sum to meet the naval and plate gauge.

Premier Asquith planned to compromise free traders not to reorch a division of the motor duties proposal.

In the course of a brief speech Mr. Parnell said the government would not consider it a budget to prejudice the motor trade he would not subscribe to it, he decided.

"These motor taxes, the premier said, were being imposed to regulate foreign trade, and not to raise revenue. The proposed bill, he said, was an integral part of the budget, which must be accepted by the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith said the bill, which gave free trade record above suggestion and if he considered it a budget to prejudice the motor trade he would not subscribe to it, he decided.

The university's enrollment, he said, had shrunk to less than one-third its former strength. The decrease had affected the finances of the university so greatly that it would begin the year's work with a deficit of \$10,000.

HYMEN REPLACES "TIPPERARY."

London, Cable.—Recent letters from the trenches report that the famous "Tipperary" song has been completely displaced by another popular hymn.

Colonel Christian Soldiers, A. of the writer of that hymn, the Rev. Sabino Berlin-Gould, is now fighting in Flanders with the rank of lieutenant

when a man acts like a man, when he is almost an uncomfortable as a politician out of a job.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

\$2,000,000 Increase Shown in Canadian Customs Receipts During September.

U. S. ORDERS SUBS.

A Jew, the First So Honored, Has Been Elected to Russ Council of Empire.

Grain rates went to six cents, the highest for a decade.

The United States gave a rush order for sixteen submarines.

The import duties on motors were carried by the House of Commons.

The White House at Washington was stormed by Grand Army veterans.

Four millions were expended by the Rockefeller Foundation, mostly for war relief.

An unknown woman was found dead in a gully near the G. T. R. tracks at Greenwood avenue, Toronto.

The body of Pte. H. Wilford, who died of wounds received in France, was buried in Palmerston, Ont., with military honors.

Special guards for Niagara Falls duty are being sought, especially men who have been rejected for slight physical defects.

A semi-official intimation has reached The Hague that Russia has placed an embargo on the exportation of beet seed to all countries.

A proposed lecture by Prof. G. L. Robinson, of Chicago, in Toronto, has been cancelled, following the publication of the professor's views on the war.

Waterloo County Council's petition has been granted for the declaring of a close season for gray and black squirrels for three years, beginning at once.

An increase of over \$2,000,000 in Customs receipts is the healthy condition shown by the figures issued for September by the Department of Customs.

Lord Lansdowne, President of the British Red Cross Society, has made an appeal to Canada for funds for the Imperial society. A collection will be made on October 21.

Information at the mining recorder's office, Port Arthur, is that silver finds are being made near Kowkash, northeast of Nipigon, which has lately been the objective of a gold rate.

Nelson Remy, engineer at the Canadian Furniture Company's factory at Berlin, was seriously, if not fatally, burned by an explosion of benzine while he was soldering a cap on a barrel.

The following official statement was issued to-day:

"From St. Melito Pass to the Cavedale zone our troops are fighting on the offensive amidst ice and snow to expel numerous small detachments of the enemy. Artillery bombardment by both sides continues."

"Artillery duels in the upper Cordevalle have been resumed. Our guns yesterday shelled an enemy convoy near Hir, dispersing the Austrians in troops and compelling them to abandon part of their loads."

"On the Carnic front there have been frequent clashes with Austrian patrols, which have resulted in our taking numerous prisoners. During the night of September 29 we captured eighty-eight men and two officers."

"Austrian aeroplanes have bombed Porto Basso without result. One of our localities on the Carso plateau including the officers' headquarters, apparently with good effect."

2ND DIVISION IS IN TRENCHES

Canadian Contingent of Which 19th is Part Ready for Action.

Have Not Yet Taken Part in the Big Drive.

Ottawa Report.—The Canadians have not yet taken part in the big drive of the allied armies, but they are there, and ready, the second division having gone into the trenches on Saturday, the day when the drive started.

This was stated definitely to-day by Sir Sam Hughes. The Canadians are believed to be in the front trenches in their part of the line.

This is less than a month since the second division moved across to France after its long period of training at Shoreham, so that little time has been lost in placing the unit on the battle line.

NO CANADIANS AMONG WOUNDED.

London, Cable.—Although a large number of wounded have arrived at the Canadian and other military hospitals, there have been no Canadians in the convalescent.

You never can tell. A man's enemy is more dangerous than his friend.

SIXTEEN DEAD

\$2,000,000 Damage, Latest New Orleans Storm Estimate.

New Orleans Despatch. Nineteen known dead, probably 200 injured, and damaged buildings, wire circuits, railroads, shipping and other property in New Orleans and vicinity estimated at several million dollars, was the toll exacted by a hurricane which swept the city Wednesday, and was conceded to have been the worst ever experienced in this section. These figures were compiled here late to-day. Of the known dead ten were white and nine were negroes.

Captain C. J. Menges, manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Stanley Meyers, deck hand, and two negroes were drowned. "We estimate the storm damage to the city of New Orleans will amount to about \$2,000,000," Mayor Martin Behrman said. The street cars of New Orleans started operation at 4 o'clock this afternoon on St. Charles, Prytania, Poydras avenues, and Canal and Esplanade streets.

The lights were not turned on because of the danger of falling wires. To-morrow night the city will be in practically normal condition. Over two thousand men went to work to-day to clean up the city of debris. Some of the outlying sections still inundated will be drained by to-morrow night.

◆◆◆◆◆

TURKS FLEEING UP THE TIGRIS

With the British Troops in Hot Pursuit of Them.

More Details of the Victory in Mesopotamia.

London, Cable.—J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, this evening gave out additional details of the British success against the Turks in Mesopotamia, in which the previous report said that the Ottoman forces were in full retreat toward Bagdad, with the British in hot pursuit.

To-night's statement says the British cavalry entered Kut-el-Amara, 90 miles southeast of Bagdad, on the Tigris River, Wednesday. The town was found to be deserted, and the Turks in flight toward Bagdad by rear a river. Along the river gunboats and steamers with an Indian bridge aboard started in pursuit. An aeroplane dropped bombs on one of the Turk steamers.

"The total prisoners captured aggregated 1,650," says the statement, "but more are coming in. The Turkish force, which is commanded by Nuredin Pasha, is estimated at some 8,000 regular troops, who are assisted by a considerable number of tribesmen."

"The captured positions showed the trenches had been constructed with remarkable thoroughness, having communication trenches extending for miles, and a system of contact mines."

"This rate rather diminishes than increases as the enemy advances eastward," says the correspondent, "and obviously it would require many months under the most favorable conditions to enable the Germans to reach Petrograd, Moscow or Kiev."

He also expresses the opinion that the German guardships recently captured in France must belong to reserve formations. Inasmuch as the guard ships would hardly have had time to reach the western front from the east.

"General Alexi Kuroptakin has been appointed chief of the Russian Grenadier Corps, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd."

When Emperor Nicholas assumed supreme command of the Russian military forces in succession to the Grand Duke Nicholas, it was reported from Berlin that the actual control of the army had been placed in the experienced hands of General Kuroptakin and General Polivanoff, Minister of War.

If the report from Petrograd is true, it means a somewhat remarkable reversal of public opinion in Russia regarding a military leader who was disgraced because of the failure of Russian arms in the war with Japan.

LABOR'S SHARE

Will Make a Terrific Campaign for British Recruits.

London Cable.—(Montreal Gazette cable.)—The Daily Chronicle states that Lord Kitchener has had long interviews with John Redmond, as a result of which a sweeping change in the system of recruiting in Ireland may soon be expected. The same paper says editorially:

"The pledge of the Labor organizations, so far as it is definitely accepted by the Government, involves an understanding from the Government's side that there shall be no toying with compulsion for the present."

One influential member of the Labor Board informed a press representative that yesterday's discussion had "knocked the stuffing" out of conscription.

"We are going," he said, "to do as we always said we should do. We have been taken into the Government's confidence, and now we are going to have a ringing, tearing propaganda for bringing in recruits. We shall pledge ourselves as well as the labor organizations of the country to utilize all our influence to stimulate recruiting and we believe we shall not fail."

SUICIDED

N. Y. Broker Died On Grave of Former Fiancee.

Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York, Des.—After placing a bunch of white carnations upon the grave of Mrs. Lucy A. Simonds, in a local cemetery yesterday, Maximilian Schmitz, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, committed suicide there by shooting himself with a revolver. He had written a note which led to his identification.

Mrs. Simonds, before her marriage, was Miss Lucy A. Cuskin, a daughter of General Theodore Clark Cuskin, of the Confederate Army, and on her mother's side a granddaughter of General Pickett. Friends of Schmitz said he and Miss Cuskin became engaged in Berlin about eight years ago.

It was necessary to postpone the wedding until Mrs. Cuskin returned to the United States.

ATTACKED BY A BULL.

Wingers, Ont., Report.—Madeline Morrison, a farmer living near Mount Isa, was attacked by a bull and was gored to death by the shooting of the animal by an employee, who came to the rescue with a shotgun. The bull was shot in the head and ran away.

It was necessary to capture the animal and shoot it again.

Mr. Morrison suffered a broken leg and collarbone and was left with severe

HAULT

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks**Suit Cases and Club Bags****Go-Carts and Wagons****Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.****Team and Single Harness**

All different makes of Plow Points

on hand. Massey-Harris repairs

for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. Mc KEE
MANUFACTURER**Farm for Sale**

South half of lot 31, 9th con., Sidney, 48 acres more or less. Good brick house, frame barn and basement with room on second floor. All necessary out buildings. Plenty of water. Good orchard, fruit of all kinds.

Also .50 acres on the North half of lot 31, 8th con., Sidney, plenty of timber and splendid pasture. Good spring creek flows through lot. Apply to

E. D. WEISFI, on the premises,

R. R. 2, HOLLOWAY.

**"Here is the Answer in
WEBSTER'S
New International****The Merriam Webster****Every day in your talk and reading, at home, on the street car, in the office, shop and school you likely question the meaning of some word or phrase. Then asks: "What does it mean? What is its history? What is its origin?" You seek the location of *Koch Karoline* or the pronunciation of *Afghan*. What is *what*? What is *where*? What is *when*? What is *why*? What is *how*? Webster's New International answers all kinds of questions in Languages, History, Biography, Fiction, Foreign Words, Trades, Arts and Sciences, with firm authority.****6000 illustrations.****Cost \$400.00.****2700 pages.****The only dictionary with****the new divided pages—characterized as "A Stroke of Genius."****India Paper Editions****On thin, opaque, strong, India paper. What a satisfaction to find the Merriam Webster in India paper! It is so convenient to use!****One half the thickness and weight of Regular Edition.****Regular Edition:****Strong book paper. Weights****182 lbs. Size 15 1/2 x 24 1/2 inches.****Write for specimen pages.****Merriam Webster Co., Springfield, Mass.****62 C. MERRIAM CO.****Springfield, Mass.****What's Going on in the Country****Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County****WEST HUNTINGDON**

Richard Poste and wife spent Sunday at R. Reid's, Ivanhoe.

Miss Hannah Carr is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. Vrooman.

The Anniversary Services of the Methodist Church are to be held on Sunday Oct. 10th. Rev. J. Knox, of Frankford, will have charge of both services. The S. S. Rally will be held on Sunday evening in the afternoon.

Misses Matilda and Marion Fargey, of LaRiviere, Man., are visiting friends here.

There was quite an excitement on the Madoc gravel road on Saturday night when two autos ran into each other fortunately no one was hurt.

A. B. Fargey and wife spent Saturday and Sunday at Queensboro.

RIVER VALLEY

The change of weather is much pleasanter, isn't it?

Mrs. G. Bolton spent Sunday afternoon and Monday visiting friends at Smithfield.

A fine, baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Palmer, Riverside, Sunday evening. Congratulations.

Miss Lucy Bolton spent Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Martin Donohue.

Misses Gertrude Heasman and Isabel Park were the guests of Miss Esther Richardson Monday night after school.

Pleased to note that a good attendance were present at S.S. and church, Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Terrill officiating.

Mrs. J. Donohue was the guest of Mrs. B. Heo on Thursday.

Mr. G. Bolton is preparing to lay a new cement floor in his horse-stable.

MOUNT PLEASANT

League was held on Friday evening. Leader—Miss Alexandra Hoard. An excellent address "On the Field of Action," was given by Miss Esther Smith. We were pleased to have in our midst, Mrs. Wm. Linn, Stirling. Next Friday evening the pastor will take charge of the topic.

Herb David and wife are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Williams.

Myrtle Potts spent the week end at her home here.

A number from here took in Tom-Mark's Show last Friday evening.

Service here next Sunday at 2:30 p.m. Rev. W. H. Clarke, of Springbrook, a former pastor will take charge.

A large number took in Campbellford Fair last week and report a good time.

Leonard Sharpe and wife spent the week end at Wellmans.

Silo-filling and threshing is the order of the day.

Byron Hubble and wife were guests of Mr. Ross Anderson, Carmel on Sunday.

Mrs. W. E. Linn, Stirling, spent the week end with her cousin, Alexandra Hoard.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Merles, Perry Township, were guests of her sister, Mrs. Frank Spencer last week.

Hector Whittom and wife were guests of her mother, Mrs. A. J. Thompson, Minto, on Sunday.

Mrs. L. W. Jeffs and Mr. Douglas Toronto, and Mrs. Jas. Jeffs, and Mr. Ernest Jeffs, Campbellford, were guests of Fred Jeffs on Sunday last week.

Miss Ruth Matthews, Stirling, spent the week end with Gladys Chambers.

SINE

Miss Sarah and Mr. Arthur Wilson, of West Huntingdon, spent Sunday the guests of Mr. J. C. Wilson.

Merville Reid and Fred Martin spent Sunday with Percy Sime, of Minto.

R. Clements, wife and family were the guests of W. H. Waller's on Sunday.

Tim McMullen and wife, of Holloway, were guests at Alex Martin's on Sunday.

Misses Laura Waller and Vera Sime spent the latter part of last week the guests of Mrs. G. F. Fraleck, Stirling.

Sime Green and wife and C. U. Heath and wife spent Sunday the guests of Fred and wife in Foxboro.

Mr. Fred Johnston has returned to his home in Toronto after spending a few weeks the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Wm. Snider.

Mrs. G. M. Denike is on the sick list.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Montreal, was a guest at Mrs. G. M. Denike's last week.

Miss Nettie Rupert and Mrs. Caniff were the guests of Mrs. Silas Green one day last week.

Mr. R. N. Morton also Mrs. C. Tucker and daughters, Alice and Mabel motored to Kingston on Monday.

James Warren had the misfortune to break a rib one day last week.

Filing silos is the order of the day in this vicinity.

Miss Leah Frost and Edna Ketcheson, of Sidney, also Mr. Caskey, of Murray, spent the week end at Mr. Claude Tucker's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sime also Ruby and Irene were the guests of Mr. W. H. Waller on Sunday.

HOARDS

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hoard were guests at the home of Geo. Acker, Murray, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bailey visited his brother, Truman Bailey, Stirling, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb David and children, Mrs. J. Davis, Northport and Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Picton, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams.

Mrs. John Patterson, Newburgh and Mrs. R. E. Kingston, Stirling, spent a couple of days last week with Mrs. Fred Jeffs.

Mr. Harry Rowe, Healy Falls spent the week end with Mr. Byron Hubble.

Byron Hubble and wife were guests of Mr. Ross Anderson, Carmel on Sunday.

Mrs. W. E. Linn, Stirling, spent the week end with her cousin, Alexandra Hoard.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Merles, Perry Township, were guests of her sister, Mrs. Frank Spencer last week.

Hector Whittom and wife were guests of her mother, Mrs. A. J. Thompson, Minto, on Sunday.

Mrs. Archie Harvey of Gillmour has been spending the week in the home of her sister Mrs. Harry Wickert.

Miss Temple, of Arizona, who has been spending some months past with her mother, Richard Stout, intends leaving for his home in a few days, but will stop off at Rochester to make a short visit with friends there.

We are pleased to learn J. Forman is again on the gain.

Any wishing to use our new enclosed

shed will be better privileged as the big hill north of the church has been made much more convenient.

George Weston and wife, etc., spent a day last week with their daughter, Mrs. Lyman Weaver.

E. W. Brooks is again in our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector Wood of Ivanhoe attended Rally service at Selene on Sunday and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman.

Albert Green and wife called at the home of Leaman Butler Sunday evening.

At the last finding him with a cheerful smile, considering his extreme illness.

Wilson Reid and wife, of Thurlow, spent a few days recently with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Weaver. They also attended church on Sunday.

We are pleased to learn J. Forman is again on the gain.

Any wishing to use our new enclosed

shed will be better privileged as the big hill north of the church has been made much more convenient.

George Weston and wife, etc., spent a day last week with their daughter, Mrs. Lyman Weaver.

E. W. Brooks is again in our midst.

DELORO

Private J. Simpson, of Barriefield Camp, spent the week end at Deloro, he is leaving for England in a few days.

Mrs. Z. Lafountain and son Dave, of Tweed, spent Sunday at Mrs. M. DeVine's.

Mrs. M. Murray, Mr. J. Murray and Mr. J. K. McKinnon attended the funeral of Sister M. Phillip at Kingston last week.

Mr. G. Jones, of Eldorado, attended the funeral of Mr. L. Jones on Sunday week.

MENIE

We are pleased to see J. A. Stewart, of R. H. No. 5 Guelph again in our midst.

James Thompson, little son of Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson, was operated on for appendicitis in Kingston last week.

We are glad to hear that he is doing well.

Mrs. Woodward who has been visiting her sister Mrs. David Williams for the last month left for her home in Toledo on Monday.

Dr. Milesap and son is spending a week under the parental roof.

John Parks, Andrew Hay and C. U. Cheney were in Belleville on Monday.

Jimmie Engelson, of the 80th Batt., Barriefield, spent the week end at his mother's home.

Lieut. E. L. McConnell left on Monday last Kingston where he will train for overseas.

Mrs. W. Mack and daughter also Miss Mary Mack spent Sunday with Mrs. Dan Mack.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown has this vicinities extended sympathy in their bereavement of their youngest child.

Misses Mary Mack and Mary Green are learning the dressmaking trade with Mrs. C. A. McConnell.

Master George Dawson is able to be around again after a short illness.

Mrs. Barragar, of St. Ola, is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. W. F. Bateman.

MINTO

Several farmers are busy digging their potatoes and find a large per centage rotten.

P. W. Hagerman is erecting a silo this week.

The W. A. of St. Thomas met in the home of Mrs. A. Bateman on Wednesday.

The members are busy preparing a large bale for shipment, as they have done for several years past.

A fine baby boy arrived in the home of Mr. Lawrence last Friday. Congratulations.

MINTO

Several farmers are busy digging their potatoes and find a large per centage rotten.

P. W. Hagerman is erecting a silo this week.

The W. A. of St. Thomas met in the home of Mrs. A. Bateman on Wednesday.

The members are busy preparing a large bale for shipment, as they have done for several years past.

A fine baby boy arrived in the home of Mr. Lawrence last Friday. Congratulations.

Lengthy Arguments**Are Unnecessary**

to prove that Kingston's Bread has an appetizing taste and a richness of flavor not found in cheap bread. Discriminating housewives who want the best in quality and service order

KINGSTON'S BREAD

Matters pertaining to taste and nutrition cannot be settled by bold announcements or newspaper talk. Your best plan is to see for yourself the difference between ordinary bread and Kingston's Bread through tasting our varieties.

10 Cents a Large Loaf**GEO. H. KINGSTON, PHONE 19
STIRLING, ONT.
The Home of Machine Made Bread****Hosiery for Women, Misses and Children**

We have this line very complete, having placed our orders early in the year for Cashmere Hose, which to-day are not to be had.

In the Ladies' Dress Goods Department

We were fortunate in having a full stock of Black and Blue Serges, and dress goods in all colorings. Velvets, Velveteens, Silks and Satins at prices that could not to-day be purchased from the manufacturer.

**Highest Prices Paid for all
Kinds of Produce****R. A. ELLIOTT****Parcels Delivered Promptly
Phone 22**

Jocelin's Penance



RECOMMENDED BY
GOOD GROCERS
FOR OVER 40 YEARS

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLET CO.LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

There was a pause, then the notes of a chant rose to the dim rafters of the chapter house, gaining strength and power, as each monk, taking up the song, rose in place and stood ready to give verdict—"Qui tollis peccate mundi miserere nobis!" And as the last solemn note died away, the long roll was called and one hundred and ninety-nine voices answered, one after the other. "Guilty, my Lord!"

There was the sound of a fall, a cry from Mistress Mary, and the Abbot turned to see his ward in a limp heap on the floor; the maid exclaiming, "She is dead, my sweet lady, she is dead!" It was but a swoon, and when she had been borne to the cooler air of the ante-chamber, and ministered to, she lay moaning, with her head on Mary's lap. An exclamation from the girl, who was eagerly listening to what went on in the chapter room, caused her to sit up, crying wildly, "What 'tis? Let me go, minion!"

"Ah, Itoe Mother," cried the distressed maid, "tis torture by the Rachentege till he confess his sinful intent; then punishment at the Abbot's pleasure. The cruel, cruel Lord—truly he rageth like a wolf."

"What, girl; what matter of thing is the Rachentege?"

"Wait, Madam, and I'll tell thee, List now, Brother Tristian speaks," and truly it was the tremulous voice of the old gardener who alone of all the brethren, dared to speak a word for the renegade monk.

"Nay, I care not for him, wench! This Rachentege hath a fearful sound; describe it, I command thee!"

"Why, 'tis an engine which it taketh three to carry (I've been told). 'Tis fastened to a beam, and hath a sharp iron which goeth round a man's throttle, so he can in no ways sit, lie or sleep but he bears the weight of the iron."

"Rohese drew a sobbing breath.

"Mary," she demanded fiercely, "dost believe that Jocelin came to the Gate chamber with evil intent?"

"Who can say, Madam?" answered the tress-woman. "But, as our Lord Abbot says, 'man is prone to sin!'"

But Rohese was not listening to this evasive answer. She was now intent on Brother Tristian, muttering as she strained her ears to catch every sound of his voice, "Joceline loves me, and he meant no evil. For my sake he will be tortured—for my sake, methinks suffer death!"

Within the chapter room Tristian was entering a broken plea for mercy on account of the offender's youth, and his erstwhile devotion to the Abbot's service. "Bethink thee, Domine, of thy return from thy mission to Rome, when thou were gived within the prison tower, the youth denied himself food, and risking punishment and broken bones, climbed the Abbey wall to succor thee!" They all execrative against this poor petitioner; but he answered kindly:

"Rest thee, old friend. Thou dost well to remind us of such past benefits; a good deed, however small, deserves reward. The degrees of the Abbot of St. Edmunds should not be variable; yet, because of this past kindness and because thou, in brotherly love, had dared to succor the outcast, I will mix mercy with my just decree. Jocelin of Brakeland, fallen monk, brother of our household no more, when thou, by corrective torture, hast come to confess thy sin, I, Abbas Dominus, do waive the penalty of living sepulture which thy offence doth merit, and do sentence thee to life imprisonment in the solitude. We can punish the vile body, but God alone can deal with that will spirit when man so perverted it. May God have mercy on thy lost and ruined soul. Amen. Remove the felon."

At this sentence groans rose from the floor of many, and as Jocelin was led away old Tristian rending his garments and beating his breast, ran from the chapter room with tears raining down his cheeks, crying bitterly, "Twas I who let the Devil loose in St. Edmunds. Culpa me, culpa me!"

The wondering monks exclaimed, "This dreadful happening hath turned right old brain!"

While the Abbot made his severe indictment, Jocelin stood like a statue, like a stone, waiting for judgment, and by the saints, I'll flay him for to pluck it out. Thus doth sin breed sin, my sons. We'll fast till Ember day, and each do double penance to purge us from such vile contamination."

"Brethren of St. Edmund's holieshine, I command ye each to rise—a name is called, and with prayerful consideration, answer ye, is this Jocelin innocent or guilty?"

hunted fear, as he passed from sight. "Mercy, my Lord, mercy!"

Then a fair, disheveled figure sped up the aisle, with tangled locks falling about a resolute young face; and Rohese knelt at the Abbot's feet, echoing her lover's wailing cry "Mercy, my Lord, mercy! Father, I will never leave you again. Take me not, for Christ's sweet sake, for Jocelin came to me of mine own appointing."

Abbot Samson turned aside, and he loosed Rohese's clinging arms, and stood looking down at her, disdaining, fiery anger and sorrow struggling for mastery. Then his face hardened; his brows lowered. "Remove thee, woman!" he cried, snatching his robes about him, and the Abbot, pushing her from him with his foot, unheeding poor Mary's frantic shrieks of "It is not true, Lord Abbot; let me speak!" cried, "Remove the leman," and strade from the hall.

CHAPTER XIX.

"Twas the close of a dreary wind-swept day; winter had now set in; for two weeks Rohese had been locked fast in the Gate chamber. The Abbot had not seen her since the day of Jocelin's trial. It seemed as if he waited for time to cool his wrath before he decided how he should punish her who had proved his favorite's undoing. So Rohese passed her imprisonment as best she might, longing, yet dreading, for the hour to come when she should be summoned before the Abbot for his final decision. Mistress Mary had been sent back to De Cokefield, weeping and protesting, with the rest of her lady's attendants.

A surly, black-browed monk brought Rohese her scanty fare, and save for his daily coming she had been utterly alone. At first she had wept continually; more for Jocelin than for herself; but gradually the full horror of her situation dawned upon her. In the chapter room on that fatal morning, seeking to save the wretched monk from torture, she had told the kindly monk in the purity of her heart little thinking of its import. But with many hours of lonely reflection, she had begun to ponder on the looks of horror the monks' faces had worn, and the white rage and anguish depicted on the Abbot's countenance.

Now she began to perceive that in the eyes of all she stood confessed a guilty thing, whose seductions had won a poor monk to his ruin. The trial was over her waking and sleeping until in torture she prayed for some cord within her weary brain to break, that loss of sanity might blot out all remembrance of what had transpired.

As she sat helplessly in the twilight, her face buried in her hands, a key turned in the door and her keeper entered. Usually surly and silent, he cleared his throat once or twice as if to attract her attention, and as she glanced up in surprise, it seemed as if he looked at her significantly as he set down the wine and loaf which formed her daily sustenance. When he had gone, pushing them impatiently aside, a look of surprise came over her face, and she lifted the loaf. Sure! It was heavier than was its wont! On breaking it, a key and looted bit of parchment fell to the window, Rohese carried the parchment to the window, and with straining eyes read these words: "Wilt now believe the witch's prophecies, maid? I warned thee, but thou heedest not. If thou wouldst save the monk from his dark prison, and thyself from the clutches of the Prior Rosamund, for Samson will send thee thither (she hath claws like a cat, God wot), let thyself out after the nocturnal bell rings (this key unlocks all doors). Get thee to Bradfield gate-ward it (and hast thee, for ore cock-a-doodle thou must be away to De Cokefield); once outside, follow the Abbey wall through the forest (if thy heart fail thee not), till thou hast gone full half the distance to the prison tower. Wait thou there."

(To be Continued.)

Constipation Relieved Or "Money Back." No Drugs

Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal is sold with this guarantee. It is simply a most delicious food. It makes porridge, pancakes and all baked products. All may be eaten hot without distress, and nourish better than meat. Be sensible; at least try it. Costs little, only 10 cents and 25 cents. At all grocers.

Animals That Never Drink.

It would seem that water is so indispensable to life that no animals could exist without drinking. Nevertheless, Dr. Blanford asserts that the antelopes which live in the sand desert between the salt lake Chilka and the sea never drink. This has been doubted by physiologists, who deny that existence is possible in such conditions, but confirmatory evidence is now adduced by Dr. Drake-Brockman. It appears that since late a troupe of gazelles have lived in the small island Sajal-ud-Din, on the side of Somaliland, where there is no source of water and where the annual rainfall is less than three inches, so that these gazelles cannot obtain water except after very rare showers.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me who Joan of Arc was?"

"I guess she was the wife of Noah, who built that ark," answered Tommy.

"Little Margaret—I dess my dolly dolls are sick, nummin."

Mamma—What seems to be the matter with her, dear?

Little Margaret—I dess her tan't digest all so sawdust what her's eatend.

Little Frank had just returned from church one Sunday morning.

"Grandma," he queried, "are you a baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian or what?"

"I am not a member of any denomination, my dear," she replied.

"Well," continued Frank, "don't you think it's about time you were catched up somwhere?"—Exchange.

Those troubled with warts should cure them now while milkweed can be procured. Break the stalk and cover the wart with the white, milky fluid. Do this three or four times a day and the worst kind of wart will disappear.

Those troubled with warts should cure them now while milkweed can be procured. Break the stalk and cover the wart with the white, milky fluid. Do this three or four times a day and the worst kind of wart will disappear.

The man who wears squeaky shoes has no music in his sole.

THOSE TERRIBLE PANGS OF KIDNEY SUFFERING CAN BE CURED

Don't give up! You can be cured and made well again.

that backache and dragging weariness can be stopped for all time.

Those sharp attacks when bending over, and that lameness in the morning can also be overcome.

Every ache and pain due to kidney weakness will disappear quickly once you start to use Dr. Hamilton's Pill, a marvelous remedy long ago made famous by its strange healing effect upon the kidneys and liver.

Don't wait till that dragging pain in the loins grows worse. Start the cure today.

Pelay will mean swelled ankles and muscles, sharp rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints, and other painful symptoms as well.

If you are always tired, have continuous headache, dizzy spells and spasms before your eyes or ringing noises in the ears, these are common symptoms that warn you of the immediate need of Dr. Hamilton's Pill of Mandrake and Butternut. Sold in 25c boxes by all dealers in medicine.

DID GOOD WORK

British Railways and Their Share in Great War.

The experience of the great campaign has shown how much Germany is indebted to railways for her strategy. It is no small tribute to German railway management that it has been able to build up a railway system with special reference to means of offense and defense, without cost to the German taxpayer. In connection with both the eastern and western campaigns, Germany has been able to move large masses of men from point to point with great rapidity. The national railway has been a cardinal point in the German campaign.

In the case of Britain, an island defended by the sea, the railways have been only needed to assemble troops and supplies at ports of departure, and to move bodies of men in training about the country. These are important functions it was altogether impossible to contingent with host of independent railway managements.

As she sat helplessly in the twilight, her face buried in her hands, a key turned in the door and her keeper entered. Usually surly and silent, he cleared his throat once or twice as if to attract her attention, and as she glanced up in surprise, it seemed as if he looked at her significantly as he set down the wine and loaf which formed her daily sustenance. When he had gone, pushing them impatiently aside, a look of surprise came over her face, and she lifted the loaf. Sure! It was heavier than was its wont! On breaking it, a key and looted bit of parchment fell to the window, Rohese carried the parchment to the window, and with straining eyes read these words: "Wilt now believe the witch's prophecies, maid? I warned thee, but thou heedest not. If thou wouldst save the monk from his dark prison, and thyself from the clutches of the Prior Rosamund, for Samson will send thee thither (she hath claws like a cat, God wot), let thyself out after the nocturnal bell rings (this key unlocks all doors). Get thee to Bradfield gate-ward it (and hast thee, for ore cock-a-doodle thou must be away to De Cokefield); once outside, follow the Abbey wall through the forest (if thy heart fail thee not), till thou hast gone full half the distance to the prison tower. Wait thou there."

(To be Continued.)

WILLIE—Sis wanted to send Pa a book to read. He's lonesome up in the city.

Villager—Well, did she?

Willie—No, ma said he had the thermometer to read.

THIS STONE BENDS.

Itakolumite, of Sandy Composition, Startles Its Handlers.

A great deal of interest has been recently directed to samples of itakolumite, a stone which is found in Brazil. When broken, itakolumite is cut into thin plates, and when examined with a microscope it is found to be composed almost entirely of fine grains of some peculiar shape, with indented edges which interlock like the fingers of clasped hands.

The flexibility of the material result from this interlocking of the grains of sand, of which it is chiefly composed. Although but few persons know that stone can be anything but hard, the flexible stone is not so much of a curiosity as it is, for it is found in North Carolina, and there are specimens of it in the cases of a Philadelphia collection.

The association of handling a piece of itakolumite with a piece of rubber is a strange experience. If handled too roughly the stone breaks.



Willie—Sis wanted to send Pa a book to read. He's lonesome up in the city.

Villager—Well, did she?

Willie—No, ma said he had the thermometer to read.

RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR THE PRINCESS PATRICIA'S, C. L. I.

The Universities of Canada have now for some time been working loyally together to reinforce that gallant regiment the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Three companies have already gone overseas, numbering 300 men, and a fourth company is now under formation at Montreal.

The University Companies are now known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, so that there is a continuous flow of men of the right type to Montreal. Not only do such men find entry to a famous regiment, but they are rapidly equipped and trained and sent without delay overseas to England, where they are comfortably billeted in huts at an excellent camp near the sea on the South Coast of England. Moreover, the men secure the great advantage of good comradeship with congenial spirits of similar tastes and antecedents.

The first company, under a notable officer, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been declared by regular officers of experience to be second to none compared with any company of any army in the world.

The second company was raised over-strength in seven weeks by Captain G. McDonald and Captain Percy Molson. Both companies are now in France.

The third company sailed eighty over-strength because the newspaper publishers of Canada are good enough to make known, through their columns, that the company was being formed. This resulted in such a rush of recruits that it was necessary to apply to the Militia Council of Ottawa for a special authority to increase the strength from 250 to 300 men. Each man before embarkation writes to a friend who is a likely recruit and tells him of the advantages of the Universities Company, so that even before the men have disembarked a fresh company is assembling on the McGill campus at Montreal.

Recruits are examined locally by an Army Medical Officer and are accepted by a magistrate in the nearest city, after which an application is made for transportation, which is speedily furnished from Montreal.

This system is effective and rapid, and free from red tape. There are in nearly every city, representatives of the various universities, who are always ready to help forward the good work, and to give information to men anxious to enlist.

The regulations respecting enlistment, pay and separation allowances are precisely the same as those for other Canadian troops.

At Montreal, the University buildings for barracks, and the campus for drill ground, affiliation with the McGill Officers' Training Corps is a great benefit, and interesting tactical work is carried out on the slopes of Mount Royal.

There is competent instruction in tactics, musketry, bayonet fighting and trench making. The C. P. R. is kind enough to lend their gallery for shooting practice. A machine gun is available and signalling, now of immense importance, is also taught.

All information can be obtained from Capt. A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke street west, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspapers have proved themselves to be the most efficient means of raising recruits, and every reader who cannot himself go to the front can help in the present struggle by calling the attention of his friends to this opportunity.

Men in Petticoats.

It will probably be a matter of surprise to the general reader to learn that the petticoat was first worn exclusively by men. In the reign of King Henry VII, the dress of the English was so fantastic and absurd that it was difficult to extinguish one from the other. In the inventory of Henry V, appears a "petticoat of red damask with open sleeves." There is no mention of a woman's petticoat before the Tudor period.

I will chide no bather in the world but myself, against whom I now meet. —"As You Like It."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.	
Passenger.....	10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	3.31 p.m.
GOING WEST	
Mail & Express.....	6.02 a.m.
Passenger.....	6.45 p.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage	
Stage leaves Stirling daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.	

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL NEWS. Published every Thursday, next door to Telephone office. Subscription rates: Canada One dollar a year. United States, 50 cents.

JOB PRINTING
Exerted with neatness and dispatch, and at very moderate rates.
E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1915

Jam Shower

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Agricultural Rooms on the afternoon of Friday, Oct. 8th, at 3 o'clock sharp.

The ladies of Stirling and vicinity are asked to contribute liberally at this meeting to a Jam shower for the soldiers at the front. Fruit to be in sealers.

The Committee—Miss Westcott, Miss Parker and Mrs. Mather have arranged an unusually interesting programme, a special feature of which will be a demonstration of Angel Cake by Mrs. Wm. Bailey. Miss Marjorie Meiklejohn will furnish musical selections. Miss Helen Morrison will recite "Colors of the Flag" and Mrs. Hall will give a talk on Germany.

Roll Call—Hallowe'en Thoughts. The remainder of the time will be spent in rolling bandages.

THE LATEST NEWS

The Two Best Sources at a Bargain Rate

The Greatest War in History is now on, and never since printing was invented have there been such universal need and demand for the newspaper. We have made arrangements by which we can supply all the news of the wide world, all the news of the war, and all the local news within the limits of our own circulation, at a price that, from a bargain standpoint, leaves nothing to be desired.

We will supply our own paper and the Weekly Mail and Empire—the two together—from now till January 1st, 1916 for 25 cents, or the two together from now till January 1st, 1917 for \$1.50. This liberal offer is good until we withdraw it, therefore, we suggest early subscription for greater value, and request that all orders be sent to the office of this paper.

P. R. HARNISH.

Horse For Sale

Brown mare 4 years old, sound in limb and body, good driver. Price \$185. Also four pigs.

E. J. Podd, Stirling.



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of British Columbia have been granted and leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise.

Royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person applying the mine shall furnish the agent with returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal produced and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated such returns shall be submitted at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface right may be required for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

Full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or sub-Agent of the Dominion Lands.

W. W. GORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—\$87.50.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

The LEADER has the agency in Stirling, for

The Appleford Counter Check Books

Any of our business men requiring a supply of books will oblige us by giving us a chance to show samples and quote prices.

FURNITURE

New arrivals in

BUFFETS,
DINING TABLES,
PARLOR CHAIRS,
TABLES, ETC.

Don't Forget before the rush is on, to have us call or bring in your Furniture and have it Repaired and Re-finished, or have your Couch and Parlor Suite re-upholstered and made like new.

Picture Framing a Specialty. Large assortment of mouldings to choose from.

HOOVER POTATO Diggers

The kind you want and the kind you will eventually buy. Call and see them.

For sale by

JOS. PHILLIPS

James Ralph
Funeral Director

DR. G. FRASER

DENTAL SURGEON
MADOC

Wishes to announce that he has taken over the Dental Practice of Dr. C. F. Watt during his absence at the Front, and will be in attendance at Stirling on

Tuesday & Friday of each Week

beginning this week, Friday, September 24th.

Stirling Cheese Board

At the Cheese Board on Tuesday 635 boxes were boarded, all sold at 14.50¢. Following are the amounts boarded:

Cooke.....	120
Silver Leaf.....	65
Evergreen.....	55
Harold.....	30
Bell.....	55
Hounds.....	55
Marmora.....	70
Maple Leaf.....	45
Riverside.....	65
Shamrock.....	30
Springbrook.....	45
Stirling.....	635

For Sale

Good Cistern Pump, Good Hand Corn Planter, Large Oil Tank, faucets, measures, etc., good as new. Number of grain bags and sacks. Some wire fence. Some good large Windows, can be used for Hen House or for Hot Bed. A number of good laying Hens, and nice young Pulletts, white Leghorns and Wyandottes. One pair of nice young Shouts. A number of good Lamps, etc., some Garden Tools and other things too numerous to be mentioned, must be sold this week on account of moving. Can be seen at Corner Frankford Road, Stirling.

P. R. HARNISH.

Horse For Sale

Brown mare 4 years old, sound in limb and body, good driver. Price \$185. Also four pigs.

E. J. Podd, Stirling.

Fair Prize Winners (Con'd).

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Class AJ—
Butter in 1 lb prints—C. M. Anderson
Cheese, 1 white (by Society)—Geo. H. Rose, Walter Barker, Harry Judy, Geo. W. Chambers.

Cheese, 1 white by Stirling Board—Geo. H. Rose, Walter Barker.

Special White by society—Harry Judy, Walter Barker, Geo. H. Rose.

ORCHARD

Class AK—
Plate of 5 apples, Baldwin—John A. Weese, R. McMurter.

Plate of 5 apples, Ben Davis—John A. Weese, C. M. Anderson, C. U. Heath & Son.

Plate of 5 apples, Canada Red—R. McMurter, John A. Weese, N. Simmons.

Plate of 5 apples, Cranberry Pippins—John A. Weese, Elisha Maynes.

Plate of 5 apples, Greenings R. L.—John A. Weese.

Plate of 5 apples, King of Tompkins—John A. Weese.

Plate of 5 apples, McIntosh Red—John A. Weese, C. U. Heath & Son.

Plate of 5 apples, Northern Spice—John A. Weese, N. Simmons, R. McMurter.

Plate of 5 apples, Golden Russet—John A. Weese, R. McMurter, Elisha Maynes.

Plate of 5 apples, St. Lawrence—John A. Weese.

Plate of 5 apples, Stark—John A. Weese, R. McMurter, Jas. Montgomery.

Plate of 5 apples, Snow—John A. Weese, Wm. Bush, C. M. Anderson.

Plate of 5 apples, Tatman Sweet—Wm. Bush, C. U. Heath & Son, Elisha Maynes.

Plate of 5 apples, Wealthy—C. W. Thompson, D. W. Fargey, C. U. Heath & Son.

Collection of winter apples, 5 kinds—John A. Weese, R. McMurter.

Collection of fall apples, 5 kinds—John A. Weese.

Best Plate of Grapes—N. Simmons, John A. Weese.

Best Plate of Pears—John A. Weese, Wm. Bush, R. McMurter.

Best Plate of Plums—John A. Weese.

GARDEN & ROOTS

Class AL—
Two heads Cauliflower—John A. Weese, Mrs. Fred Terry.

Six Tomatoes—Mrs. Fred Terry, Murney Coulter, John A. Weese.

Two heads red Cabbage—John A. Weese, Wm. L. Ketcheson, T. J. Thompson.

Two heads white Cabbage—John A. Weese, T. J. Thompson, Wm. Bush.

One peck red Onions—W. L. Ketcheson, T. J. Thompson, John A. Weese.

One peck white Onions—W. L. Ketcheson, John A. Weese.

Six Parsnips—W. L. Ketcheson, T. W. Solmes, John A. Weese.

Two Water Melons—Ed Carter.

Two Muskmelons—John A. Weese.

Two Citrons—Murney Coulter.

Two heads Celery—R. McMurter, John A. Weese.

Two ripe Pumpkins—W. E. Mills, Gilbert Thompson, Geo. Griffith.

Two Pie Pumpkins—Wm. Bush, R. McMurter, W. E. Mills.

One Hubbard Squash—R. McMurter.

Six Table Beets—T. J. Thompson, John A. Weese.

Six Table Carrots—T. J. Thompson, John A. Weese, W. L. Ketcheson.

Half-bush Potatoes, Early Rose—Wm. Bush.

Irish Cobbler—John A. Weese, R. McMurter.

Wonderful—D. W. Fargey.

Carman—R. McMurter.

Burbank Seedling—John A. Weese.

Rural New Yorker—Gilbert Thompson.

American Wonder—John A. Weese, R. McMurter.

Any other varieties—Gilbert Thompson.

Six Sweetish Turnips—Gilbert Thompson, D. W. Fargey, John A. Weese.

Six Sugar Beets—Gilbert Thompson, Murney Coulter, D. W. Fargey.

Six white Carrots—W. L. Ketcheson.

Six Mangel Wurtzels, red—Gilbert Thompson, Murney Coulter, D. W. Fargey.

GRAIN AND SEEDS

Class AA—
Fall wheat, red—John A. Weese, R. McMurter, W. F. Mills.

Fall wheat, white—Elisha Maynes, R. McMurter, John A. Weese.

Oats, white—K. M. Sine, R. McMurter, Elisha Maynes.

(continued next week)

FRANKFORD NEWS

Mass was held in St. Francis Church at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

Miss Eva Bush was the guest of Leila Meyers on Sunday.

A few from here attended the Bancroft fair on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonven and daughter spent Sunday at Springbrook.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Rykenman were in Trenton on Sunday.

Mrs. Baker and son spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. B. Mott.

G. E. Sine and wife spent Sunday at Holloway.

Wm. Patrick and wife spent Sunday at the home of Charles Smith.

Miss Miller, of Montreal, is renewing old acquaintances in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Applebee spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benedict.

The service held in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening was well attended, Rev. J. Knox officiating.

Mr. and Mrs. Pyear, of Glen Lossie, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Potter on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wannamaker, of Eldorado, spent Sunday with Geo. Bowmant.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Potter on Tuesday evening and left a young son. Congratulations.

Miss Ada Munro wishes to thank all who helped her to win the piano in the contest that closed on Thursday last.

Miss Grace Ford, Edith Bell, Ethel Striker and Miss Gainforth spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. Bush of the 4th.

The Harvest Thanksgiving Service held in Trinity Church on Sunday at 2:30 p.m. was well attended. Rev. B. F. Byers officiating.

On Sunday Oct. 10th, the Rev. C. Redick will preach in the Methodist Church at 7 p.m.. Mr. Redick was a former pastor of the Methodist Church in Frankford, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Sept. 29th, The Rev. B. F. Byers M. A., officiating.

The piano contest that has been going on for the past few months at Corey's Hardware here closed on Thursday evening fast and we are pleased to report Miss Ada Munro as the successful candidate winning the piano by a majority of over nine million votes. We congratulate Miss Munro on her success in this contest.

The following friends from other towns were in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Welbourn: Mr. and Mrs. A. Welbourn and son, of Lakefield; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Welbourn, of Peterborough; Mrs. D. Maybee, of Perth; Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Hart, of Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. Keller, of Trenton; Mr. and Mrs. Gainforth and daughter and Mrs. Jones, of Wooler.

The dear sweet names no later love can teach.

And welcome they cried and grasped her hands

So dwells our mother in the best of lands.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. P. H. Osterhout, Geo. Potter, Geo. Pollard, J. B. Lowery, G. A. Rose and S. W. Meyers. Interment took place in the Stockdale cemetery.

The following were the floral tributes.

Pillows—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sine, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bell and Miss Edith Boquet.

Mrs. A. Welbourn, Mrs. W. Welbourn, Miss Cecil Welbourn, Mrs. W. H. Weese, Miss Grace Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers and Lela.

Wreaths from the Ladies' Aid, Methodist Church.

Chatterton W. L.

The September meeting of the Chatterton W. L. was held at the home of Mrs. Harry Reid's, Turner Settlement Sept. 9th.

The committee arranged for a patriotic program.

Owing to the small attendance of members only 75¢ collection and 13 jars of jam and jelly were taken in.

Our October meeting will be held at Mrs. Herbert Townsend's, Holloway, Thursday, Oct. 14th. A collection will be taken up.

The following were the floral tributes.

Pillows—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Sine, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bell and Miss Edith Boquet.

Mrs. A. Welbourn, Mrs. W. Welbourn, Miss Cecil Welbourn, Mrs. W. H. Weese, Miss Grace Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Meyers and Lela.

Wreaths from the Ladies' Aid, Methodist Church.

LAUNCHING A BIG VESSEL.

Always a Risky Task For Which Great Preparations Are Made.

To slide a steel structure as big as

Local and Personal

Monday, Oct. 11th, is Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. (Dr.) Potts is spending a few days with friends in Toronto.

Reeve Coulter and Dr. Zwick were in Belleville yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Boldricke are home from camp at Crowe Lake.

A number from Madoc were in town on Sunday.

Mr. C. Ross, of Belleville, was in town on Sunday.

Private Geo. Peters of the 80th Batt., Barriefield, was in town over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ward and little son, Robert Borden, visited Mr. Ward's mother, Mrs. Maggie Ward last week.

Miss Gertie Ackers entertained a few of her friends on Tuesday evening from 5 to 9 p.m.

Rev. B. F. Byers and Rev. T. H. H. Hall, Belleville, motored to Belleville yesterday to attend the Clerical Union.

Miss Edith Grapé left yesterday for the General Hospital Oshawa, where she will train for a nurse.

A hole of socks, bandages and razors were shipped this week by the Red Cross Aid.

Mr. Wm. Thibault of Picton, representing the Willis Piano Co. was in town last week.

Private Naegel and Fraser came up from Barriefield to spend the week-end with friends in town.

Messrs. J. Tanner and T. J. Thompson made their first shipment of fowl on Tuesday.

Rev. B. F. Byers and Mrs. Byers, Mrs. H. Alger and Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Elliott motored to Belleville on Monday.

Mrs. J. Murray of Deloro spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Clinton McGee.

The Red Cross Aid will meet in the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday evening Oct. 12th, at 8 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell of Campbellford spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Richards recently.

Mrs. Donnan, mother of Mrs. Thos. Montgomery of Rawdon has knit 101 pairs of socks for the soldiers.

Miss Henrietta Wheeler and Mrs. H. Jones and family of Marinora, motored to Trenton on Sunday and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crowe.

Capt. Ponton, Mrs. and Miss Agnew of Belleville were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Detlor, Oak Hills, one day last week, also Mr. and Mrs. J. Green, Marmona.

Mr. and Mrs. David Lough and Fred Lough, of Malone, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Bateman of Spring Brook motored to E. Lough's Chatterton one day last week.

T. H. McKee is putting up new 6 ton Gurney weighing scales on the South side of Mill Street near his store. The foundation of cement is completed.

Mr. J. R. Cooke, M.P.P., is giving a special prize of \$5.00 for the potatoes from the "War Plots" put in by the Madoc Public School children.

The Ladies Aid of Carmel Church will meet at the home of Mrs. D. Benedict, on Thursday, Oct. 14th, at 2 p.m. Visiting friends made welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Faulkner of Vancouver, spent the week end with Morton Bird. They are also visiting at Dr. Faulkner's.

Messrs. A. F. McDonald, W. Barrigan, H. Johnston, F. McKee, C. Higgs, G. Sine, L. & J. Phillips motored to Kingstons on Sunday and visited Barriefield camp.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Peters who for the past two years have been residents of Stirling, are leaving on Monday for Kingston, where they will reside. Mr. P. R. Harnish succeeds Mr. Peters in Mr. Coulter's Flour and Feed store.

The young ladies of Stirling who wish to knit socks are invited to meet at Mrs. Watt's home on Friday evening, Oct. 7th at eight o'clock and members of the Red Cross Aid will be on hand to instruct them. Bring knitting needles. Wool will be supplied.

Messrs. Bert Conley and Vincent Whitty who have enlisted for Overseas Service left on Tuesday for Kingston to join the 80th Battalion. At the station in the presence of a large crowd, Reeve Coulter on behalf of the citizens presented them with wrist watches.

That the oat crop is yielding up to expectations may be seen from the fact that the Ash Brothers, while threshing on the farm of James Moore of Spring Brook, turned out four bushels to the minute or 240 bushels an hour.—Madoc Review.

The Guild of St. John's Church, Stirling will hold a Military Bazaar in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, this will be one of the finest treats that the public can possibly enjoy. Everything will be in the keeping with British traditions. 10% of receipts for Red Cross purposes. Full particulars later.

**A NEW ISSUE
of the
Telephone
Directory**

is now being prepared, and additions and changes
will be reported to our Local Manager
at once.

Has you a telephone? Those who
will tell you that it is the most precious of modern
conveniences.

Why not order to-day and have your
name in the new directory?

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

Husks of the Prodigal Son.
It appears that the "husks" (silique in Latin) which were fed to swine in the east and to which the prodigal son was finally reduced were nothing more nor less than the large, podlike fruit of the carob tree, whose botanical name is *Ceratonia siliqua*. This plant pertains to the pea family, and the husks are sometimes nearly a foot in length.

These husks contain very hard seeds resembling beans, which may be eaten with relish, although one would soon tire of them as a sole article of diet. Occasionally these husks are to be found in England and this country in confectioners' shops, where they are known as "St. John's bread."

In the east in the old days the plant was regarded with disfavor, not because it was thought to be unpalatable, but because of its association with swine. Together with the acorns of a species of oak called *Quercus ilex*, it served as the principal food of pigs and hogs.—Every Week.

ape the Three Monkeys.
In Japan almost every house has a statue of three monkeys. The hands of one are over his eyes, those of another are over his ears, and those of the third are over his mouth. See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil, is the interpretation of them.

The night I sent off my last letter we had some excitement in this dug. At about a quarter to eleven I was most rudely interrupted. All of a sudden just outside my window, apparently, there was the most awful whiz-zang and explosion I ever hope to hear. I knew instinctively that the zeppelins were upon us and dropping bombs, and needless to say I fled myself down to the ground floor, two floors below, in some speed.

Before I reached there the anti-aircraft guns were booming away and altogether there was the most untidy uproar you ever heard in all your life. I soon found myself surrounded by jabbering French and Belgians and did wish some respectable English speaking person would come in so that I could get more comfortable if there were some maple leafs sticking around, and particularly if there was some one I could understand. We all went down to the basement, where we stayed quite some little time in the dark, as soon after the firing began we got orders from the street, in no uncertain tones, to put out all lights. After a little while, however, we got bolder and went up to the back door to see what ready was going on, and to, there, just above our heads was one or the brutes. It really was quite a wonderful sight and in the light of the searchlight like an illuminated overgrown sausage. All the white sides were bursting around it, which unfortunately always seemed to fail just a few yards short of it. Soon however, it went up higher, out of sight and that was the end of Mr. Zeppelin, so far as we were concerned. After things had quieted down a bit, we went out to see what had happened and soon found that they had dropped quite a number of incendiary bombs, as fires were starting all around us. As it happened we were right in the thick of it. One bomb, which did not explode, dropped in the block above us, and another just about a hundred yards below us. This fortunately lit in centre of a square which was surrounded on all sides by hospitals, and the only real damage it did was to break all the glass in the windows and frighten the poor patients nearly to death. They say the most pitiful part of the raid was the helpless cries of those poor things in the various hospitals. We went to bed at two o'clock. Our housekeeper stayed up all night and kept a watch lest they should creep our way again.

Since it all had to happen I am glad that I was there to see and hear everything, but it is a rather terrifying experience and I can't say I would like to go through it again. For the last week, we haven't gone to bed until 12 o'clock just in case they should come again. As a matter of fact they have been trying to do this hard enough but experience aviators seem to be putting up a very effective guard about the City. Monday night we heard the distant firing of guns, but they didn't get very far in. It appears that this is their last month in which they can hope to get here as the elements are not conducive to Zeppelins from October on. Some say there were five machines out at that night.

A Canadian nurse who was at our house was on the street and suddenly in the midst of the explosions, etc., she was grabbed by a policeman and shoved in a doorway. In the tussle and excitement she found she had lost her hat, and in spite of bombs, Zeppelins, etc., calmly clashed up the street after this ten-shilling hat, and on coming back flew into a drug store where she inquired of the clerk if he had a collar. She said he replied in the most nonchalant tone, "No madam, sorry, I haven't," in about the same manner he would have answered had she asked for a drug. I think everybody was a bit dazed, although I did not notice any excitement. We all stood sort of petrified, like a lot of frightened animals.

There has not been much to report since. There is nothing more doing in our line. At last I have the coveted uniform, brass buttons, stars, badges, etc. They are gaudy, no doubt about that, and one feels horribly conspicuous just at first, but suppose I will get used to it by degrees.

With kindest regards to all enquiring friends.

Tells of the Zepps

The following is a letter written to her son in Coborne, by Lieut. Gladys Coxall, who is at present employed in the War Office London and taken from the Coborne Express. The writer is a niece of the Editor of the LEADER.

The night I sent off your last letter we had some excitement in this dug. At about a quarter to eleven I was most rudely interrupted. All of a sudden just outside my window, apparently, there was the most awful whiz-zang and explosion I ever hope to hear. I knew instinctively that the zeppelins were upon us and dropping bombs, and needless to say I fled myself down to the ground floor, two floors below, in some speed.

Before I reached there the anti-aircraft guns were booming away and altogether there was the most untidy uproar you ever heard in all your life. I soon found myself surrounded by jabbering French and Belgians and did wish some respectable English speaking person would come in so that I could get more comfortable if there were some maple leafs sticking around, and particularly if there was some one I could understand. We all went down to the basement, where we stayed quite some little time in the dark,

as soon after the firing began we got orders from the street, in no uncertain tones, to put out all lights. After a little while, however, we got bolder and went up to the back door to see what ready was going on, and to, there, just above our heads was one or the brutes. It really was quite a wonderful sight and in the light of the searchlight like an illuminated overgrown sausage. All the white sides were bursting around it, which unfortunately always seemed to fail just a few yards short of it. Soon however, it went up higher, out of sight and that was the end of Mr. Zeppelin, so far as we were concerned. After things had quieted down a bit, we went out to see what had happened and soon found that they had dropped quite a number of incendiary bombs, as fires were starting all around us. As it happened we were right in the thick of it. One bomb, which did not explode, dropped in the block above us, and another just about a hundred yards below us. This fortunately lit in centre of a square which was surrounded on all sides by hospitals, and the only real damage it did was to break all the glass in the windows and frighten the poor patients nearly to death. They say the most pitiful part of the raid was the helpless cries of those poor things in the various hospitals. We went to bed at two o'clock. Our housekeeper stayed up all night and kept a watch lest they should creep our way again.

Since it all had to happen I am glad that I was there to see and hear everything, but it is a rather terrifying experience and I can't say I would like to go through it again. For the last week, we haven't gone to bed until 12 o'clock just in case they should come again. As a matter of fact they have been trying to do this hard enough but experience aviators seem to be putting up a very effective guard about the City. Monday night we heard the distant firing of guns, but they didn't get very far in. It appears that this is their last month in which they can hope to get here as the elements are not conducive to Zeppelins from October on. Some say there were five machines out at that night.

A Canadian nurse who was at our house was on the street and suddenly in the midst of the explosions, etc., she was grabbed by a policeman and shoved in a doorway. In the tussle and excitement she found she had lost her hat, and in spite of bombs, Zeppelins, etc., calmly clashed up the street after this ten-shilling hat, and on coming back flew into a drug store where she inquired of the clerk if he had a collar. She said he replied in the most nonchalant tone, "No madam, sorry, I haven't," in about the same manner he would have answered had she asked for a drug. I think everybody was a bit dazed, although I did not notice any excitement. We all stood sort of petrified, like a lot of frightened animals.

There has not been much to report since. There is nothing more doing in our line. At last I have the coveted uniform, brass buttons, stars, badges, etc. They are gaudy, no doubt about that, and one feels horribly conspicuous just at first, but suppose I will get used to it by degrees.

With kindest regards to all enquiring friends.

Annual Thank Offering

The Annual Thank Offering Meeting of the Presbyterian Church will be held on the evening of Oct. 7th at 8 o'clock. Miss Claribel Platt, of Picton, who is a successful missionary in Turkey for eleven years, will address the meeting. The information which Miss Platt will give of the conditions in Turkey will be especially interesting to us at the present time and it is hoped there will be a large attendance. In addition to her talk Miss Platt, who is an accomplished singer, will render a solo. Everybody welcome.

For Sale

Sixty Barred Rock Pullets, April hatched.

Miss. BLAKE FAULKNER,
R 1, Harold. Phone 42 r 13.

Here's a Tip

It's not too early to buy your
...New Fall Suit..

The early bird gets the —you know the rest

Our Stock of Suitings is new and bright with the last tip in the new Weaves and Patterns and notwithstanding the advance in prices of all Woollens and Worsts we are selling Suits at the old prices at the same old reliable stand. \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20 upwards. Made to your order and to fit.

Getting real Chilly isn't it?

Don't it make you think about Overcoats? We have what you need and want in the line of Overcoats Comfort. See our new ones, they are beginning to move already.

P. S. The New Fall Style in Hats arriving weekly at

FRED. T. WARD'S
Men's Wear Specialist

**A Large Stock of Seasonable Goods
just received this week.**

a new line of

**Automobile Rugs, Suit Cases,
Club Bags, Grips, &c.**

Call and see them.

We are also showing a new stock of

Single and Double Harness.

Quality and Prices Right.

J. W. SARLES

Phone 62 HARNESS MANUFACTURER

STIRLING

THIS SEASON'S

Smartest Shoe Styles

Are Being Shown Here

The Beauty of our Styles wins admiration and elicits many Compliments. See the Wanted Ideas We have—Handsome, Stylish, and Nobby Styles.

Ladies' in "The Americana," "The Gracia" and "The McPhersons," priced from \$2.50 to \$4.50 Smart New Fall Shoes for Girls and Boys. Prices \$1.25 to \$3.00

We lead in Handmade Work and give careful and strict attention to Repairing.

Come here with your next Shoe Wants and see what we can do for you at

GEORGE E. REYNOLDS

The Shoe King

Phone No. 60.

Don't Leave Your Car on the Street

It is subject to fire—it might get smashed by a runaway

LEAVE IT AT THE STIRLING GARAGE

.... Special for Ford Owners

Electric Lighting Outfits
Oil Gauges
Exhaust Horns
Tires and Tubes

Spark Plugs

Gasoline Gauges

Electric Horns

Blow-out Patches

Hand Klaxon Horns

Relievers, etc.

Shock Absorbers
Speedometers

REMEMBER—Our motor ambulance is always ready in case of accident of any kind no matter where you happen to be.

REMEMBER—This is the best equipped shop for taking care of Ford Cars because it has special time-saving tools and its mechanics are specialists.

REMEMBER—You get SERVICE, reliable and efficient, when you deal at the

STIRLING GARAGE

Phone 76

Hugh Morton, Prop.

Subscribe for the Leader

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 7

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX The Store of Quality

Northway Garments for Fall.



Insist on having a NORTHWAY GARMENT

The Best Money can Buy.

Practical simple fashions dominate this season. This fact is apparent in all lines. Military effects and Russian styles are strongly featured. This requires good tailoring—That is what you get in a Northway Garment.

[See Cut]

This Coat is made from an excellent quality of Tweed. Neat and stylish, belted, forming pleats, velvet piping on cuffs and belt, yoke lined.

Very special, only

\$12.00.

Underwear and Hosiery

Now is the time to buy your supply of Underwear and Hose. By very careful and early buying we have been successful in securing our best numbers at practically same prices as last season. Wools have advanced 50%. When we are obliged to re-stock these lines prices will be higher. Why not buy now and save dollars.

BLANKETS

Finest Quality Flanellette Blankets, Ibex, Dragon, and Nashua Brands.

19-4 Size.....\$1.25 per pair 11-4 Size.....\$1.50 per pair

12-4 Size.....\$1.75 per pair

Above prices are lower than last year.

Wool Blankets—New Stock at Old Prices.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Up-to-the-Minute are our styles this season. New arrivals every week. If you have not purchased your Fall Hat see ours.

Grocery Specials

PURE CLOVER HONEY—12½ lb., 10 lbs or over.

RED SALMON—Walrus Brand, extra special 15c tin.

FILLETS—Those who bought this last year will want it again.

Special 2 for 25c.

CAKE—Large variety at old prices, 10 and 15c lb.

Eggs 25c a Dozen

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE PHONE 43 FOR BEST PRICES GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

W.M. LINN,
Phone 32, Stirling.

Notice

All parties owing Coal accounts to T. H. McKee please call and settle same on or before Oct. 23rd

T. H. MCKEE.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have made a good start towards financial independence.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Branch also at Spring Brook.

Gun Club Shoot

A friendly trapshooting match took place on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 6th, between teams from Tweed and Stirling, on the Fair Grounds here.

The number of birds shot at and the scores are as follows:

Tweed

	TARGETS	SCORE
McNaught	50	27
Bayers	50	31
Johnston	50	28
Conkright	50	30
Arber	50	30
Nafelt	50	36
Rashotte	50	18
Bowbly	50	18
Turcotte	25	10

Stirling

	TARGETS	SCORE
Wooten	50	35
Yard	50	32
Morton	50	31
Anderson	50	37
McGregor	50	21
Draupu	50	43
Turner	50	12
Whitty	25	16
Cook	25	21

5 Highest Scores :
Tweed.....143 Stirling.....178

In Loving Memory

In memory of Fredrick L. Weaver who died April 5th, 1915.

We miss him, yes, we miss him, Though his stay on earth was brief, The blossom fair had scarce unfurled Its snow-white fragrant leaf.

Before God's whisper like a breeze, Spoke softly in his ear,

Come! Freddie! and fill the vacant seat We need you. Daring here.

And though the little form has gone, The gentle voice is stilled,

The bairn in Heaven is more complete,

The vacant seat is filled.

The flower that would not flourish here, Will bloom in Heaven above,

And be a tie to bind our hearts With golden bands of love.

F. M. G.

At the crystal river's brink, Some sweet day, by and by, You will find each broken link, Some sweet day by and by.

Then those stars that faded here,

Leaving hearts and homes so dear

Will be found more bright and clear,

Some sweet day by and by.

F. M. G.

THANK OFFERING

The annual Thank Offering was held in St. Andrews Presbyterian Church on Thursday evening last with a good attendance.

The offering amounted to about \$40.

Miss Platt gave a very interesting talk on Turkey and was listened to with great attention. She spent 7 years in the Interior teaching in a mission school for girls and 4 years in another. Turks were not allowed to attend these schools. She also spoke of the repression of the upper class of Turks and the barbarous and cruel treatment towards the Armenian.

Miss Platt, who has a rich contralto voice, rendered a solo "Allah" in a very pleasing manner.

Miss Florence Bissonnette in her usual good style sang "Till the boys come home." Greetings were presented by the Methodist and Anglican churches.

Knitting Society Meet

That the young ladies of Stirling are anxious to assist in knitting socks for the soldiers was evidenced by the large number present at a meeting held at Mrs. C. F. Wall's on Friday evening.

A knitting society was organized and Miss D. Descent was elected President by acclamation. Miss M. McKelejohn, vice Pres. and Miss B. Reynolds, Secy. Treasurer was decided to meet every Monday night in the Agricultural Rooms at 7.30.

Anyone wishing to join will please attend these meetings.

A collection will be taken up at each meeting and the members asked to contribute towards the purchasing of yarn.

As this is a most worthy cause the meetings should be well attended.

PRIZE WINNERS STIRLING FAIR

Rye—Elisha Maynes, Ed Carter, R. McMurter.

Barley, six rowed—W.H. Heath, C.M. Anderson, John A. Weese.

Buckwheat—Elisha Maynes, C.M. Anderson, John A. Weese.

Field Peas—W.H. Heath, John A. Weese, Elisha Maynes.

One peck Alsike Clover—K.M. Sine.

One peck red clover—W.H. Heath.

One peck Timothy seed—R. McMurter, Murney Coulter, W.E. Mills.

Turnip—Elisha Maynes, W.E. Mills.

Corn, ear, white—John A. Weese, W.L. Ketcheson.

Corn, ear, yellow—W.L. Ketcheson, W.E. Mills, Gilbert Thompson.

Corn, ear, sweet—1st and 2nd, W.E. Mills.

Best sheep corn—T.J. Thompson, Gilbert Thompson, K.M. Sine.

Collection Seed Grain—John A. Weese.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

Class AM

Quilt Patch work in cloth—W.H. Heath, C.M. Anderson, R. McMurter.

Quilt Patch work in cotton—Murney Coulter, N. Simmons, W.H. Heath.

Quilt, Log Cabin—Mrs. Lockwood, W.H. Heath.

Quilt, Tuft—Jas. Montgomery, W.H. Heath, Mrs. Lockwood.

Quilt, Knit—N. Simmons, C.M. Anderson, J.L. Elliott.

Quilt, Fancy Cotton—W.H. Heath, Murney Coulter, C.M. Anderson.

Quilt, Crochet—Mrs. Lockwood, Murney Coulter.

Afghan of any kind—Mrs. Lockwood, C.M. Anderson, R. McMurter.

Stockings, fancy woolen—N. Simmons, C.M. Anderson.

Socks, plain—Mrs. Lockwood, C.M. Anderson, R. McMurter.

Mittens, Ladies' fancy—Mrs. Lockwood, N. Simmons, C.M. Anderson.

Mittens, Gent's fancy—R. McMurter, C.M. Anderson.

Bread, one loaf, home made—Geo. Richardson, D.W. Farsey, C.M. Anderson.

Buns, half dozen—Murney Coulter, C.M. Anderson, N. Simmons.

One Pie, apple—C.M. Anderson, T.W. Solmes, N. Simmons.

One Pie, pumpkin—Wm. Bush, T.W. Solmes, N. Simmons.

One Layer Cake—T.W. Solmes, Wm. Bush.

Collection of Canned Fruit, six cans—C.M. Anderson, N. Simmons, Wm. Bush.

F. M. G.

Acknowledges Gift

The following letter has been received by Miss M. Wallace, which shows how the soldiers appreciate gifts of socks.

35580 Driver T. White,

Headquarter Coy. Div. Train, A.S.C.

1st Canadian Contingent,

British Exp. Force

France, 14.6.15.

Dear Maggie Wallace—

I have the great pleasure of dropping you a few lines, thanking you so much for the pair of socks which were so acceptable. We need them so much especially in this warm climate at present. They are warm and comfortable and not only that, they happen to be the right fit and measurement. I suppose you are continually making socks during this terrible war. You must be having a hard time of it. If I can ever get the opportunity of seeing you personally I will thank you very much for your little comfort you gave me during the war. Although I have not seen you or known you I was pleased because you let me drop you a line to tell you that I received the one particular pair of socks sent to me by you. You know perfectly well why I am dropping a line to you, because it said on the pair of socks "whoever receives these acknowledge by letter." I was glad it was me who had that good opportunity. Good-bye friend, and I hope that this murderous warfare will soon come to an end, because it will be a pleasure for you and everybody else.

Yours T. White

GUY BROS. MINSTRELS

On Tuesday evening the Guy Bros.

Minstrels gave an entertainment in the Opera House. The very name of Guy Bros. is sufficient to command the attention of the public as this Co. has

made an annual tour through Canada for the last thirty years, and has invariably

been greeted by most appreciative audiences and why? one might ask—the answer is obvious—because in past

years their record has been first class, being perfectly free of anything vulgar

thus indicating that the members of the troupe are gentlemen, and during the present

year when our Empire is engaged in such a righteous war these people have in every way shown where their sympathies lie; that they are by no means pro

German. This is quite natural because George Guy Sr., father of the present

manager, loyal to the core, who, over 40

years ago settled in Springfield, Mass.

and ever retained admiration for the Motherland.

The company gave an entertainment in the Armouries, Port Hope a short time ago, and gave the entire proceeds to the Patriotic Fund. So far they have contributed over \$700.00.

The opening selection here "Rule Britannia" was simply soul inspiring.

From beginning to end the programme was refreshing and the audience was un-

animous in saying we got good value for our money and any one failing to attend

missed a treat such as has never before

been given the people of this town, as it was in every sense of the word first class.

As regard the different acts it is hardly

possible to single any out, as each and every performer were certainly artists in their lines, a few we might however mention.

W. W. Wallace, Basso has certainly a

rich and cultivated voice, while Arthur Prince was certainly a favorite with the

audience and both artists had to answer

repeated encores.

Tobin on the rolling globe was im-

mense, his balancing act was of a

high order. His balancing of five chairs was marvellous.

Another act that certainly was worth

the admission fee alone was Tascott who

displayed wonderful muscular develop-

ments. His hand balancing was some-

thing unusual.

Alpine and London Comedy Acrobats,

kept the audience in roars of laughter

and Wallie Jackman, juggler and baton

twirler did some fine work, his twir-

ling of two batons at the same time shov-

ed plainly that he was master of his art.

Arnold and Hall dancers are a pair

that would be pretty hard to beat.

The singing of the Auto Quartette was

of a high order, while the fun makers,

Messrs. Charles and Edwin Guy was

good, while the jokes were new and

devoid of anything objectionable.

The orchestra was equal to any city

orchestra.

The show on the whole is a credit to

the managers and they certainly are en-

titled to a good patronage wherever they

go. Those who saw the performance

Tuesday night were loud in their praise

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. October 17, 1915.

Mitaka heals Naaman the Syrian—2
Klug 6; 1-27. (Print 5; 1-10, 14.

Commentary.—1. Naaman's leprosy
(v. 1). 2. Naaman—the name is Hebrew as well as Syrian, and means "pleasant," "beautiful," captain—14. He was commander-in-chief of the army of Syria. A great man with his master—he stood high in the estimation of Benhadad, King of Syria, because of his successes in war. Upon his return, when Naaman was in full dation, that Naaman was the man in a tradition evidently without foundation, in the battle between Syria and Israel (1 Kings 22: 34), drew his bow at a venture and slew Amri. Honorable—honored. A mighty man in value—he was possessed of unusual courage and skill. As the warrior in that age engaged in hand to hand combat with the enemy he must have physical strength to be successful, and Naaman must have been strong physically before he was afflicted with the leprosy. But—a word of wonderful significance in this narrative and in almost every phase of human experience. With all his greatness, his skill, his bravery and success, Naaman was a leper. This would be his ruin. It was only a question of time with him when he would become an outcast. He was a leper—The disease of leprosy was, and is still, one of the most dreaded of all physical maladies. It was widespread, being found in many lands and climes. It was also considered incurable.

2. A remedy proposed (vs. 2-10). By companies—Troops of Syrians entered the territory of Israel and upon marauding expeditions to secure whatever plunder they were able. Brought away captive—to be held as a slave. A little maid—This young Israelite girl was torn from her loved ones at home and taken into a strange country and among a strange people. Only those who had the experience can realize the suffering and the heartache of such a calamity, yet this girl, trained in the religion of Israel, rose above her surroundings, and made known her faith in God. "Like Joseph in Egypt, and Daniel in Babylon, this captive girl becomes the instrument of making Jehovah known among the heathen."—Whedon. Waited on Naaman's wife—The service was far different from that required of slaves in more modern times. This girl was upon familiar terms with her mistress, and felt an interest in the welfare of her master. "3. Would God 'Would that'—R. V. Expressive of deep desire, my lord—Naaman. The prophet that is in Samaria—Elisha. The Jewish girl had been familiar with the remarkable career of this servant of Jehovah. Would recover him—Literally, "gather" him from his leprosy. An allusion to the Israelitish custom of shutting lepers out of the camp and then gathering in those who were found to be free from leprosy. 5. Go to go—an expression calling for immediate action. The king at once opened the way for Naaman to apply to the king of Israel for relief. Departed, and took with him. He took present to Jehoram. We can not estimate the value accurately. The money was probably weighed, and "talents," and "pieces" or "shokels" were standards of weight. A silver talent was worth \$1,944, in all \$19,440. A gold shekel was worth \$7.71, in all \$58,600.—Bible Treasury. According to this Naaman took nearly \$78,000. Raiment—Doubtless it was clothing of great value. 6. That thou mayest recover him—The king of Syria considered it fitting to make the request directly to the king of Israel, who would at once be able to give Naaman all needed information. 7. Rent his clothes—in token of his distress of mind. Not only was Jehoram powerless to heal the disease, but he was not even sufficiently familiar with Elisa to direct the leper to him.

8. Elisha...heard—No doubt the coming of the Syrian general with his retinue, and the fact that the king had sent his clothes, caused a sensation in Samaria, and the news came speedily to Elisha, who appears to have had his home in the capital city. Therefore—A rebuke to the king for not knowing of the presence and power of the man of God. A prophet in Israel—it was to be shown that the God of Israel was the true God, for the good of the king of Israel as well as for the good of Naaman and the kingdom he represented. Jehoram had neglected the worship of Jehovah and needed to be reproved. 9. At the door of the house of Elisha—it was a magnificent retinue that halted at Elisha's door. 10. Sent a messenger—There were two reasons why Elisha did not personally appear to Naaman. He desired the captain to realize that it was by the power of Jehovah that the cure would be wrought and not by human means. He also wished Naaman to humble himself and accept the simple conditions proposed by the prophet, saves times—The sacred number seven was used in the Levitical observances connected with the cleansing of lepers.

III. The leprosy cured (v. 11-19). 11-13. According to Naaman's idea Elisha had not shown him enough deference, so supposed that Elisha would use some method of cure in keeping with his office as prophet and in keeping with Naaman's high position in the Kingdom of Syria. He scoffed at the idea of bathing in the yellow waters of the Jordan, while the waters of the Abana and Pharpar at home were clear. Naaman's pride had been injured and he was angry. His servants did not fully enter into his feelings. They saw the need of a cure and thought that relief from any source or by any means ought to be welcomed. They dared to reason with their master, and their argument was so clear and convincing that he was brought to think better of Elisha's directions. 14. Then went he down—He went "down" in a twofold sense. 1) It got down from his high place of pride, humbling himself to accept the word of the prophet, and he went down into the despised waters of the Jordan. He was clean—He submitted to the directions given by Elisha, obeyed and was healed. His new nature was manifested in his conduct. T. R. A.

The flowing bowl is used by the pessimist as something in which to drown his sorrows, by the optimist as something in which to christen his joys.

The great fire of London has been re-produced on the film.

The divine power that wrought the

cure, it was an object-lesson to Syria that the God of Israel was a God of power, 16-19. When Naaman realized that his cure was complete he returned to bestow a present upon Elisha, but the prophet would take nothing. Naaman was led to believe in the God of Israel.

IV. Gehazi's sin (vs. 20-27). Gehazi had no regard for honesty or truth and was willing to show Elisha in an unfavorable light. The prophet had refused the presents that Naaman had offered, and he would appear work and changeable if he sent attendants to ask for what he had received. His "gratuitous" sin was covetousness and to this he added deception, falsehood and theft. The punishment visited upon him was severe, but not too severe for his crime.

Questions.—Who was king of Israel? Or Syria? Who was Naaman? What can you say of the leprosy? Who waited on Naaman's wife? What did this servant tell her mistress? What did the king of Syria do? Where did Naaman go? What did he take as a present? What did the king of Israel do? What word did Elisha send to the king? What did the prophet tell Naaman to do? Why was Naaman angry? What did the servants say to him? What did Naaman finally decide to do? What was the result? What was Gehazi's sin?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Divine Healer.

I. Proclaimed in heathen lands.

II. Acknowledged as God supreme.

I. Proclaimed in heathen lands. The lesson introduces Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, a great man. He was great in his position, in his possessions, in his achievements and in his authority. Besides his greatness are portrayed the circumstances of a captive Hebrew maid. She possessed two qualities that are never little or insignificant, a kind heart and faith in God. She merits the name of a great missionary. She was the means of bringing salvation to the house of her captivity, and of raising up a testimony for God, which ran through the whole land of Syria. Humble as she was, she initiated the entire series of events which form the substance of this narrative. She did the service that was nearest her. She just told where the blessing of health was likely to be found, to the effect that there was a remedial power in Israel equal to the emergency and that such power was delegated to the prophet Elisha. She knew that God was with Elisha, and therefore she had no doubt about Elisha's success. It was no barrier to her simple, generous faith that Naaman's disease was incurable and he not of God's covenant people. It was a splendid testimony to the character and influence of Elisha that he had awakened such confidence in the soul of the little maid. A few words from her moved the household of Naaman. No one could doubt the sincerity of her confidence or the genuineness of her sympathy. Her words were the can-dia, artless statement of a truthful child. They carried conviction to all who heard them, so that the courtiers found themselves actually taking Naaman's cure for granted and proceeded to discuss the method by which it could be accomplished. Even the king said "Go." God turned the calamity of her captivity into blessing. He directed her life through that strange way in order to do for that great man what he could not do for himself and what none in his own land could do for him. She had so much true faith that it filled her whole nature and made her faithful under severe trial.

II. Acknowledged as God supreme. High military command, great favor at court, splendid reputation, great success and noted personal bravery were desirable accomplishments, yet no honor, no valor, no victory could place Naaman beyond the reach of his sore calamity of leprosy. Only one way promised deliverance to him. One thing could change his grief into joy. He was directed to that by a child who sought his deliverance more than captain was cured upon the king of Syria, nor Joram, king of Israel, was of any real help to Naaman in his trouble. The king of Syria placed the whole responsibility of seeing that his captain was cured upon the king of Israel, supposing him to be supreme in matters of religion. Israel's king viewed his letter as a request for the impossible, as an attempt to force a quarrel, as an attack upon his insufficiency. Naaman was on the point of being sent away when Elisha interposed. His words to the king were a rebuke to his faithfulness as well as an exhortation to him to seek help where it was to be found. Naaman's leprosy had not humbled his pride. Elisha knew what respect was due to authority and station, but just then he was dealing with Naaman, the individual, the leper, and not in a capacity as great general. As a servant of God it was his duty to benefit Naaman's soul as well as his body. But for the kindly exhortations of his servants Naaman would have returned a leper still. A second time the blessing was nearly missed. This time, through his own folly and obstinacy, God designed to show mercy to Naaman for his own glory and for a testimony that the Gentiles were not outside the reach of his grace. In one sentence Elisha delivered his soldierly order as a mightier soldier than Naaman. It seemed to Naaman like a studied slight put upon the ringleader of his native country; as an intentional humiliation put upon himself. To require him to bathe in the Jordan. He showed his good sense in giving up his anger and foolish resolve. To be cured of such a disease in such a manner convinced Naaman of the power of God and that Elisha was his true prophet. His new conviction reversed his old prejudices, and the religious creed of his country. His new nature was manifested in his conduct.

FARM GARDEN

GETTING THE GOOD FROM THE SOIL.

Plant food in the soil is an important study, especially the available and unavailable plant food, and the dependence of plant life upon the soluble portion of the fertilizing constituents present.

Plants are composed of two classes of chemical substances—the organic or volatile compounds, which are destroyed by burning; and the inorganic or fixed elements, which remain in the soil after burning. The importance of inorganic or fixed elements to plant life rests in the fact that no matter what sort of a soil is under cultivation healthy plant carries away about the same amount of these constituents which it obtains from the soil for the building up of its structure. At the same time, while the same species of plant when matured may yield to analysis very similar qualities of elements, different species will show different results as to kind and quantity; and the more remote the natural affinity of the species to each other the wider will be these differences.

Perfect plants cannot be produced, much less can fruits, on soils where one or more important constituents is absent. The most valuable materials are phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen and lime. Accordingly, where soils have been exhausted by the growth and carrying away of crops, to a point below that of remunerative cultivation, they may be restored to fertility by making a judicious return of the ash or mineral constituents along with the element nitrogen. This last named, the nitrogen, belongs to the organic class of plant foods.

While it is true that some alluvial soils possess vast stores of plant food, both of nitrogenous and of mineral substances, so as to be regarded as practically inexhaustible, yet by constant cropping, without a suitable return in manure, they will in time become unproductive.

Now the greater part of the plant food constituents necessary to profitable crop cultivation are locked up in an inert condition, in which state for the most part they remain until united with a solvent supplied as manure. For example, in one of the experimental plots of the late Sir John Lawes, at Rothamsted, England, to which no manure whatever was applied for 38 years, the soil at the end of that period was found, on analysis, to contain in the top 9 inches, as much as 36,604 pounds of potash per acre, and 2,503 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre. Of these very large amounts of plant food in the soil, only 91 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre were in soluble condition and available to plants. The addition of three hundred-weight of superphosphate per acre to this same soil, on an adjoining plot, increased the solubility of the plant food to 165 pounds of potash per acre, and to 1170 pounds.

Having by this means brought the inert mineral constituents into a condition of solubility, the addition of nitrogen in the form of ammonium salts as manure to this same land reduced the produce from 22 to 43 bushels of barley grain per acre, and the straw from 11 hundredweight to 24 hundred-weight per acre.

The plant grown in exhausted soil is therefore starving, with mineral elements everywhere in the soil, and organic elements everywhere in the atmosphere, and none available for use.

Thus the chief office of manure is to furnish assimilable food for the immediate use of growing crops, and to combine with and supplement the natural food supply existing in the soil. When it is said that certain constituents in the soil are lacking it does not always mean that the soil does not contain them, but that it does not supply to the growing plants as much as they need. It is not so much therefore, because soils have been worn out of plant food, but rather because the food is locked up in such combinations that the plant roots cannot get at and use it, that an artificial supply of soluble food in manure becomes necessary.

It is believed that the beneficial effects of commercial fertilizers are due as much to the timely supply as to the amount of nourishment they contain. This timely supply enables the plants to enlarge their root system, whereby they are able to secure more nourishment from the soil over and above that furnished by the fertilizers, than they could have secured without such supply. If this be so, it is seen that the use of concentrated manures in small quantities may not only largely increase the yield of crops, but may also serve to deplete the soil of some of its elements of plant food more rapidly than would the same kind of crop and treatment without their use.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The Rural New Yorker, commenting on the possibility of getting potash fertilizers from new sources and the necessity for taking good care of the barnyard manure, which contains a fair percentage of this substance, says:

"The liquid portion of manures carry most of the potash in animal excrements. Except in the case of pigs, the liquids contain five or more times as much potash as the solids. With cattle, 85 per cent. of the potash is found in the liquids. For every 1,000 pounds of cattle there will pass each year in the liquids about as much potash as we buy in 225 pounds of muriate. This year therefore we have a stronger argument than ever before for concrete floors, full bedding and anything that will save the liquid. Remember, too, that in our grains most of the potash is found in the straw and stalk rather than in the seeds. So use all available straw as bedding in the manure pile."

The easiest time to wash dairy vessels is immediately after they are used, as something in which to drown his sorrows, by the optimist as something in which to christen his joys. The albumen has not then congealed on the surface.

Clover can be used as a silage crop, but has an objectionable odor that

taints milk. Hollow-stemmed plants are not best for the silo.

Cows do not become good producers "just so." They must have the blood of good producers in them.

It's a waste of feed to winter stunt fall pigs. And it's a waste of pigs to let them go stunted. Keep the little fellow growing, and sow a patch of rye to turn them on next spring. There's money in fall pigs if they are handled right.

It is hard to churn cream at too low a temperature. Keep it cool after separating it until noon, then before churning. Then expose it to an ordinary room temperature, about 70 degrees, until it sour.

When on your rounds with the curvy comb and brush, do not forget the calves. No animal in the barnyard will respond more readily to good care than the calves. They are your future dairy cows.

THE POULTRY WORLD

HOW TO GET RID OF MITES.

In the warm weather there are frequent inquiries as to why hens stop laying. In some cases the hens have laid very well all season, but suddenly the egg yield begins to fall off and sometimes ceases entirely.

It is needless to expect a flock to lay equally well at all times. A flock that has laid heavily during the winter will generally slow up towards the middle of the summer, and when they begin to moult, but when the egg yield drops rapidly until it practically ceases without apparent reason, suspect vermin.

Of all the many varieties of vermin that infest fowl the red mite is the most troublesome. Unlike the ordinary hen louse, they are not as a rule found on the fowl, neither are they killed by dusting, as the ordinary body louse is. These pests breed very rapidly, especially during the hot weather, usually in cracks containing filth or in dirty nesting material. They are not red in color, as is popularly supposed, but grey. It is only after they have come into contact with the fowl and have become filled with blood that they appear red. The young mites are white and have only six legs, but after casting their skins, which they do several times, they have eight legs.

The cast skins may be seen like a white powder around the perches, this often being the first indication of the presence of mites. They are able to live and reproduce for months without animal food, the first food of the young probably being filth or decayed wood. They thrive best in dark, dirty houses, and have been found to exist in houses the following season after the fowl had been removed. They usually attack the birds at night, but are sometimes found on laying hens, and they frequently drive broody hens from the nest. They pierce the skin with their needle-like jaws, and suck the blood, after which they retire to the seclusion of the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests and other parts of the house. They will bite man or other mammals, causing severe irritation, but they never remain on them for any length of time.

If the fowl are not doing well and on examination are thinner than they should be, a sharp lookout should be kept for mites. At night they may be seen either on the fowl or running along the perches; in the day time examine the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls closely, or lift the roosts and examine the cracks and places where they come in contact with the supports. If mites are found to be present, the first step in banishing them is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings and old nesting material, scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt and burn it. Then if you are so fortunate as to find the mites, turn on the hose with as much pressure as you can get, forcing the water into every crack; if, as is the case on most farms, you cannot use this method, it is advisable to scrub down the walls with a brush or old broom, but in any case they should be thoroughly sprayed or painted with a good strong disinfectant. This wash should be repeated in a few days, to destroy the mites which hatch after the first application. The disinfectant may be applied with a hand spray pump, or it is such as not available, a brush will do, but in either case the fluid should be used liberally and every crack flooded.

Fresh air and sunlight are wonderful disinfectants, and combined with cleanliness are preventives against most of theills of the poultry yard. One of the best disinfectants to use against mites is made as follows:

Dissolve one pound and a half of soap in a quart of water. Add one pound of common salt and one pound of lime. Boil this mixture over a fire until it is thickened. Strain it through a cloth and add one pound of oil of turpentine. This will make a good disinfectant. This mixture should be applied with a hand spray pump, or it is such as not available, a brush will do, but in either case the fluid should be used liberally and every crack flooded.

The Germans have plenty of wood; their country is largely afforested. As to the relative efficacy of wood pulp and cotton I am not expert enough to answer that. All I can say is that I am told by French experts that the ballistic power of nitro-lignose is not equal to that of gun-cotton. But Krupp is turning out any number of guns of all sorts, and doubtless they are standardized, as regards sights and chambers, for nitro-lignose.

Another expert Walter F. Reid, sees no value in declaring wood pulp contraband, for "Germany has such large areas of forest containing suitable woods that the present rate of consumption of explosives could be maintained for years without importation of wood pulp." He adds that one of the most popular smokeless powders has been made of wood pulp for more than 30 years.

Clayton Beadle, a third expert, holds a rather different view, saying the

German pulp mills could not produce a product that would reach the requirements of explosives for long, adding "to suddenly drop cotton and switch to something new must spell disaster or at any rate, it would be a most serious handicap, and it has not been proved that it can be done."

Even after the house has been cleaned, the cracks in the roof and near boxes should be flooded at regular intervals throughout the summer either with the forementioned "paint" or with coal oil. This will go far to keep the pests in check, but it must be regarded simply as a check and the thorough or annual house cleaning described above put into effect as soon as possible.

To facilitate the ease with which this house cleaning may be done all fixtures such as roots or nests-boxes should be made movable. If they are stationary at all, advantage should be taken of the first rainy day to change them. It will be time well spent—Poultry Division, Experimental Farm.

NOTES.

This is one of the months when good care should be exercised with the growing stock. Many colds can be avoided, if the fowls are placed in well-ventilated buildings and not overcrowded.

Winter eggs are obtained from early-hatched pullets properly grown from known egg-producers. Any other methods, such as July hatches, poorly-grown, will not prove a success. Experienced poultry-keepers can start hatching with later-hatched fowls, but beginners do not.

The outlook for a good poultry year is favorable, the up-to-date poultry keeper should show a balance on the right side of the ledger. No one can make a profit in any line of business with haphazard methods, and the failures chalked up against the little Canadian hen should be laid to mismanagement.

In selecting pullets for this winter's layers it is best to select the best pullets, the up-to-date poultry keeper will consider should be given to those birds that have grown rapidly and well and to those that show quality as indicated by a soft pliable skin over the breast bone and abdominal cavity. In addition to these two considerations quality is further indicated by the texture of the head parts. The comb and wattles should not only be well developed but should have a nice smooth velvety texture. A fourth consideration in selecting the prospective layer is that of capacity.

A hen in action needs lots of room, that is to say, room for the digestive and reproductive organs. Such capacity is indicated by good width between the pelvic bones and also good width between these and the rear end of the keel.

SEVERE WINTER

Is Predicted for the Coming One in the War Zone.

Paris Cable.—In view of the near approach of the winter season and the effect it will have on the military campaigns, interest has been aroused by the prediction of Augustin Key, the naturalist and meteorologist, that the winter will be an exceptionally severe one.

Mr. Rey has communicated to the French Government the reasons on which he bases his opinion. He points first to the premature snowfalls in the Alps, which began early, and reached at low altitudes, and to the behavior of vegetation, such as the fact that the beeches began to lose their leaves in August, while heather blossoms in September, are an indication of an early and hard winter. Animals, too, says the mountaineer naturalist, have begun to prepare early for the winter, field mice having dug themselves in at the height of 1,000 yards as early as August 20 instead of late in September or early in October as ordinarily. Birds, too, have been migrating in advance of the ordinary season.

"My conclusion," says the naturalist, "is that the winter of 1915-16, by its earliness, length and the low temperatures it will bring will resemble the winter of 1870-71." The latter winter has been remembered for its extreme rigor.

WOOD PULP, TOO

Should Britain Declare It Contraband of War?

London Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The question whether the Germans are finding wood pulp an efficient substitute for cotton in the manufacture of high explosives has been raised by "Paper Maker," which has consulted several experts.

Sir William Ramsay says: "I quite agree that it is highly probable that the Germans are making nitro-lignose from wood fibre. This is the tragedy of our war, being too late. I quite agree that we should declare wood pulp contraband, but I hesitate to start another campaign; it takes so much time and energy."

The Germans have plenty of wood; their country is largely afforested. As to the relative efficacy of wood pulp and cotton I am not expert enough to answer that. All I can say is that I am told by French experts that the ballistic power of nitro-lignose is not equal to that of gun-cotton. But Krupp is turning out any number of guns of all sorts, and doubtless they are standardized, as regards sights and chambers, for nitro-lignose.

Another expert Walter F. Reid, sees no value in declaring wood pulp contraband, for "Germany has such large areas of forest containing suitable woods that the present rate of consumption of explosives could be maintained for years without importation of wood pulp." He adds that one of the most popular smokeless powders has been made of wood pulp for more than 30 years.

Clayton Beadle, a third expert, holds a rather different view, saying the German pulp mills could not produce a product that would reach the requirements of explosives for long, adding "to suddenly drop cotton and switch to something new must spell disaster or at any rate, it would be a most serious handicap, and it has not been proved that it can be done."

MARKE REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET

Eggs, new-laid doz.	9 22	9 27
Butter, 1 lb. to 1 lb.	1 10	1 12
Spring chickens, dressed	9 29	9 35
Poul. dressed, lb.	1 15	1 18
Dom. Sprink. lb.	1 10	1 12
Turkeys, poul., lb.	1 20	1 22
Apples, poul.	9 29	9 35
Peaches, 1 lb.	1 10	1 12
Pineapples, 1 lb.	1 10	1 12
Potatoes, bag.	1 10	1 12
Sweet potatoes, hamper	1 49	1 59
Onions, Spanish, case	2 27	

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.

	GOING EAST
Passenger.....	10:12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	8:31 p.m.
	GOING WEST
Passenger.....	6:02 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	6:45 p.m.

Stirling and Marmora Stage
Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND
AT THE LINGER OUTLET IN THE COUNTER ROOM.
Next door to Telephone office.
Subscription Rates: Canada one Dollar a Year
United States \$1.20.

JOB PRINTING

Exempted from postage and despach, and at very moderate rates.
E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.
Telephone 75

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1915

HOARDS

Red Doxsee, Hastings, spent Thanksgiving Day with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Doxsee.

Mrs. Stillman, Campbellford, spent Monday with her sister, Mrs. A. H. Parr. Ross Anderson and wife, Carmel, were guests of his father, W. L. Anderson on Sunday last.

Mrs. Mary Hoard returned home Saturday from an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. George Acker, Murray.

Mrs. Rannie and Miss Jennie Rannie, Campbellford, were guests at the home of Mrs. John Cotton and Mrs. George Hoards last week.

Clayton Chambers, wife and Gladys spent Sunday with friends at West Huntingdon and attended the Anniversary services there.

Mrs. Herb, David and children left on Saturday for her home at Northport after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams.

Walter Feltwell and wife, Campbellford, spent Thanksgiving Day with her sister, Mrs. John Parks.

A few from here attended Warkworth Fair on Friday and report a good time and a very large crowd.

BELLVIEW

Twenty-nine took the C. P. R. local train on Wednesday for Norwood Fair and a good number went to the Fair by auto from this vicinity.

On Wednesday morning Byron Heath and son captured a young bear which was noted in one of their trees. No doubt more of these animals are in the neighborhood.

Ross Brown is away for a few days on a trip to Oshawa.

On Sunday night at 7:30 p.m. the Annual Children's Day Service of St. Mark's Sunday School will be held. A large turnout is expected.

The teen-age class of St. Marks S. S., called "The Argonauts," has contributed nearly a third of its membership to the Canadian Forces now in training for active service over-seas. The first to enlist was Wilbur Cronkright and we expect he will soon be on the firing line.

Geo. Eastwood and Sam Nerris who received a presentation in Springbrook on Monday night were the next. It has been whispered that these boys already have been promised a stripe. We hope they receive it as they deserve all honors.

Geo. McInroy and Harry Haslett have also gone to Kingston to enlist. We wish them all kinds of success.

CARMEL

Richard Pyeare and wife spent Thanksgiving at their daughter's Mrs. Arthur Brown's at Stockdale.

E. W. Brooks has returned to his home near Cox Hill.

Lymon Weaver and wife visited the home of her parents at Burnbrae one day last week.

Mrs. William Carlisle and Mrs. Walton Anderson, of Carmel, and Mrs. Claude Sharpe and children of Mount Pleasant, took dinner at the home of their mother, Mrs. J. B. Weaver on Sunday and also attended the service.

Mrs. James Anderson is spending a few days with her sister at Frankford who is on the sick list.

A number from Mount Pleasant attended service here on Sunday last.

Mrs. Harry Hammond is spending a few days at Trenton the guest of her brother, Mr. L. Green.

Miss Irene Jarvis spent a week with relatives in town.

Mrs. George Merrick, of Mount Pleasant, spent the afternoon with her sister, Mrs. William Wallace on Sunday.

Miss Lillie Knuckle entertained her sister on Thanksgiving.

A. Bell and his sister of River Valley, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. L. Brooks.

Rettie Carlisle was the guest of Wava Wallace on Monday.

Albert Hammond and wife spent Thanksgiving with his sister, Mrs. A. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Brooks are wearing smiling faces as the stork has left a fine Thanksgiving baby boy at their home.

William Farrell and wife has moved to their new home in Sidney.

Rada Carlisle spent a couple of days with her grandmother, Mrs. J. B. Weaver.

Shot Himself in Arm

Willie, the twelve year old son of Geo. Brady, Hoard's Station, met with a painful accident on Tuesday last. He was going through a fence carrying a 22 calibre rifle when the weapon discharged the ball lodging in the bone of the arm. The boy was taken to Campbellford and upon examination it was found the bone had been split. He was taken to Kingston to have the bullet removed.

FURNITURE

New arrivals in

BUFFETS,
DINING TABLES,
PARLOR CHAIRS,
TABLES, ETC.

Don't Forget before the rush is on, to have us call or bring in your Furniture and have it Repaired and Re-finished, or have your Couch and Parlor Suite re-upholstered and made like new.

Picture Framing a Specialty.
Large assortment of mouldings to choose from.

James Ralph
Funeral Director

Australia's Stony Desert.
The great stony desert of north Australia was discovered by Captain Sturt, an Australian explorer, in 1845-6. It is north of the river Darling and is about 300 miles long and 100 broad, consisting of sandy dunes or ridges, its want of trees except along the creeks gives the country a sterile appearance. These ridges were probably formed by the joint effect of winds and a gradually retiring sea.

One on the Blower.
"Can't open the safe this morning," said the clerk in the theatrical manager's office.

"Well," said the manager between puffs, "wait until the press agent gets here. Perhaps he can blow it open."

—Yonkers Statesman.

On the Other Side.
"Is Mrs. Gunnsip a friend of yours?" "No; she's a friend of my wife."

"Isn't that the same thing?"

"Not at all. She feels very sorry for my wife." —Stray Stories.

Business Chance

Owing to sickness I am compelled to offer for sale my house and store at Glen Ross, close to station and canal. Property consists of 30 acres of land, store and house combined, good barn and well. Canal improvements going on and the government has a number of men employed during the summer months. This is a good business proposition and no opposition. Address:

CHESTER HOARD,
Stirling, or Phone 8132.

Stirling Cheese Board

At the Cheese Board on Tuesday 645 boxes were boarded, all sold at 14 11 16c.

Following are the amounts boarded:

Cooke	60
Central	90
Silver Leaf	—
Evergreen	75
Harold	60
Bell	30
Hoard	55
Marmora	50
Maple Leaf	75
Riverside	—
Shamrock	70
Springbrook	30
Stirling	50
Total cheese boarded	645

Never Saw a Finer Body

"I saw at Shorncliffe 33,000 men in line. After the review was over Sir Arthur Murray said: 'I have seen the new army; I have watched your men very closely. I want to tell you that among all the men I have had under review I have never seen a finer body than the Canadians.'

In the matter of discipline and courteous treatment wherever quartered, the reports were general that Canadian troops were unsurpassed. Sir Robert paid a tribute to the Canadians who had given their lives for the Empire. If Canada ever forgot the men who saved the day for the allies at Ypres, she should cease to exist. He described his visit to the trenches and the training in artillery work and other features of trench warfare as carried out by the Canadians. Speaking of his visit to the Princes Patricia's Regiment, he said: "We saw in the faces of these men the same determination we had seen in those of the rest of the Canadians."

Man For Man Are Better

"Let me speak," said the Premier, "of what the record of a year means to us as far as this war is concerned. I do not doubt that we fail to have a just idea of the strength of the two nations arrayed against us. Consider the power that can be wielded by a nation that has for fifty years been subjected to an organization that was built to prepare for this war. It will not do for us to make our men take the place of artillery and machine guns. They must fight on equal terms. I know that, man for man, they are the match and perhaps a little more than a match for the men against whom we are sending them. (Cheers.)

"We have had to pay for our lack of preparation. I am disposed to think this lack of preparation is inherent to the form of government we have. The only question we have to consider is whether we are giving our men fair play at the front.

"We in Canada, have done our duty fairly well. During my visit abroad I found many more effective ways of co-operating with the British Government than we had before. Our soldiers have fought beside the best in France and England, and I want to say there is in both countries a tremendous appreciation of what they have done. I have that message for you from His Majesty the King, from the President of France, from General Joffre and Sir John French.

No Time For Criticism

"This is no time for criticism or lamentation over what mistakes may have been made in the past. This is the time for determination to go forward. We shall watch the achievements of our men and the memory of those achievements already performed will remain in our hearts always. There is no need we should raise any monument. In time to come it may be the desire to raise in the capital of our Dominion a memorial to the men who have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada and the Empire and the memory of those who come back. It is my hope and my intention as well that those who have been maimed and wounded in this war shall be taken care of as the people of Canada would have them cared for. My last word is a word of hope and

Ten thousand people were present the other day at Sir Robert Borden's first public appearance in Toronto since his visits to England and to our Canadian troops in France and Flanders. The Premier was received with tremendous enthusiasm which grew in volume and intensity as he told the story of Canadian valor and determination. Sir Robert spoke of the recognition accorded that valor by the allies and of the strong testimony given of the splendid conduct of Canadian soldiers sent both in England and at the front.

"Canada," said Sir Robert, "has done her part and must continue to do so until the end. We have sent overseas more than 82,000 men. When those now under orders depart, Canada will send to the front more than Britain sent out to the Crimea. We have also established in Great Britain, France and the Dardanelles sixteen Canadian hospitals for all the forces of the Empire. Having visited nearly 60 hospitals while I was abroad, I venture to say there are no hospitals better equipped, better manned or better organized than the Canadian hospitals.

of cheer that in this war the cause of Canada, the cause of our Empire and of humanity shall not fail."

HON. W. T. WHITE SAYS
ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN
WILL BE GREAT BENEFIT

Interviewed respecting the loan negotiated in the United States by the Anglo-French Commission the Minister of Finance expressed pleasure at its successful consummation. He said it would assist materially in stabilizing exchange conditions between America and Europe. Considering the credit of Great Britain and France and the terms on which before the war they could obtain loans in their own markets the rate of interest and commission might seem high by comparison but in his opinion the loan had been negotiated upon a basis as fair as could be expected having regard to war conditions and the fact that it was being obtained in a foreign country.

"This is no time," he said, "to unduly haggle over eighths and sixteenths and other vulgar fractions. The main thing is to get the money and the Commission have got it."

How Canada Benefits

Asked if it was true that the proceeds of the loan would all have to be spent in United States Mr. White said that the official statement so indicated. He said the American bankers purchasing the securities had no doubt insisted that as the loan was being made by United States the money should be spent there. Directly, however, Canada would derive an advantage from the loan by reason of its beneficial effect upon sterling exchange. New York is Canada's international exchange centre and any improvements in sterling exchange rate will be for our benefit as well as that of United States. The export movement of our crop, food products and manufactures is financed by the sale of sterling bills in New York and the price obtained for them has an important bearing upon the price obtained by our producers and manufacturers.

"Exchange, or no exchange," the Minister said, "a loan of this magnitude could not be arranged without a lot of international good-will back of it and this to me is one of its most gratifying features."

"We in Canada, have done our duty fairly well. During my visit abroad I found many more effective ways of co-operating with the British Government than we had before. Our soldiers have fought beside the best in France and England, and I want to say there is in both countries a tremendous appreciation of what they have done. I have that message for you from His Majesty the King, from the President of France, from General Joffre and Sir John French.

No Time For Criticism

"This is no time for criticism or lamentation over what mistakes may have been made in the past. This is the time for determination to go forward. We shall watch the achievements of our men and the memory of those achievements already performed will remain in our hearts always. There is no need we should raise any monument. In time to come it may be the desire to raise in the capital of our Dominion a memorial to the men who have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada and the Empire and the memory of those who come back. It is my hope and my intention as well that those who have been maimed and wounded in this war shall be taken care of as the people of Canada would have them cared for. My last word is a word of hope and

HORSE FOR SALE

Brown mare 4 years old, sound in limb and body, good driver. Price \$185. Also four pigs.

E. J. Pond, Stirling.

For Sale

Good Cistern Pump, Good Hand Corn Planter, Large Oil Tank, faucets, measures, etc., good as new. Number of grain Bags and Sacks, Some Wire Fence. Some good large Windows, can be used for Hen House or for Hot Bed. A number of good laying Hens, and nice young Pulletts, white Leghorns and Wyandottes. 1 pair of nice young Shoats. A number of good Lamps, etc., some Garden Tools and other things too numerous to be mentioned, must be sold this week on account of moving. Can be seen at Corner Frankford Road, Stirling.

P. R. HARNISH.

Canada At War

PRIME MINISTER TELLS
OF TRIP TO FRONTCanada's Soldiers Have Won Im-
perishable GloryGood Care Will be Taken of the
Wounded Who Return

SIR ROBERT BORDEN

Prepare for the Winter

and ward off colds by taking a good Tonic. These recommended below have our personal guarantee.

Rexall Wine of Cod Liver Extract

Pleasant to take.
Aids Digestion.
Promotes Nutrition.

Rexall Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites

Tones up the Nervous System.
Stimulates the Appetite.
Enriches the blood.

Morton's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
With Hypophosphites

Pleasant to the taste.
Easily Digested.

J. S. MORTON

18c each.

Japan Tea Fannings in 1b. pkgs., worth 20c., for 15c lb.

5 doz. Glass Fruit Dishes, worth 25c. for 18c lb.

100 lbs. Minto and Luery's special package Tea, green or black, in 4 lb. pkgs., worth 50c lb. for 40c lb.

The best Coffee in town, ground while you wait, 40c lb.

Good Old Cheese, 20c lb.

Packed Butter in Jars for cooking, 18c lb.

Highest Prices paid for Eggs
Goods Delivered Promptly

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

Report of S. S. No. 4, Rawdon

Examined in Composition, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic for the month of September.

Jn. IV—Req'd 180. M. Barton 189.

Jn. III—Req'd 150. I. Clancy 169, F. Jones 165.

Examined in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Jn. III—Req'd 100. J. Whitton 141, M. Seene 115, M. Dunkley 109, C. Hubbie 89.

Sp. II—Req'd 100. T. Montgomery 103, E. Wescott 90.

Jr. II—H. Johnson (absent).

Pr. II A—Req'd 100. D. Jones 123, J. Dunkley 119, C. Bailey 101, A. Whitton 68.

Pr. II B—Req'd 125. L. Wescott 224, H. Sharp 195, M. Hay 170, L. McLaughlin 95.

Pr. I A—Req'd 50. E. Godden 72, K. Godden 72, C. Dunkley 62, G. Pounder 60, A. Jones 57.

Conduct marks given for month 400.

Best conduct marks, J. Whitton 399, J. Dunkley 397, Myrtle Seene 396, A. Whitton 394, C. Bailey 388.

No. on roll-26.

Average attendance-23.76.

M. I. McMULLEN, Teacher.

HALT

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks

Suit Cases and Club Bags

Go-Carts and Wagons

Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.

Team and Single Harness

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. Mc KEE

MANUFACTURER

HOOVER POTATO
DIGGERS

The kind you want
and the kind you
will eventually buy.

Call and see them.

For sale by

Local and Personal

Owing to the holiday and the rush of job work the Leader has been compelled to condense the news matter this week.

Miss Eva McTutcheon was home from Hastings for Thanksgiving.

Mr. Mathew was home from Toronto for the week end.

Miss D. Descent and Miss Cook spent Thanksgiving in Kingston.

Mr. P. R. Harnish has moved into the rooms vacated by Mr. Peters.

Miss B. Gay spent Thanksgiving Day with relatives in Campbellford.

Miss Bessie Milne, of Trenton, is visiting Mrs. A. L. Saylor.

The Misses Cora and Florence Morton spent Thanksgiving Day in Belleville.

Miss Mabel Grimes is home from Ontario.

Miss Jessie Fraleek, of Belleville, is visiting her aunts, the Misses Judd.

Mr. Jim Saylor was home from Belleville for Thanksgiving.

R. A. Elliott and family motored to Cobourg on Sunday.

Miss Jennie Hannah, Coe Hill, spent Thanksgiving Day at her home here.

Miss Bertha Shaw spent Thanksgiving Day in Campbellford.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lucy went to Belleville on Monday to see Mr. Lucy's father who is seriously ill.

Miss Ruby, Bessie and Lorne Hubbell spent Thanksgiving Day at their home in Marmora.

Private Jack Allison and Edward Clancy were home from Barriefield camp for the week end.

Miss Lucy Williams accompanied by her friend, Miss Stewart, spent the week end at her home here.

Messrs. J. Butler, S. Cook and McGregor spent the week end and Thanksgiving Day at D. Cotton's, Harold.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wiggins and little daughter Helen, of Marmora, spent Sunday at Mrs. Frank Scott's.

Miss May Thompson was a guest at the home of Mrs. Wm. Bush, Oak Hills, for the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. McGuire and children spent Sunday with friends at Harold.

Mr. and Mrs. Week and daughter, May of Bloomfield, were Thanksgiving visitors at G. E. Reynolds'.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haggerty and Mrs. Wicks and children spent Thanksgiving Day with friends at Glen Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitty, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Lucy and Frank Linn motored to Kingston on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Knapp, of Bloomfield, were Thanksgiving visitors at Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Martin's.

Mrs. Halliwell and Miss C. Halliwell spent Monday and Tuesday at Crow Lake.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. Wm. Montgomery is recovering from her recent illness.

Miss Morrow came down from Peterboro Normal to spend the holiday with her aunt, Mrs. B. Belsaw.

Mrs. G. E. Simmons who has been visiting friends in Newburg is expected home this week.

A number from town motored down to Belleville Monday to hear the "Ernie Marks Stock Co."

Pte. Don Bissonnette of Paymaster Dept. Lindsay, spent the week end under the parental roof.

The Rev. B. F. Byers will hold service Sunday next at 2.30 p.m. at the home of Mr. John Juby.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Carleton of Plainfield, also Mrs. Harry Connor, Marmora, and Mrs. Geo. Bailey, Harold, were Sunday visitors at Mr. E. G. Bailey's. Miss Norma and Keith Lloyd of Sidney were visitors there last week.

Major H. H. Alger who was home for the Thanksgiving holidays returned to Barriefield Tuesday morning. The hosts of friends of the Major were delighted at seeing him looking so well and in excellent spirits altho his work has been most strenuous.

The Guild of St. John's Church, Stirling will hold a Military Bazaar in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, this will be one of the finest treats that the public can possibly enjoy. Everything will be in the keeping with British traditions. 10% of receipts for Red Cross purposes. Full particulars later.

On Thanksgiving Day the Local Troop of Canadian Boy Scouts under their Scoutmaster, Rev. B. F. Byers marched to the Trent River a distance of some three miles where a camp fire was lighted and the merriment of fifteen partook of their evening meal and sang patriotic songs. At 7.10 the members started on their return trip but unfortunately one of the number, master Cecil Wait was taken ill. Happily however, one of the Scout Boys quickly secured coats and made a stretcher on which the young military hero was placed and carried home by his companions. The Scouts are all interested in their work and Stirling may well be proud of possessing such a troop.

A NEW ISSUE
of the
Telephone
Directory

is now being prepared, and additions and changes
will be reported to our Local Manager
at once.

Have you a telephone? Those who have
will tell you it is the most precious of modern
conveniences.

Why not order today and have your
name in the new directory?

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

To Relieve Colic.

Fennel water is an agreeable carminative in flatulence and colic. It relieves mild attacks of indigestion. Fifteen drops of fennel water (buy it from the druggist) in a little hot water every fifteen minutes until six doses are taken is the proper dosage for an adult. It may be taken in half teaspoonful doses in hot water three times a day between meals for two or three days if there is a great deal of intestinal rumbling and discomfort. Fennel does not cure any form of disease. It is a remedy for the temporary relief of pain or colic in digestive tract.

SUSPICION JUSTIFIED.

**It Was Not a Mouse the Master Heard
In the Kitchen.**

The late Rev. Dr. Wrightman, sitting one night later than usual engrossed in the profundities of a great tome, imagined he heard a sound in the kitchen inconsistent with the cautiousness of a mouse; so taking his candle, he proceeded to investigate the cause. His foot being heard in the passage, the servant began with much noise to rake out the fire as if preparing for bed.

"You're up late tonight, Mary."

"I'm just rakin' the fire, sir, and gonna to bed."

"That's right, Mary. I like timy hours."

On his way back to the study he passed the coal cellar door and, turning the key, took it with him. The next morning at an early hour there was a rap at his bedroom door and a request for the key to get some coal.

"You're up too soon, Mary. Go back to your bed."

Half an hour later there was another knock and a similar request, in order to prepare for breakfast. "I don't want breakfast so soon, Mary. Go back to your bed."

In another half hour there was another knock, with no entreaty for the key, as he was washing his hair.

This was enough. He rose and handed out the key, saying, "Go and let the man out." As the prebendarily suspected, Mary's sweetheart had been imprisoned all night in the coal cellar. —London Mail.

The Way to Win Her
To win a maid who has not reached
The knowing age of twenty,
Just make her verses to her charms
And rub it in quite plenty.
Make her lots of little things,
And don't omit the "honey,"
But after she has reached that age,
You've got to make her money!

Here's a Tip

It's not too early to buy your
...New Fall Suit...

The early bird gets the——you know the rest

Our Stock of Suitings is new and bright with the last tip in the new Weaves and Patterns and notwithstanding the advance in prices of all Woollens and Worsted we are selling suits at the old prices at the same old reliable stand. \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20 upwards. Made to your order and to fit.

Getting real Chilly isn't it?

Don't it make you think about Overcoats? We have what you need and want in the line of Overcoats Comfort. See our new ones, they are beginning to move already.

P. S. The New Fall Style in Hats arriving weekly at

FRED. T. WARD'S
Men's Wear Specialist

A Large Stock of Seasonable Goods
just received this week.

a new line of

Automobile Rugs, Suit Cases,
Club Bags, Grips, &c.

Call and see them.

We are also showing a new stock of

Single and Double Harness.
Quality and Prices Right.

J. W. SARLES

Phone 62 HARNESS MANUFACTURER STIRLING

Fall Footwear at the Popular
Shoe Store

"So you've just come from church.
How long was the sermon?
"I should say about six reels."—Wisconsin State Journal.

What is it?
If a poem's good,
And rhythm is fine,
And both of them fill you with bliss;
If prose is just prose,
And a plot means a tale,
Can any one tell "what is this?"
—Pittsburgh Press.

His Standard.
City Nephew—So you didn't like the milkmaid chorus in that musical comedy I took you to?
Uncle Ebenee—No. According to my country ideas, George, the milkmaid ought at least to wear more clothes than the cow.—Fuck.

The Fool of Fools.
Some persons marry on railroad trains,
And some atop a skyscraping peak,
But most foolish and brave are those
Who marry on seven dollars a week.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Its Source.
Woodies—Did you ever know anybody with as much savoir faire as Mrs. Jones?
Toodles—Faith, I never did, and they say her husband made it all in pickles, too.—Harvard Lampoon.

Popular Mary.
Mary had a little trump.
When playing whist, you know,
And her partner played an ace
That trump was sure to go.
—Chicago News.

Faithful Conductor.
Conductor (examining transfer)—The fellow that punched this transfer made a mistake and punched it a week ahead. You'll have to git off the car and wait seven days.—Pittsburgh Press.

Contrary.
McDowell's against influenza, cold,
And I am for it, hot;
The reason I am for it is
No doubt because she's not.
—Houston Post.

Ours is the Family
Shoe Store for Men,
Women and Children--and at very
moderate Prices.

We have a full stock for Fall of the very best shoes on the market, bought from the Leading Manufacturers in Canada.

Note the following prices:
Ladies' Fine Boots, from.....\$1.50 to \$4.50
Ladies' Everyday Boots, from.....\$1.50 to \$2.25
Misses' Fine Boots, sizes 11 to 2, from.....\$1.25 up
Children's Fine and Coarse Boots,.....75c. to \$1.50
Men's Patent Colt, Blucher and Button Boots,.....\$3.50 \$4.50 \$5.00 and \$5.50
Newest Lasts guaranteed,.....\$5.50 \$4.50 \$5.00 and \$5.50

We are sole agents for the Americana Cushion Soles—you who have tender feet would do well to call and see these lines.

RUBBERS—All the best brands we keep in stock.

GEORGE E. REYNOLDS

The Shoe King

Phone No. 60.

Don't Leave Your Car on the Street
It is subject to fire—it might get smashed by a runaway
LEAVE IT AT THE STIRLING GARAGE

.... Special for Ford Owners

Electric Lighting Outlets Spark Plugs
Oil Gauges Gasoline Gauges
Exhaust Horns Electric Horns
Tires and Tubes Blow-out Patches
Special Ford Cylinder Oil Shock Absorbers
Speedometers Hand Klaxon Horns
Relievers, etc., etc.

Expert Repair Work at Reasonable Prices
REMEMBER—Our motor ambulance is always ready in case of accident of any kind no matter where you happen to be.

REMEMBER—This is the best equipped shop for taking care of Ford Cars because it has special time-saving tools and its mechanics are specialists.

REMEMBER—You get SERVICE, reliable and efficient, when you deal at the

STIRLING GARAGE

Phone 76

Hugh Morton, Prop.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

5c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.



TWO KINDS OF TYPHOID

Both Are Dangerous Although the Effect is Different.

People differ in the way they have diseases as well as in the way they do things. For instance, some people have typhoid fever and go to bed with it. Others have typhoid fever and walk around with it. We say they have walking typhoid.

The strange part about it is that the typhoid bacillus in these two classes of individuals suffering with the disease, may be the same in virulence, just as poisonous, just as active in growth, just as prompt in getting into the blood. But the effect is different.

Perhaps it may be a surprise to some people to know that it is just as dangerous to have a case of walking typhoid around the milk house as it would be if the patient were seriously ill.

Possibly some people will wonder how they are to tell when a person really has typhoid so he can walk around and still have a serious case. That's where the skill of diagnosing comes in. Most cities have laboratories now where tests can be made free of charge.

Those include the blood tests and especially the Widal tests and the bacteriological blood examination. The ordinary test only requires a drop of dried blood in a clean piece of glass.

Better Than Spanking

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. S. Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home remedy for bed-wetting. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame them. These cures are all right. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urinie difficulties by day or night.

NAMES OF OUR EARTH.

It Was Called Ge by the Greeks and Terra by the Latins.

Answering the question, "Who named our planet the earth?" Why could it not have had a romantic and beautiful name such as astronomers have given to the planets Jupiter, Venus, Mars or Neptune? Our planet alone has the utilitarian, but not graceful name of the earth, Edgar Lucien Larklin in the New York American says:

The good Anglo-Saxon folk gave the name earth—*to this, our world, and the British dimmed the word down to earth.* But is this not fully as romantic as the name Ge, given to it by the Greeks, and Terra by the Latins? Ge is indeed common lace, but Terra is highly romantic.

Classic mythology tells that Terra was one of the most ancient deities and wife of Uranus and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclopes, Giants, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phoebe, Tethys and Mnemosyne. And she is the same deity as Tellus. But Tellus was the most ancient goddess after Chaos in later mythic ages she was called by the exceedingly romantic names Cybèle, Ibera, Vesta, Ceres, Titheia, Bona Dea, Proserpina and others. And when sailing under the euphonius titles she passed through many very romantic episodes. At times she got into romantic difficulties when circulating around with other goddesses and gods.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper, RENOVATING CARPETS

Floor Coverings Brightened Up by Dyeing or Washing Them.

Perhaps you were planning to buy new rugs or to re-carpet the floors—and perhaps you have changed your mind about it and decided that the old rugs and carpets will do until the cost of living isn't quite so high.

But this won't be so bad after all if you invest in a little dye, which fortunately is not expensive and brightens up the faded floor coverings. To do this successfully you must first scrub the rug and then rinse it. Mix the dye and keep it well stirred in the vessel, so that the color will be even.

While the rug is still wet, apply the dye with a clean whitewash brush. It colors evenly this way. If the rug is dyed on the floor, place a great many newspapers under it to absorb the moisture. It should be thrown double over a line to dry, or else allowed to dry on the floor. It will shrink slightly.

For a cotton rug which turns a dirty white use such colors as dark green, mahogany, red and slate blue. Jute rugs may be dyed in a similar manner, but the dye in this case should be applied to the rug.

If a carpet is almost all wool, the color may be brightened or wholly restored if washed with a pall of water containing three gills of ox gall. If necessary to use fresh ox gall, procure it at the butchers, cut it into small pieces, cover with warm water and allow it to soak for several hours. Dilute the liquid and wipe the carpet off with it. It makes a lather and should be rinsed off with clear water.

"Johnny," asked the tired mother, "what is the baby crying for?"

"Cause he don't know things," answered Johnny. "I had to take his candy and show him how to eat it."

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Little Fred—Mamma, do I get another piece of pie?

Mamma—Why do you ask, dear?

Little Fred—"Cause if I don't I'll eat this piece real slow.

Eddie (aged 4)—What are the little lights in the sky?

Ethel (aged 5)—Why, they are stars.

Eddie—What are stars?

Ethel—I guess they are good little light lamps that died and went to heaven.—Chicago News.

Force of Drops of Water.

It seems almost incredible that so small a thing as a drop of rain should injure the propeller of an aeroplane, but such is the case. At so great a speed does the propeller revolve—1,200 revolutions a minute as a matter of fact—that a rain drop hits it with such tremendous force as to chip a piece of the wood away. Some idea of the hardships entailed by flying through the rain at sixty miles an hour may be gathered from the fact that an aviator who recently went through such an experience, alighted with the edge of his propeller fretted as though it had been gnawed by rats. The rain drops had chipped pieces out of the blades and also bruised the aviator's face, owing to the force with which they hit against his flesh.—London Spectator.

Before using any tins for cooking, I always fill them with cold water, adding a handful of oat, and allow them to stand several hours, then rinse well in clear, cold water, says a New York Press contributor. You will find this well worth the trouble, for nothing sticks to them.

One of the best remedies for removing the unpleasant odor from a room is to put a lump of ammonia in a common jar and pour in a few drops of any perfume on hand. The ammonia will absorb the extract. Then pour in half a teacupful or less of boiling water.

When beating butter and sugar to a cream, a perforated spoon will make the task easier.

To prevent made mustard from drying and caking in the mustard pot add a little salt when making.

Lace continually cleaned with gasoline or naphtha will turn yellow quickly.

Sponging with warm vinegar is said to remove the slime from blue serges. Sponge thoroughly, then lay a cloth over the serge and press with a hot iron.

A pinch of gum tragacanth in store

brightens the polishes.

To clean a silk without injuring the hands, put a lump of washing soda in the sink and let the hot water run upon it till melted.

A little vinegar will take the tarnish off the range trimmings.

An Appeal on Behalf of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund.

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined a year ago that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men, with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August \$700,000 was expended, and that the reserves are being materially decreased, and that the National Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fall. It is the duty of the Government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward: "Go, and we will care for the wife and kiddies." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Grocers as Fighting Men.

In olden times in England the grocers' trade played a useful part in national defence. The Grocers' company was commanded in 1557 to furnish sixty men for "the resistance of such iniquitous attempts as may be made by foreign enemies." Further demands of the same kind were satisfied in successive years, and in 1588 the company supplied 500 men to resist the Spanish armada. Authority was granted to press men into this service, and apprentices and journeymen were called upon to leave the counter for the battlefield. Sir John Philpot, an early master of the Grocers' company, cleared the North sea of a horde of Scottish pirates by means of a fleet equipped entirely at his own cost.—London Chronicle.

How Bookworms Are Tracked.

To guard the million books in the New York public library against the ravages of bookworms and other insects which feed upon the paper, the glue on the backs, and the cloth and leather bindings, an constant care is exercised, and keen watch kept for any evidence of their activities. One woman is assigned exclusively to this work. When treating the books she wears a huge apron which completely covers her gown. A cheesecloth veil protects her face against the germs which lurk in the musty documents, and even the air she breathes is screened against contagion. Close touch is kept with the health department, and books that have been returned from infected areas are fumigated before being restored to circulation.—Exchange.

Eyeglass Insurance.

At the club I accidentally knocked off a man's eyeglasses, which splintered on falling. The man replied to my apologies, "Never mind, old chap, they're insured." He gets a new pair for nothing and his policy costs him £1. Od. a year. If it is possible to insure against twines and triplets of potato crops and the loss of one's keys, why not against the smashing of spectacles and eyeglasses?—London Mirror.

TWO KINDS OF TYPHOID

Both Are Dangerous Although the Effect is Different.

People differ in the way they have diseases as well as in the way they do things. For instance, some people have typhoid fever and go to bed with it. Others have typhoid fever and walk around with it. We say they have walking typhoid.

The strange part about it is that the typhoid bacillus in these two classes of individuals suffering with the disease, may be the same in virulence, just as poisonous, just as active in growth, just as prompt in getting into the blood. But the effect is different.

Perhaps it may be a surprise to some people to know that it is just as dangerous to have a case of walking typhoid around the milk house as it would be if the patient were seriously ill.

Possibly some people will wonder how they are to tell when a person really has typhoid so he can walk around and still have a serious case. That's where the skill of diagnosing comes in. Most cities have laboratories now where tests can be made free of charge.

Those include the blood tests and especially the Widal tests and the bacteriological blood examination. The ordinary test only requires a drop of dried blood in a clean piece of glass.

Better Than Spanking

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. S. Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home remedy for bed-wetting. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame them. These cures are all right. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urinie difficulties by day or night.

NAMES OF OUR EARTH.

It Was Called Ge by the Greeks and Terra by the Latins.

Answering the question, "Who named our planet the earth?" Why could it not have had a romantic and beautiful name such as astronomers have given to the planets Jupiter, Venus, Mars or Neptune? Our planet alone has the utilitarian, but not graceful name of the earth, Edgar Lucien Larklin in the New York American says:

The good Anglo-Saxon folk gave the name earth—*to this, our world, and the British dimmed the word down to earth.* But is this not fully as romantic as the name Ge, given to it by the Greeks, and Terra by the Latins? Ge is indeed common lace, but Terra is highly romantic.

Classic mythology tells that Terra was one of the most ancient deities and wife of Uranus and mother of Oceanus, the Titans, Cyclopes, Giants, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phoebe, Tethys and Mnemosyne. And she is the same deity as Tellus. But Tellus was the most ancient goddess after Chaos in later mythic ages she was called by the exceedingly romantic names Cybèle, Ibera, Vesta, Ceres, Titheia, Bona Dea, Proserpina and others. And when sailing under the euphonius titles she passed through many very romantic episodes. At times she got into romantic difficulties when circulating around with other goddesses and gods.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER, RENOVATING CARPETS

FLOOR COVERINGS BRIGHTENED UP BY DYEING OR WASHING THEM.

Perhaps you were planning to buy new rugs or to re-carpet the floors—and perhaps you have changed your mind about it and decided that the old rugs and carpets will do until the cost of living isn't quite so high.

But this won't be so bad after all if you invest in a little dye, which fortunately is not expensive and brightens up the faded floor coverings. To do this successfully you must first scrub the rug and then rinse it. Mix the dye and keep it well stirred in the vessel, so that the color will be even.

While the rug is still wet, apply the dye with a clean whitewash brush. It colors evenly this way. If the rug is dyed on the floor, place a great many newspapers under it to absorb the moisture. It should be thrown double over a line to dry, or else allowed to dry on the floor. It will shrink slightly.

For a cotton rug which turns a dirty white use such colors as dark green, mahogany, red and slate blue. Jute rugs may be dyed in a similar manner, but the dye in this case should be applied to the rug.

If a carpet is almost all wool, the color may be brightened or wholly restored if washed with a pall of water containing three gills of ox gall. If necessary to use fresh ox gall, procure it at the butchers, cut it into small pieces, cover with warm water and allow it to soak for several hours. Dilute the liquid and wipe the carpet off with it. It makes a lather and should be rinsed off with clear water.

"Johnny," asked the tired mother, "what is the baby crying for?"

"Cause he don't know things," answered Johnny. "I had to take his candy and show him how to eat it."

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Little Fred—Mamma, do I get another piece of pie?

Mamma—Why do you ask, dear?

Little Fred—"Cause if I don't I'll eat this piece real slow.

Eddie (aged 4)—What are the little lights in the sky?

Ethel (aged 5)—Why, they are stars.

Eddie—What are stars?

Ethel—I guess they are good little light lamps that died and went to heaven.—Chicago News.

Force of Drops of Water.

It seems almost incredible that so small a thing as a drop of rain should injure the propeller of an aeroplane, but such is the case. At so great a speed does the propeller revolve—1,200 revolutions a minute as a matter of fact—that a rain drop hits it with such tremendous force as to chip a piece of the wood away. Some idea of the hardships entailed by flying through the rain at sixty miles an hour may be gathered from the fact that an aviator who recently went through such an experience, alighted with the edge of his propeller fretted as though it had been gnawed by rats. The rain drops had chipped pieces out of the blades and also bruised the aviator's face, owing to the force with which they hit against his flesh.—London Spectator.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARTER IN COWS.

DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME TOWN

\$2.00

Successors to HAMILTON STOVE & HEATER CO., LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

THE GURNEY TILDEN CO., Canada's Oldest Stove Makers

12 IN 1

COMBINATION COOKER AND HEATER

The most efficient and economical Stove made.

Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.

Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.

Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.

Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.

If your dealer has not a sample for your inspection, send direct to

COTTY.

"What part of the club paper is Kennel going to look after?"

"Well, she's such an expert on the subject that I suggested she attend to its makeup."—Baltimore American.

12 IN 1

COMBINATION COOKER AND HEATER

The most efficient and economical Stove made.

Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.

Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.

Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.

Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.

If your dealer has not a sample for your inspection, send direct to

COTTY.

"What part of the club paper is Kennel going to look after?"

"Well, she's such an expert on the subject that I suggested she attend to its makeup."—Baltimore American.

12 IN 1

COMBINATION COOKER AND HEATER

The most efficient and economical Stove made.

Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.

Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.

Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.

Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.

If your dealer has not a sample for your inspection, send direct to

COTTY.

"What part of the club paper is Kennel going to look after?"

"Well, she's such an expert on the subject that I suggested she attend to its makeup."—Baltimore American.

12 IN 1

COMBINATION COOKER AND HEATER

The most efficient and economical Stove made.

Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.

Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.

Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.

Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.

If your dealer has not a sample for your inspection, send direct to

COTTY.

"What part of the club paper is Kennel going to look after?"

"Well, she's such an expert on the subject that I suggested she attend to its makeup."—Baltimore American.

12 IN 1

COMBINATION COOKER AND HEATER

The most efficient and economical Stove made.

Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.

Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.

RUSS FORCES HAMMER HARD AT HUN LINES

Berlin Admits That Czar's Offensive in the North is a Serious Matter.

CAN'T SPARE MEN

To Send Through Hungary Against Serbia, as Report Has Them Doing.

London Cable.—Military observers viewing the situation in the front are inclined to believe with reserve the reports that an Austro-German force, estimated as high as half a million men, with 2,000 guns, is being sent down through Hungary against Serbia. There is no evidence, it is said here, of any very heavy withdrawals of Toulous forces from the Russian war theatre.

These observers say that the Germans are not in a position to withdraw many troops from the Russian side, and the armies of Emperor Nicholas are making a desperate effort to assume the initiative in the fighting. On some sectors Petrograd reports that the Russians already have succeeded in doing this. Besides, it is asserted that they have now held up Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's drive against Dvinsk for several weeks and inflicted very serious losses on him. Von Hindenburg is now reported to be receiving reinforcements with a view to making another attempt to force his way through the outer defences of the city.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

Official despatches from the German capital continue to emphasize the importance of the Russian offensive in the north, which is declared by Berlin headquarters to be a movement of great strength, backed up by ample munitions. To-day's German communication, while averring that all the Russian attacks so far have been repulsed, admits that at some points the Czar's troops gained "initial successes," capturing ground which Field Marshal von Hindenburg claims later to have regained by counter-attacks.

Berlin announces also that the Russians have assumed the offensive along the Bessarabian frontier, northeast of Czernowitz, where so much fighting took place either in the war. Russian forces, says the Berlin report, have made a violent attack on the Austrians protecting the province of Bukowina, of which Czernowitz is the capital. The attack is said to have been made along the Prut River, which the Russians attempted to cross at one place by swimming. This venture probably is to a force of Cossacks, it being one of the well-known exploits of those famous horsemen to cross deep water on horseback. Five attacks are described by Berlin as having been made without success, and the despatch asserts that many of the Russians were drowned.

Grand Duke Nicholas, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces on the Caucasian front when Emperor Nicholas assumed supreme command of the armies of Russia, arrived to-day at Tiflis, Trans-Caucasus.

REDUCED TO PASSIVITY.
The Times' correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs:

"Generally speaking, the Russian offensive between the Lakes of Drisvity and Narotch and the villages of

the initiative from the enemy and reduced him to passivity. The Russian retreat has been arrested and the army saved."

The stubborn defence of Dvinsk astonished the Germans. Prisoners say that they expected that the capture of Novo Georgievsk, Grodno and Brest-Litovsk would be difficult and costly, but that they never anticipated the sacrifice hitherto vainly offered for Dvinsk, which has been more costly than that offered for any of the others."

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable.—The following communication from headquarters was issued to-night:

In the Jakostadt region the usual fusillade became intensified, southwest of Jakostadt the Germans bombarded the neighborhood of Barograd. In the region of Dvinsk the artillery duel has been incessant, south of Postawy we dislodged the enemy from his trenches. At the farm of Zagac, between the Narotche and Vichnevsko Lake we pushed the enemy further back. In the course of the pursuit of the Germans to the southwest of Vichnevsko Lake our troops occupied Abramovsko Lake, Borovinu and the village of Manki, north of Smorgon.

In the southern region of the Prut River there is no change. On the estuary of Stokhod the enemy once more sought to capture the village under cover of a concentrated fire by his artillery. We repulsed this attack. Southwest of Clartorsk the enemy was thrown back toward the village of Novo Zelki, leaving in our hands about 150 prisoners and one quick-firer. In this region of the Villages of Krasnovka, Kosyestch and Kelki we had several conflicts with the enemy, who was moving toward the east.

"On the Caucasus front, in the coastal regions of the Black Sea, southwest of Khopka, there has been nothing but advance guard actions. Southeast of Tiflis, on the front between

the villages of Koghyk and Ardost, northwest of Khopka, on October 4th, the Turks, profiting by darkness, attempted to advance, but were stopped by our fire. South of Khopka, near the village of Kurla, there have been brushes with a Turkish advance guard."

THE GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.—Eastern theatre of war. Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The enemy yesterday again began attacks of great importance toward Lake Drisvity and Krewo. The attacks were first repelled or broke down under our fire. The enemy obtained initial successes at first with the help of Lake Wieslaw, but by counter-attacks the situation was again restored to our favor with heavy losses to the enemy. The situation is unchanged with the army groups of Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and Field Marshal von Mackensen. Army group of General von Linssen: Engagements developed in the district west of Clartorsk.

Regarding the British claims to having obtained the upper hand over German aviators: In the month of September German losses of aeroplanes were 7. In the same period the British lost 8 and the French 22."

OUTLOOK GOOD IN THE COUNTRY

C.P.R. President's Optimistic Talk at Annual Meeting.

Feeling References to Directors Who Have Passed.

Montreal, Que., Report.—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway to-day the report of the directors was unanimously adopted. Richard B. Angus, Sir Edmund B. Osler, Sir Herbert S. Holt and Colonel Frank S. Mcleish were elected directors. Arrangements with Canadian Pacific ocean services limited, as outlined in the annual report, were ratified and confirmed. In moring the adoption of the annual report, the president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, among other things, said: "In these days, when so many nations are engaged in a bloody and expensive war, when the financial machinery of the world is out of gear, and general business conditions are disturbed, it is not wise to make predictions, but everything points to marked improvement in your revenue during the current fiscal year. The country has been blessed with a most bountiful harvest, and with the price of wheat is lower than it was a year ago, it is still above the average, and conditions prevailing abroad should cause a continued demand for this and many other products. Conservatively estimated, the field crops harvested this autumn in the four provinces west of Lake Superior will yield more per capita than the rural population of the eight states directly south of them received per capita for their field crops in 1914. With agriculture as the most important pedestal of our prosperity, and a substantial addition to the income and therefore to the buying power of the agricultural community, this reflected in every line of trade, so that we have reason to anticipate, a decided betterment of the westbound merchandise traffic."

It is to be hoped that in anticipation of the close of the war and the new conditions that will come with it an organization will be perfected for unity of action by Dominion and Provincial governments and the important business interests of the country looking not only to the largest possible immigration of agriculturists but to the development on a more comprehensive scale than ever before. Of the vast natural resources of the country so that the position of Canada may be strengthened to meet the financial obligations of the country resulting from the war and from other causes with which everybody is familiar.

The company has suffered severe loss by the death of two of its most valued and esteemed directors, Sir Sanford Fleming, who died July 22, was associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway before the organization of the present company as chief engineer of the Dominion Government, and he became a member of the board with great regularity, and took keen interest in the company's affairs until he was seized with the illness that finally proved fatal.

Sir William Van Horne, who passed away Sept. 11, joined the company as general manager at the end of the year 1881, and from that time until he retired from presidency in 1890 he devoted his self to the administration of the company's affairs with a whole heart and with unbounded confidence.

During the period that the through line of railway was under construction, and when its early completion was a matter of vital importance, his energy, ability and indomitable courage were of a value that could not be overestimated. He lived to see the enterprise attain proportions quite beyond the most ambitious anticipations of the earlier days. The shareholders, as well as his associates on the board of directors, will, I am sure, always cherish his memory.

At meeting of the board subsequently held, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was re-elected president and George Bury vice-president of the company, and the executive committee appointed as follows: Richard B. Angus, George Bury, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Sir Edmund B. Osler, Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy.

CRUDE OIL ADVANCES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Report.—Another advance in the price of crude oil was announced at the opening of the market to-day. Five cents was added to Pennsylvania Crude, bringing it to \$1.75.

This latest advance adds 25 cents a barrel to the price of Pennsylvania Crude, bringing it to \$1.75.

"September is such a restful period." "How so?" "Some of your friends are not home as yet, and those that are home are mostly under cover."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HEAVY GAINS BY THE FRENCH IN CHAMPAGNE

Taking of Village of Tahure Badly Weakens the German Second Defences.

MORAHAT WARNS

Military Critic of Berlin Takes the French Offensive Very Seriously Now.

Paris Cable.—Further important gains by the French troops in Champagne are announced in the official communiqué issued this evening by the War Office. The village of Tahure, less than two miles south of the railway serving the German trenches along the district between Reims and the Argonne, has been taken by assault, and the victorious French infantry pushed forward and reached the heights north of the village. These heights form a part of the German second line.

In the case of the previous great success in this part of the front victory followed an incessant bombardment of the German trenches, French bayonets completing the task.

More than 1,000 prisoners were taken by the French in these operations, which included progress in the environs of the Navarin farm. On the rest of the front intense artillery engagements are in progress, especially in Artois and the Argonne and in Vosges.

WARNED BY ITS CRITIC.

A Rotterdam despatch says: "Although the majority of the German papers shriek loudly about the allies' offensive being smashed, Major Morahat, quite the coolest of the German military critics, sounds a strong warning in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, clearly suggesting that Germany has as yet experienced only the beginning of things and much more serious attacks may be expected on a much more extended scale. He says: 'What has been the result of the Franco-British offensive which has been going on eleven days? Our higher command remarks that the offensive is a failure. This judgment will satisfy wide circles in Germany who have not concealed from themselves the seriousness of the western situation. We must, however, add to this declaration that the great struggle in the west has not yet found its conclusion. It is a question of several armadas on the French side and even if one of them can be booked as lost already France will not leave the others inactive behind the front. Enormous supplies of ammunition supplemented by what still comes from neutral America, and the massing of heavy artillery will, without doubt, lead the French to new action for which she has made enormous preparations.'

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"Our action in Champagne obtained to-day new results. Our infantry troops, after strong artillery preparation, captured by assault the village of Tahure, and reached the summit of the small hill of the same name constituting a point of support in the second line of the enemy resistance. We likewise made progress in the environs of the Navarin farm. The number of prisoners taken exceeded 1,000.

"On the rest of the front only artillery engagements are reported. These were especially intense in Artois, in the region of the Givenchy wood and Hill No. 119; in the Argonne, to the north of La Harazee to Le Prete wood; in Lorraine, near Leintrey, Reillon and Badonviller, as well as in the Vosges on the Metzeral ridge."

BELGIAN REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The Belgian official communication reads as follows:

"The enemy artillery has displayed only very slight activity before our front. It has bombarded the region of Furnes, Pervye and Oostkerke. A struggle with bombs has occurred in the region to the north of Steenebrand and to the north of Dixmude. Our artillery dispersed military pioneers at several points."

GERMAN REPORT.

Berlin Cable.—The following statement was issued by army headquarters to-day:

"Western theatre of war: A French hand grenade attack on the hill north of Neuville was repulsed.

"In the Champagne the French yesterday attempted to resume the offensive, on the front of their former attack, with heavy artillery fire, which increased to the greatest intensity during the afternoon. The enemy hoped to prepare our positions for storming in a general attack he intended making. Simultaneously he was getting his troops ready for the attack along the entire front. Under our artillery fire, directed on the enemy's points of departure, the French were only successful at certain points in bringing their troops forward for the attack. Wherever they did advance they were driven back again with heavy losses. Repeated rushes on the high road from Sonnen-Py to Souain broke down completely. North and northwest of Ville-sur-Tourbe the attacks were entirely unsuccessful."

"September is such a restful period." "How so?" "Some of your friends are not home as yet, and those that are home are mostly under cover."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"September is such a restful period." "How so?" "Some of your friends are not home as yet, and those that are home are mostly under cover."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

KISLE FREED

No Murder Case Made Out Against Foreigner.

Windsor, Ont., Report.—Lack of sufficient evidence against Michael Kislo, the foreigner indicted for the murder of Felix Malline, which occurred in Ford, Ont., on the morning of June 13 last, resulted in the case being taken out of the hands of the jury by Mr. Justice Middleton to-day. When the prosecution rested its case, the court announced that the testimony was insufficient to put Kislo upon his defence, and he was ordered discharged.

Kislo was not released, however, but was immediately rearraigned on a second warrant, charging him with theft. He was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, the leniency of the sentence being in part due to representations of counsel, who called the attention of the court to the fact that Kislo had already served four months in jail waiting trial. At the expiration of his sentence, it is probable Kislo will be deported to the United States.

LIEUTENANTS PASSED EXAMS.

Big List of Successful Students at Niagara School.

Eighteen Names From Two Hamilton Regiments.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Report.—Following are the names of those who have passed the Lieutenants' examinations at the Provincial school at Niagara-on-the-Lake:—

2nd Dragoons—S. Chambers, 28th Dragoons—J. P. Orr and H. H. G. Smith.

3rd M. H.—J. P. R. White, 1st F. T. C. E.—T. G. Applegath, 8th F. C. E.—R. H. Bisson.

2nd Regiment—G. H. Elwell, J. K. McGowan, J. F. MacLaren, J. P. Crawford, D. L. Keith, R. W. Parkinson, T. H. Sneath, A. S. Houston, C. W. Jones D. W. Nasmith, W. E. Scott, G. V. Nelson, W. B. Woods, H. H. Sykes, E. B. Balnes, J. McK. Ferguson, W. W. McLaughlin and H. W. Bethune.

10th Regiment—H. E. Moore, S. Clemente, E. P. Brown, A. L. Ogden, H. A. Blake, P. Edgar, W. Armstrong, G. L. Lumsden, M. M. Hart, D. G. Ferguson, G. S. Heath, S. J. Stott, T. B. Kirkhouse and B. H. Barrett.

12th Regiment—N. C. Wallace, G. K. MacKendrick, M. A. Neelon, A. W. Scripture, W. A. Woodcock, W. H. Jamieson, J. H. G. Wallace, A. W. Hughes, C. G. Warner and A. H. Jeffrey.

13th Regiment—G. M. Leslie, G. H. Burland, R. W. Parke, J. P. Fawcett, C. W. Travis and R. N. Gladney.

19th Regiment—F. Book, R. E. Picard, W. E. Cusler and J. D. Simpson.

20th Regiment—J. M. Chisholm, W. H. Watson, W. A. Crawley, J. R. Peacock, F. C. Hamilton, H. D. O'Donnough, C. E. Day, A. J. McVittie, and F. J. Quinn.

23rd Regiment—G. C. Howard, J. C. Snagrove and W. J. A. Fair.

31st Regiment—J. M. Dobie.

34th Regiment—D. M. Goudy, J. A. Proctor, A. P. Menzies, H. L. Moyer, P. C. Stanley, J. A. McEachan and L. E. Porter.

35th Regiment—R. A. W. Stewart, J. I. Hogg, A. H. Tudhope, L. M. Frost, C. T. Miller and C. H. Milton.

36th Regiment—P. W. Greene, S. Childs, M. D. Drew-Brock, J. S. Warington, C. E. Borg, R. Little, J. M. Cane, G. F. Dimock, A. B. Duncan, S. B. Watson, R. L. Scythe, W. McL. Wanhill, W. H. Mara, R. H. Neilson and A. M. Wright.

37th Regiment—E. G. Heming, W. P. Lyon and W. Steward.

38th Regiment—J. A. Mitter, W. J. Wallace, D. M. Andrews, H. J. D. Jones and J. R. Cornelius.

44th Regiment—R. B. Conquest, R. E. Smythe, J. M. Grindley, J. J. Vandiershys, G. M. Hamilton and A. A. Murray.

48th Regiment—A. F. White, G. Heightington, T. B. D. Tidball, C. B. Henderson, J. H. Creighton, H. Drummond, T. G. Chisholm, R. Y. Ingalls and C. K. Scyne.

51st Regiment—R. P. G. Lawrence, R. Fleming and C. R. Fraser.

77th Regiment—G. W. Suter, M. M. Robinson, C. E. Kinton and G. C. Anderson.

91st Regiment—R. F. Inch, A. Sykes, A. C. McFarlane, D. Lyon, J. A. Wyile, L. C. Ramsay, T. A. Irwin, G. R. Weber, R. Sebrie, H. P. Frid, J. H. Little and A. N. Gurney.

97th Regiment—J. B. Stewart, E. F. Pullen, A. T. Smith, W. S. Arthur, S. F. McKee and W. A. H. Ferguson.

109th Regiment—J. O'Mara, A. J. Roden, W. Wallace, W. E. Cheeble, W. L. K. Walliams, C. O. Jolly, J. W. F. Light, C. B. Sheppard, H. J. Welch and C. R. Collin.

GOETHALS STAYS

Panama Canal Builder Remains at Post as Zone Governor.

Panama Report.—Major-General W. Goethals has withdrawn his resignation as Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

This fact was announced by General Goethals last night, on his arrival on board the steamer *Christobal* from New York, after a vacation spent in the United States. His action was taken, he said, in view of the recent slides in the Galliard cut, which have closed traffic through the canal.

General Goethals said he would remain in Panama indefinitely—until such time as the condition of the canal would permit of his departure.

"September is such a restful period." "How so?" "Some of your friends are not home as yet, and those that are home are mostly under cover."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

No Murder Case Made Out Against Foreigner.

WILSON TO WED

U. S. President Will Marry Mrs. Norman Galt.

Washington Report.—President Wilson's engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington, was announced at the White House to-night. The information was given out as follows:

"The announcement was made to-day of the engagement of Mrs. Norman Galt, of this city, and President Woodrow Wilson."

The announcement that the President is to marry was a great surprise to most people in Washington. The engagement has been kept a secret within the White House circle, and few, even of the President's most trusted advisers believed the marriage would take place for many months.

Mrs. Galt is a beautiful woman of a distinct blonde type, the widow of Norman Galt, who was part owner of a large jewelry store here, and who died some years ago. Mrs. Galt now owns this store, which is run for her by her two brothers. Mrs. Galt is about 40 years old, and comes from Virginia, the President's home state.

DEMAND ORDERS FOR MUNITIONS

Canadian Firms Complain That They Are Getting None,

While U. S. Plants Are All Very Busy.

London Cable.—Complaints from large manufacturing firms in Ontario and New Brunswick are reaching the respective Agents-General of those provinces regarding failure to secure orders for munitions. One manufacturer in Toronto states that he is able to supply high explosive shells, yet he has had no order since July, and says that if this continues Canada will be filled with men tramping the streets. He feels that there is a link missing between Canada and Britain, while the United States is fanning at the expense of the Dominion.

At an informal conference of the provincial agents yesterday, the question of their status was discussed, the consciousness of opinion being strongly in favor of their respective Governments allowing them power to conduct certain trade negotiations for their provinces. The case was cited of the efforts made by the Nova Scotia Government to secure coal contracts from the Admiralty, in which the negotiations had best transferred from the hands of Agent-General Howard to those of the High Commissioner for Canada. Mr. Howard, while acknowledging the interest displayed by Sir George Perley, thought that the refusal of the Admiralty might have been met effectively by direct representations from one thoroughly conversant with the details. Owing to Mr. Howard's insistence, the matter is being reopened with the Admiralty.

Agent-General Reid, of Ontario, asserted that he knew of firms ready to fill war and other orders in England, but no other Canadian official in London knew of them or could give any information concerning them.

LOOKS LIKE PLOT

Blown-Up Powder Plant Was Shipping to Allies.

Emporia, Pa., Report.—Four men were instantly killed, another seriously fatally hurt, and six seriously injured in the explosion at the plant of the Aetna Explosives Company here last night. A large quantity of smokeless powder, prepared for shipment to-day to the allies, exploded from some yet undetermined cause, blew the two structures to atoms, and shook the surrounding country for miles around.

The mill had been closely guarded day and night, and officials informed expressed the opinion that the explosion was accidental. President P. A. Mosher, of the company, arrived here to-day on a special train from New York, and conferred with the company officials in an effort to ascertain the cause of the explosion. Officials to-day stated that the property loss was \$315,000.

FATAL BLOW-UP

Compressed Air Tank in Toronto Workshop Kills Man.

Toronto Report.—One man was killed and another injured yesterday morning when a tank of compressed air exploded in the workshop of the Canadian Ornamental Iron Company, 55 River Street. The dead man, William Taylor, 113 Hunter street, was hurled through the roof of the shop and crashing back into the wreckage of the building. His body was fearfully mangled and death was almost instantaneous.

When the explosion occurred Taylor and Mark Smith, 370 Wilton Avenue, who were blacksmiths, were working near the tank. Smith was blown to one side, between the forge and the wall, and was burned and injured in the arm. He was taken to his home and while his injuries are painful they are not considered serious.

The tank was blown through the roof and fell on another part of the shop, almost completely wrecking the place. A small fire broke out, but it was extinguished before the fire wagons arrived. The force of the explosion was so great that numerous windows in the neighborhood were shattered.

The managers of the company are unable to give any reason for the cause of the explosion.

What's Going on in the Country

**Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County**

MENIE

Mrs. Dr. Bissonnette, of Stirling, Miss Mildred Rannie, Mrs. Alex Hume and son, Thomas motored to Unionville on Friday last to spend Thanksgiving with Charles Rannie and family.

Sir Edward Clancy, of the 80th Batt., Barrie, spent Sunday and Monday under the parental roof.

C. U. Clancy and Earl Bailey are busy filling silos in this neighbourhood.

Will Laycock was a Thanksgiving guest at J. S. Williams.

W. Draupn and wife spent Sunday afternoon at C. U. Clancy's.

Will Ingram and little son Alex, of Ferrie, B. C., are visiting at T. Odellie's.

J. S. Williams and wife are attending Norwood Fair.

WELLMAN'S

The Misses Delahay and Houison, Alberta College, Belleville, spent Thanksgiving at G. McTee's.

Chas. Morton and wife spent Saturday and Sunday at Sydney.

Rev. W. H. Clarke preached at this church on Sunday last.

The Anniversary Services will be held at this church next Sunday morning and evening.

A number from here attended the Fowl Supper at Springbrook on Monday night.

Remember the lecture given at this place on Monday evening next by the Rev. Mr. Sanderson.

SINE

Samuel McMullen, Peterboro, spent the week end at home.

Pto. E. Yaxley and J. Allison spent the week end in this vicinity.

G. M. Denike, Belleville, spent Sunday at his home.

Calvert Fuller and wife spent Friday the guest of their daughter Mrs. T. A. McMullen.

Will Snider and wife spent Monday the guest of Mrs. Mason, Wellman's Corners.

Mrs. F. Nichols and young son, Coe Hill, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Bailey.

A few from this vicinity attended the Fair at Madoc on Thursday of last week and report a fine time.

Henry Farrell and bride spent Sunday the guests of John Farrell.

T. A. McMullen and wife spent Monday at Fuller.

Our school teacher, Miss Matthews spent Thanksgiving at Toronto accompanied by her sister, Luella Matthews, Wellman's Corners.

Will Snider and wife spent Sunday visiting friends in Campbellford.

Percy Reid spent Sunday at Holloway.

Mrs. Scott spent a few days last week visiting her sister, Mrs. Mark Tucker.

Mrs. S. A. Murphy and Mrs. Will Dryer, Belleville, spent Thursday the guest of Mrs. W. T. Sine.

Miss Cleo Heath spent Sunday with Aletha Green.

Mrs. Odie Coutts and Mrs. Jones spent Thanksgiving with their mother, Mrs. V. Green.

Mrs. F. Nichols and son were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Warren on Tuesday.

There will not be any church at Bethel next Sunday, Oct. 17th, owing to the Anniversary Services at Wellmington.

A few of the young men from this vicinity spent Thanksgiving Day hunting but the game was not very plentiful.

Mrs. John Hoard, of Foxboro, and Mrs. S. Sills, of Belleville, spent a few days last week with Mrs. Mack Tucker.

HAROLD

Mrs. A. H. Reid recently of Toronto, visited friends here last week.

Mr. Talbot, Senator of Alberta, has been on a business tour in this vicinity and was entertained at the homes of Geo. Smarr and C. U. Heath.

Mrs. Aletha Green, of Sine, visited Miss Celia Heath recently.

Messrs. McGregor, Jack Butler and Shaw Cooke, of Stirling, spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Cotten.

Roy Heath has purchased the farm of Wesley Hawkin's and will move there in the near future.

A great many attended the Fowl Supper given by the Ladies' Aid of Springbrook and all report the usual good time.

We are sorry to note that Thos. Cooke Sr., is still quite ill.

WEST HUNTINGDON

David Smith spent Thanksgiving at his home in Toronto.

The Anniversary Service in the Methodist Church which was held on Sunday was very largely attended. Rev. J. P. Knox, of Frankford, delivered two fine sermons. The S. S. Rally was also a decided success. Messrs. W. Tufts, of Holloway, and Herbert Eggleton, of Foxboro, addressed the Sunday School.

Mrs. A. Turner spent the week end visiting friends at Campbellford.

C. Chambers, wife and daughter, of Hoards, spent Sunday in our town.

Frank Sears and wife, of Oak Hills, and Percy and Stella Kilpatrick, of Foxboro, spent Sunday at Jas. J. Wilson's.

The Public School is being improved in appearance, they are cementing it over on the outside.

R. Postle has sold his horse.

Mrs. Jim Haugerty has her sister, Mrs. W. Richardson visiting her now a few days.

Andy and Watline McIntyre spent Sunday at Harry Thompson's.

Mrs. McMaster is visiting her daughter Mrs. E. Steuries.

Mrs. George Carr and Mrs. J. Adams took dinner at the parsonage on Sunday.

Rev. C. S. Reddick preached at Frankford on Sunday.

The Illustrated Lecture given here on Thursday evening by Dr. Osterhout was certainly interesting.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Isiah and Maggie Greensey and John Thompson were guests at Mansions McConnell's one day last week.

Wm. Emmings Jr., was in Trenton on Wednesday.

Miss J. Brennan who has been at L. Sharpe's spent Friday at home.

Miss Addie Acker returned to this vicinity on Friday and is continuing her work.

Sorry to report Leonard Sharpe on the sick list, but pleased that he is recovering.

T. Wallbridge was the Sunday guest of his uncle, Wm. Johnson.

Epworth League was held on Friday evening. The President took charge of the meeting. The topic "Korea in Transition" was ably handled by the pastor, Rev. S. F. Dixon. A reading "The Macedonian Call" was given by Miss Esther Smith. Miss Annie Atherton is conducting a contest the answers of which will be names of books. It being social evening a suitable programme will be arranged.

We were all greatly pleased to have the Rev. Mr. Clarke, a former pastor with us on Sunday. A large number attended and had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting discourse. There will be no service here next Sunday it being Anniversary at Wellmington.

Morley and Clifford Sine spent Sunday in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Weaver, Stirling, and Miss Violet Hannan, of Anson, were Sunday visitors at John Johnson's.

Robert Stephens, wife and daughter, of Campbellford, and Arthur Shore and his bride, of Madoc, were the guests of Frank Young's on Sunday. Congratulations Arthur.

On Saturday last there were two threshing machines and a silo filler on Pump St., all busy. Aren't they smart down there?

MINTO

There will be no service in Salem Church on Sunday, Oct. 17th, on account of the anniversary and re-opening of Beulah Church.

Charles Polk and wife, of Portland, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vance for Thanksgiving.

Mrs. Archie Harvey and Mrs. Harry Wickett were the guests of Mrs. James Stout on Thursday of last week.

The Annual Children's Day Service of St. Thomas Sunday School will be held on Sunday next at three o'clock. There will be a special service.

Mrs. Wm. Bateman and Mrs. Wm. Hodge spent Wednesday the guests of their sister, Mrs. Phillip Vance.

Don't forget the concert in the Guild Hall, Crookston, on Friday evening, Oct. 22nd, given under the auspices of St. Thomas Church.

The Farmer's Club received its shipment of coal-oil on Tuesday of this week. They also loaded two car loads of pigs at Rawdon Station on Wednesday.

George Johnston and wife attended the funeral of Walter Hengle, Mrs. Johnston's cousin, on Tuesday afternoon.

Apples are very scarce in this neighborhood this fall and it seems rather hard to get them at all.

Rev. J. Knox, of Frankford, will take charge of the Anniversary Services at Colbourne on Sunday, Oct. 24th.

Fred Hulin spent Thanksgiving Day with Nicholls Stout.

FRANKFORD

The R. C. people held a euchre party and ball in Windover's Hall on Wednesday evening.

Our school teachers attended the Convention held in Belleville on Thursday and Friday of last week.

We are sorry to report the illness of Mrs. J. M. Bell and we hope for her a speedy recovery.

Percy Bell is doing the painting and staining in Messrs. Carter's and Miller's new houses.

The Women's Auxiliary of Trinity Church met in the church on Thursday afternoon last.

A number of our townsmen attended the Fair at Warkworth on Friday last.

Wm. Rose and wife attended the Madoc Fair on Thursday.

Our young men and women that are out to town some teaching, others in the bank and some attending school are home for Thanksgiving, namely, Roy Sartes, teacher, Bancroft, Geo. Clarke, in the bank at Enterprise, Earl Bell and Gerald Moyle attending Normal at Peterboro, Alice Windover and Fern Ford attending High School at Belleville.

Rev. Mr. Knox and Mr. Mykle left on Saturday for West Huntingdon where Mr. Knox preached anniversary services for Rev. C. Reddick.

The four daughters of Mrs. Geo. Benedict and their children spent Sunday at her home namely—Mrs. Weese, Mrs. Reddick and Mrs. Scott, of Rossnowe, and Mrs. Hengle, of Cando, Sash.

Miss Bessie Ashley, of Belleville, spent Sunday with her friend, Effie Spencer.

Will Herman and wife spent Sunday with their parents.

Service was held in Trinity Church at 11 a.m., on Sunday, Rev. B. F. Byers officiating.

Elwood Moynes and wife, of Stirling, were in town on Sunday.

Miss Holmes, of Belleville, is visiting her friend Miss Jessie Smith and other friends in town.

Russel Sandercock, of Oshawa, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Meyers.

Rev. C. Reddick, of West Huntingdon, preached missionary services for Rev. Mr. Knox on Sunday at the different appointments.

A few from here took in the Chicken Tea given at Wood Monday evening.

Mr. Hugh Miller and his bride have returned home after spending their honeymoon away.

A Patriotic Rally will be held in Windover's Hall on Friday evening. Captain Ponton and Corporal Sanford just from the front are the speakers, also others.

RIVER VALLEY

A rather small attendance at S. last Sunday, we hope to see more this Sunday as it is Church Service at 3 p. m., also.

Rev. J. Weeks, of Frankford, will take charge of the Anniversary Services at Colbourne on Sunday.

The threshing machine is still on the him.

The R. V. W. L., which met at Mrs. Frank Carr's Thursday afternoon, was a grand success, an attendance of 23 being present. Several pairs of socks are in progress to be packed with a towel from each member in aid of the Red Cross also a Christmas Box of donations for our soldiers on the front, at our next meeting.

Our November meeting is appointed to meet at Mrs. Geo. Baulder's.

Our President, Mrs. W. H. Hanna was appointed Delegate Representative at the Annual Toronto Convention in November. Mrs. Karl Morrow, substitute.

(Too late for last week)

Mrs. Etta Clapp, now of Frankford, paid a short visit to her mother-in-law, who resides at Fuller, on Sunday.

Mr. Edgar Morrow is all smiles these days. The visit stoned them Tuesday the 21st inst., and left them a son. Congratulations.

Miss Pearl Dame, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Bush, for a few days.

Mrs. T. J. Smith, accompanied by her two friends, Miss A. Ralph, of Stirling, and Mrs. Hilton, of Syracuse, N. Y., were the guests of Mrs. Geo. Bolton and mother.

From six bushels of wheat and rye seedling on four acres of land, Mr. Geo. Bolton threshed 125 bushels of good quality grain. His remaining crop turned out as good as in ordination.

Mrs. Earl Morrow entertained two of her lady friends, a few days last week. Hauling straw and apple picking seem to be the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Hanna spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. A. Park, Oak Lake.

We notice that Mr. Gladstone Park is at home again after spending the summer with Mr. Frank Irvin.

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Insurance,
Stirling.

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

J. T. BELSHAW & SON
Phone 61
STIRLING, ONT.

**Lengthy Arguments
Are Unnecessary**

to prove that Kingston's Bread has an appetizing taste and a richness of flavour not found in cheap bread. Discriminating housewives who want the best in quality and service order

KINGSTON'S BREAD

Matters pertaining to taste and nutrition cannot be settled by bold announcements or newspaper talk. Your best plan is to see for yourself the difference between ordinary bread and Kingston's Bread through tasting our varieties.

10 Cents a Large Loaf

GEO. H. KINGSTON, STIRLING, - ONT.
The Home of Machine Made Bread

**STERLING HALL-ELLIOTT'S
Specials for the Fall Trade**

Go where you will in the Marts of fashion you will find Fur Fabrics increasing in popularity and in the realm of Fur Fabrics, those produced by the famous Salts Textile Co. are supreme. Their wonderful lustre, depth of pile, their freshness and durability make them the choice of fashionable women.

A Word to the Ladies

Even if you do not buy be sure and see our Coats and Suits for Fall. See our Model 4031 made up; Salts Esquimau or guaranteed Sealette Plush is used for this coat, 48 inches in length. Its style features consist of a belt and handsome Convertible Collar, its simple lines make it a Smart Model for young people. Lined with High-Grade Satin Finished lining.

Our Model 4032 is a particularly attractive Model carried out in Salts Baby Lamb. It is extra warm, buttoning close under the chin with a Top Collar of Plush, 50 inches long, and lined throughout with a fancy Silk Finished lining. These are only a few of the many lines we have to show you.

It's a time when the Season and the Weather call for New Raiment in Ladies, Misses and Children's Underwear and Hosiery.

Do not forget we handle the famous Watson and Stanfield Brands of Underwear in all sizes and styles, in prices ranging from 25c. to \$1.75 per garment.

Hosiery for Women, Misses and Children

We have this line very complete, having placed our orders early in the year for Cashmere Hose, which to-day are not to be had.

In the Ladies' Dress Goods Department

We were fortunate in having a full stock of Black and Blue Serges, and dress goods in all colorings. Velvets, Velveteens, Silks and Satins at prices that could not to-day be purchased from the manufacturer.

**Highest Prices Paid for all
Kinds of Produce**

R. A. ELLIOTT

China Ware Department

Just arrived another special crate of Imported Dinner Sets, beautiful designs and patterns. In buying a Dinner Set it would well repay you to see our display as we have the largest stock to choose from outside of any large City.

**Parcels Delivered Promptly
Phone 22**

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 7

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX
The Store of Quality

Read This Ad.

It Means Money for You

Woollens are advancing rapidly every week and as soon as present stocks are sold out prices on re-purchases in many cases will advance for £ to exactly twice the price we are offering these lines for to-day. This is a serious condition and is sure to be worse. For the present we are offering all lines at practically Old Prices, but cannot promise how long we will be able to do so.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient
THIS IS BUY NOW

Northway Garments

The Best Made at the Lowest Price. Present stock cannot be re-purchased at same price. Coats \$9.00 up.

UNDERWEAR

Gent's heavy ribbed, pure wool Shirts and Drawers at old prices, \$1.25 per garment. Other lines \$1.00 to \$2.25 each.

Boys' Wool Underwear

This is a line you have been looking for. We have it and the prices are right. Shirts and drawers all sizes, same quality as men's. Very special prices, 50c to 75c according to size.

Ladies' Vests and Drawers

Best makes only. Vests and Drawers to match. Prices 25c., 35c and 50c. each.

Ladies' Woollen Underwear

Vest and Drawers just the garment for those who cannot wear all-wool. About 60 to 75% wool. This is an excellent garment. Price is very low, 75c each.

Ladies' Natural Wool

Vests and Drawers

Celebrated 95c. line. Penmans at old prices, \$1.25 and \$1.35 ch.

Ladies' Fine Bleached Wool Underwear

This is our specialty, we can assure you that we have in stock the very garment you want. Extra fine qualities. Some lines are pure wool and as fine as summer weights. All styles, long and short sleeves, high and low necks, combinations, etc. Old prices 75c up.

Hosiery

Plain Cashmere Hose, all sizes, 25c pair.

Best Quality "Llama" Hose, sizes 8½ to 10, 50c pair.

Ribbed Wool Hose, all sizes, 25c pair.

Children's Fine Ribbed Wool Hose, black, tan, cardinal, cream and blue, 25c and 35c.

Sweater Coats—All Styles, Qualities and Sizes. Better values than last season

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE PHONE 43 GOODS PROMPTLY FOR BEST PRICES DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

W.M. LINS,
Phone 32, Stirling.

Notice

All parties owing Coal accounts to T. H. McKee please call and settle same on or before Oct. 23rd

T. H. MCKEE

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Branch also at Spring Brook.

TRAfalgar Day

To-day, Trafalgar Day—the 110th anniversary—a special appeal is being made throughout the Empire, and the money received will be devoted entirely to relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers and sailors, from home and overseas, at the various seats of war, from all parts of the King's Dominions.

This appeal, which has been indorsed by the Duke of Connaught, is already organized, and we must hope for, and do our part to insure, an adequate response to the opportunity.



Punch's Appeal for the Red Cross

Ye that have gentle hearts and faint
To succour men in need,
There is no voice could ask in vain,
With such a cause to plead—
The cause of those that in your care,
Who knew the debt to honour due,
Confide the wounds they proudly wear,
The wounds they took for you.

"Out of the shock of shattering spears,
Of screaming shell and shard,
Snatched from the smoke that blinds and sears,
They come with bodies scared,
And count the hours that idly toll,
Restless until their hurts be healed,
And they may fare, made strong and whole,
To face another field.

"And yonder, where the battles waves
Broke yesterday o'erhead.
Where now the swift and shallow graves
Cover our English dead:

Think how your sisters play their part,
Who serve as in a holy shrine.
Tender of hand and brave of heart,
Under the Red Cross sign.

"Ah! by that symbol, worshipped still,
Of life-blood sacrificed;
That lonely Cross on Calvary's hill
Red with the wounds of Christ;
By that free gift to none denied,
Let pity pierce you like a sword,
And love go out to open wide
The gate of life restored."

A Pleasant Surprise

An unusual surprise took place at the home of J. T. Bishaw on Saturday evening, Oct. 16th, when he presented his three sons, R. S., G. T. and J. B. with Deeds of the farms each are now living on, also his daughter Mrs. Chas. Mumby with a substantial Bank Cheque.

This was a very agreeable surprise to which they thankfully replied in these words.

Dear Father and Mother :-

We cannot find words to express our appreciation for these noble gifts bestowed upon us. We have labored together through childhood and manhood without a word of dispute, through years of happiness, and now as you have come to the years of three score and ten and more, it is our time and duty to lend a helping hand to the feeble foot-steps in declining years and make your pathway as smooth as possible. And as we are now to become owners of such a fortune we can only hope that you both may be spared many more years of usefulness to enjoy our hospitality.

KITCHENER'S MESSAGE— "MUST HAVE MORE MEN"

Birmingham, Eng., Oct. 16.—The Post has received the following from Lord Kitchener to the people of Birmingham, with reference to the recruiting campaign in that city:

"I need more men, and still more, if the armies now in the field and the armies which in their turn proceed abroad are to be kept at proper strength. I appeal earnestly to all men who are able-bodied and can be spared, to respond to the call unless they are satisfied to allow the many lives given by their gallant fellow-townsmen to have been given in vain. I can only do my duty by the country if you do yours by me. We must have more men at once."

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

Wellman's Anniversary

The Anniversary Services of Wellman's Methodist Church last Sunday and Monday were most successful. Rev. A. R. Sanderson, Campbellford, preached inspiring sermons on Sunday to very large congregations, and a Thank-offering of \$11.00 was given.

On Monday night the church was again filled. Amid the flags of the Allies, with which the church was decorated, a Patriotic Concert was given by the Choir, the boys and girls, and Mr. Sharp whose solo's were well rendered.

The Pastor, Rev. S. F. Dixon introduced the lecturer, Mr. Sanderson, and for upwards of an hour the audience was carried overseas to Glasgow, Old Edinburgh, London, Ostend, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam, the Hague, Cologne, where large German forces were gathering before the outbreak of war, to Stuttgart where 400,000 German soldiers were concentrated, then to the Swiss border where the speaker and party had a thrilling experience, thence to France, England and home again. Mr. Sanderson's description of the various places gives to them additional interest for those who availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing him.

Nelson's Call

Trafalgar Day, October 21, 1915

Hark! Nelson calls
From old St. Paul's
"Britons, do your duty!"

Staunch, as when the Victory lay
Glorious in Trafalgar Bay,
Britain's sailors stand to-day
Duty!

Firm, as when Napoleon threw
Pride's last stake at Waterloo,
Britain's soldiers stand anew
Duty!

Sailor, shbler, loyal, true,
Worthy would we be of you!
Take these gifts, they are your due,
Our duty.

Hark! Nelson calls
From old St. Paul's
"Britons, do your duty!"

—Mrs. Canon Plumptre

Free Until 1916

Have you subscribed yet for The Youth's Companion for 1916? Now is the time to do it, if you are not already a subscriber, for you will get all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1915 free from the time your subscription with \$2.25 is received.

The fifty-two issues of 1916 will be crowded with good reading for young and old. Reading that is entertaining but not "wifey-washy." Reading that leaves you, when you lay the paper down, better informed, with keener aspirations, with a broader outlook on life. The Companion is a good paper to tie to if you have a growing family—and for general reading, as Justice Brewer once said, no other is necessary.

If you wish to know more of the brilliant list of contributors, British as well as American, who will write for the new volume in 1916, and if you wish to know something of the new stories for 1916, let us send you the Forecast for 1916.

Every new subscriber who sends \$2.25 for 1916 will receive, in addition to this year's free issues, The Companion Home Calendar for 1916.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

Business and Professional Cards

MEDICAL

DR. A. L. WELLMAN, Physician and Surgeon, Silver Medalist Graduate of University of Toronto, Late House Surgeon of the Toronto Western Hospital, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Telephone 87r12

SPRINGBROOK, ONTARIO

LEGAL

G. G. THRASHER

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Private and Company monies to loan. Office in W. S. Martin Block, Mill St., STIRLING, ONTARIO.

PORTER & CARNEW

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Etc. BELLEVILLE, ONT. Offices—Robertson Block, East Front St. J. F. WILLIS, K.C. M. WRIGHT.

WILLS & WRIGHT

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. 15 CAMPBELL STREET, BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

NORTHRUP, PONTON & PONTON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. Money to Loan. Solicitors for:—The Bank of Montreal, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Town of Deseronto. W. B. Northrup, K.C. R. D. Ponton W. N. Ponton, K.C. BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO LODGES

AUCTIONEER

HENRY WALLACE

The popular Auctioneer is prepared to conduct sales anywhere at reasonable rates.

Telephone 88r21

R. F. D. 2 STIRLING

P. J. SCRIMSHAW

AUCTIONEER

Stock Sales a Specialty

Terms Moderate

Phone 47r14 BELLVIEW, ONT.

BREEDERS

Insure your Live Stock, Stallions, and foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy in the General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada

will protect them. For full information as to rates write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD, Agent, Stirling, Ontario.

Representing first-class Fire, Accident and Health Insurance Companies at current rates.

Re-opening Services

Re-opening services were held in the Methodist Church on Sunday last and the services conducted by Rev. Mr. Bauford. Special music was rendered by the choir.

Collections amounted to \$989.00

The church which has been remodelled presents a very handsome appearance and the congregation can well feel proud of it.

In the main auditorium, which will seat 400, the floor has been raised in the south end and covered with cork matting. The walls tinted in flesh color and blending with the ivory tinted ceiling in panels.

There are three aisle's, a centre and one on each side. The seats and woodwork of fumed oak, a carving at end of each seat, in oak leaf and mullets cross design.

The pulpit and alter rails are very handsome. The windows are of stained glass and all new throughout.

In the basement the walls are in cream oatmeal paper and white ceiling. Four new windows on each side. Six class rooms have been made and a large auditorium.

The grounds surrounding the church have been levelled and graded and new cement steps up to the front entrance.

On Sunday next Rev. Dr. Shorey will conduct the services.

Sunday School will be held at 9.30 a.m. Public Worship 10.30 followed by a celebration of Communion, in which River Valley and Carmel will join.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales. T. H. McKee.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.

R. B. Angus, Esq.

E. B. Greenfield, Esq.

Hon. Robt. Mackay.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Horner, Esq.

C. B. Gordon, Esq.

H. R. Drummond, Esq.

D. Forbes Angus, Esq.

Wm. McMaster, Esq.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

Capital Paid up — \$16,000,000.

Rest — 16,000,000.

Undivided Profits — 1,252,864.

Total Assets (April, 1915) \$289,562,678.

Bankers in Canada and London, Eng., for Dominion Government. Branches established throughout Canada and Newfoundland; also in London, Eng.; New York, Chicago and Spokane.



T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.

Bee Culture In Our West

Closely allied in Canada with the culture of flowers and fruits and of alfalfa, too, with its clover-like blossoms. Bee culture; so what's with its cattle and dairies, Canada becomes literally a land flowing with milk and honey.

Canada is famous for its profusion of wild bloom, and whatever blossoms under cultivation bloom profusely, too, during the comparatively short summer period. Where flowers are there the bees congregate. The department of agriculture in British Columbia has lately issued a bulletin on the subject of what has, unfortunately, to be called agriculture, when bee culture is so much pleasanter and understanding a term. This is a sober treatise on the production of honey for commercial purposes; and yet it abounds not only in the "murmur of innumerable bees" but in poetic allusions to fields of alfalfa full of summer fragrance and to wayside flowers.

The report covers only British Columbia, but its instructions apply to any region where it is desired to produce honey. Hatzic, for example, we find is a good district for honey, because rhubarb, strawberries, small fruit, apples and pears, are all grown there. These give the nectar-bearing flowers, wherein the bees may derive and mine for their treasures. These blossoms are called "sorrows of spring nectar," and then in the honey-flow season raspberry, fireweed, clover and snowberry are in abundance." On the islands in the gulf of Georgia, however, there is little hope of successful bee culture for years, since "so little impression has been made upon the virgin forest" and little acreage is given to nectar-bearing plants. But one ranch on Pender Island "got a crop of fine honey from an acre of alfalfa growing on ground sloping towards the seashore."

In the Climo district an apiary on the edge of the valley at Sandwick produced 1,000 pounds of fine honey from seven colonies of bees. But in the same district 70 other colonies produced in all only 93 pounds; which proves that the large yield was a sign of aparian knowledge and skill.

The crying need of the ranchers was, everywhere, "education in the elementary rules of bee-keeping." These rules are published in Bulletins No. 30 and No. 42, and careful reading of these with as careful obedience to them would "make all the difference" in the bee-keepers' success. The chief bee-keepers was how to prevent swarming. The best answer to this question asked the inspector by the appears to be to keep the hives clean and well ventilated. The hives are often put together so carelessly by the bee-keeper that the mechanical contrivances for plenty of air and for the free circulation of the bees within the hive are disregarded. When the hives become too crowded or are without ventilation then the bees swarm. Choosing a new queen, they depart in large numbers. Then the honey that might be gathered by the beekeeper from the bees' surplus is needed for the young bees of the new hive.

With careful attention to this question of how the bees are hived, and the mechanical arrangements for impelling the bees to make the cones of regular and uniform size, 100 pounds of honey you can get per hive in a well-flowered district. The Langstroth dimensions for the hives are those followed by the most successful bee-keepers. Ordinary packing boxes are often used, but the money spent in buying good hives, well-made and on the right plan, is never money wasted. The "ten-frame, self-spacing hive" is recommended for general use in the province. This is so arranged that a narrow entrance can be used for winter and a wider one for the honey season.

The inspector relates that in at least one instance the bees themselves had made a hole in the intervening layers of cloth that separated one level of the hive from another, so that they could pass from one to the other. The bees work to very accurate dimensions, and if more than three-eighths of an inch space is allowed between the combs, they will proceed to try to fill this up with honey. Hives must be built with the same exquisite accuracy the bees themselves display. They need well-seasoned wood. Sometimes, however, even a well-made hive is poorly put together, or is set so that will run in at the entrance, making bad conditions within. The hives must be kept clean inside, and at least every May the surplus wax and "propolis" must be scraped off the top-bars of the frames.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free. If you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmundson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's ointment

DIDN'T GET A JOB.

But She Should Have Landed It! Nerve Was a Recommendation.

"I've seen a lot of cool ones in my time, but believe me I caught on the other day that had 'em all skinned for me."

The speaker, a detective in one of the largest departments stores, was large enough to fill the tall in a police court waiting for her case to be called.

"I spotted a woman whose action didn't just suit me, so I went to her, and then, resto, she gobbed in a bar of five cent soap."

That wasn't hardly enough to keep a man on his feet, but he did, and then, open as she made her way toward the elevator.

When she got into the cage, I was right behind her, and almost stepped on the aisle toward the office.

"Apparently, I was in search of work," began a man in a skin who she told him her story, and would you believe me, she was trying to get a job. She wanted to get a place in the soap department, saying that she had been a saleswoman for large soap concern; that she was tired of outdoor work and offered the bar of soap had just stolen as evidence of the fact that she was an experienced saleswoman.

I stood there as long as I could and then gave the superintendent the high sign to "can her." Can you beat that for nerve?"—Detroit Saturday Night.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, plasters, weakness, constipation, rheumatism, etc., in a regular or irregular, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to urinate, frequent fits, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of cure. Send a ten dollar bill in entire free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by this method. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 2, Wind-sor, Ont.



Motor veils have been more elaborate this season, possibly because motor apparel in general has figured as an important item of the wardrobe. Georgette crepe and chiffon cloth has been extensively used. The veil illustrated is featured in white Georgette crepe with a wide border and printed figure effect, though there are many attractive combinations obtainable.

Beauty of Victoria Falls.

The Victoria Falls, the native name for which is Mosi-oa-Tunya, or the Thunder sounding Smoke, have rightly been called the most beautiful gem in the whole of the earth's scenery. No pen picture or photograph can give the faintest idea of the marvelous grandeur and beauty of the scene.

The majesty and mystery of the gigantic gorges, the roiling torrents, the wondrous atmospheric effects—all come upon one with a force and power as though nothing had ever before been read or heard in connection with them. The falls by moonlight are a truly fascinating spectacle. The roaring clouds of spray, the sombre rain forest, the stream of the Zambezi slumbering far above the trembling earth, the lunar rainbow, combine to make an infinite picture.

COME YE NA NAME?

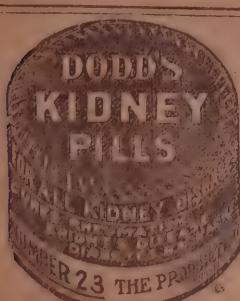
Come ye na name, my bonny lad? Come home na minie to me? Ere I wil weary sigh, minne gang, Maun gang to rest avee.

Wi' him, who sleep in yon dear spot? Whause smile I since di deet? Ah oh! my mother-hew'd eret out! Come home! Come home to me!

Come ye na name, my gallant lad? Come home na minie to me? For the scull o' death ha' been him, Taen my brave son frae me!

Mild the common thundring rattle He died, my saddest boy? Ah! who i' my heart wi' sorrow, An' fell o' every joy?

Come ye na name to me, laddie? Alas! it winna be! At I mairna rest awhile, laddie! Farewell, come back to you, —David Frame in Philadelphia Ledger, Glasgow, Scotland.



Ask Your Doctor

About this food formula. It's Dr. Jackson's Remedy Meal, 30 per cent whole berries, of wheat, 35 per cent whole berries of rice, both granulated not crushed, 15 per cent deodorized corn meal, 10 per cent 10-cent wheat bran. It makes delicious but brown porridge, pancakes, bread, and all baked products. It nourishes better than meat, prevents indigestion and positively relieves constipation or "money back." At all grocers, 10 cents and 25 cents.

THE BEST WAY

In Which to Do a Handful of Useful Things.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a tablespoonful of ammonia to a pint of the liquid.

To clean linenclothes, wrap it around a washboard and thoroughly scrub it with soapuds.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

To clean raincoats, sponge with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which add a pint of the liquid.

BRITISH MAKE HEAVY GAINS NEAR HULLUCK

Main Trench of Great Hohenzollern Redoubt Taken. Also Others.

Sir John French Announces Use of Smoke and Gas on Huns.

London Cable.—The British forces in Northern France launched a new and vigorous offensive to-day, which, according to Sir John French's report, received here to-night, was crowned with considerable success. They took the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, a strategically important hill southwest of Hulluch, which once before figured as one of the chief objectives in a battle that lasted several days and after being captured by the British was wrested from them by the Germans. The Teutons still hold two communication trenches between the redoubt and the quarries.

On several other parts of the Hulluch-Hohenzollern-Los line was the new British drive successful. The British Commander-in-Chief reports the capture of trenches behind the Vermeilles-Hulluch road, and others around the quarries which abound in that region.

Sir John French reports for the first time that a British attack was made "under cover of gas," which proves that he has followed the German example of employing asphyxiating fumes in storming positions. The path for the infantry advance was blazed by the British heavy guns. Southwest of Hulluch a thousand yards of a trench were gained, but had to be given up under the rain of the big German shells.

THE OFFICIAL STORY.

The British official statement issued to-night, telling of the latest offensive by the British troops between La Bassiere and Arros, reads as follows:

"Yesterday afternoon, after a bombardment, we attacked the enemy's trenches under cover of a cloud of smoke and gas from a point about 600 yards southwest of Hulluch to the Hohenzollern redoubt. We gained about 1,000 yards of trenches, which were gained at the cost of the enemy's shell fire.

"Southwest of St. Eustache we captured and held the enemy's trench behind the Vermeilles-Hulluch road and the southwestern edge of the quarries, both inclusively. We also captured a trench on the northwest face of the forest. We captured the main trench of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but the enemy is still in two communicating trenches between the redoubt and the quarries."

LYING BERLIN STORIES.

The Berlin official statements have become as untrue as those of the Turks. To-day's official statement announced that the British began an attack behind clouds of smoke and gas over almost the entire front between Ypres and Loos. This attack failed completely.

This official report is absolutely untrue. In this connection the British Press Bureau issued the following:

"With regard to the statement in the German communication of Oct. 14 that we attacked over almost the whole front between Ypres and Loos, no attacks whatever were made other than those described in an earlier message."

British monitors have again been bombing the German positions along the Belgian coast.

There has been a particularly violent artillery engagement in the Arras district, northwest of Hill No. 140, in which both sides took part, according to the statement given out this afternoon by the French War Office. There has been also active trench fighting in the vicinity of Lihons, in the Champagne district where the Germans have been throwing asphyxiating bombs on the French rear lines. A German attack to the west of Tihou has been repulsed by the French fire. In the Lorraine district the cannonading between the antagonists has been almost continuous.

A Zeppelin flew over Chateau Thierry (on the right bank of the Marne) last night and dropped five bombs, all of which fell outside the town. No one was injured and there was no property damage. The airship then turned back to its own lines.

GUN BARRELS RED HOT.

Regarding the recent fighting in the Arras region in France, the war correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says:

"The exertions of the French were particularly directed toward conquering the town of Lens. The attack on Monday forenoon upon this object was preceded by artillery fire of unparalleled fury. The enemy, with desperate impetuosity, charged, especially against a salient height between Vimy and Souchez, south of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, the possession of which was to secure them command of the plain of Lens."

The correspondent claims that the attacks were a failure, and he declares that the Germans fought with almost superhuman bravery.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that the artillery battle was so furious that the glowing hot gun barrels could only be served through thick protective gloves.

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"Artillery duels have occurred in Arras, in the valley of the Souchez and the Givency woods. There has been cannonading on both sides, also on the Aisne front in the environs of Rethel, and in Champagne near

route overpasses. The first contingent and reinforcements total 30,195, and the second contingent and reinforcements, 48,486.

The total number of troops in camp in Canada at the end of the month is given as 50,630, while the total number of troops in various other training centres was 7,000. The figures given above for the first and second contingent include, of course, the 12,000 odd men whose names have appeared in the casualty lists as wounded, dead or prisoners. Of these about 2,000 are in the dead or missing list. About one-third of the remainder have already returned to the firing line.

Canada is at the front and in England, the men having been sent to time, about 75,000 men in active service, with 58,000 men in training in Canada and ready to be called upon.

TO RAISE FUND OF \$7,500,000

Patriotic Campaign in Canada in November for That Sum.

Ontario Requires Total of About \$2,400,000.

Ottawa Despatch—A campaign for \$7,500,000 is to be instituted by the Canadian Patriotic Fund on November 1st. It was announced by Sir Herbert Ames here to-day. During the year ending Sept. 1st the Patriotic Fund succeeded in raising \$5,350,000. Some 20,000 families are now being assisted by the fund, and by next year it is anticipated this number will be increased to 25,000. As a result of the greater number of calls now being made the expenditure is now exceeding the revenue.

Figures were issued to-day showing the per capita and total contributions of the different provinces. The average was 70 cents per head, while Manitoba contributed \$1.42 per capita. Some 20,000 families are now being assisted by the fund, and by next year it is anticipated this number will be increased to 25,000. As a result of the greater number of calls now being made the expenditure is now exceeding the revenue.

Five attacks of the enemy, made without the use of smoke clouds, but with strong forces, against the positions west of Hulluch, were repulsed with severe losses to the attackers. South of Angres two machine guns were taken from the enemy in a counter-attack. After the evacuation of the position known as Kleinen Nied, which the French had retained on the heights east of Souchez, 400 prisoners remained in our hands.

In the Champagne the French continued their attack on both sides of Tabure, with the most extreme bitterness. Five attacks to the south and two attacks to the north of the Tabure-Souain road broke down with a severe loss to the attackers. Attempts at night attacks were quelled at the very outset by our artillery fire. On Combres height a trench of the enemy 120 metres long was blown up by a mine.

In the Vosges the French attempted to recapture the positions which they lost on the Schratzmann. Their attack broke down in front of our entanglements." ♦♦♦

The figures show that Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces need less than \$1 per capita on a basis of enlistment, while Alberta, which has per population enlisted more soldiers than any other province, will require about \$2 per head. However, each province will not be called upon to raise its own needs, although such a plan has been advocated, but the funds will be pooled.

Some Ontario counties have done well. Halton County raised \$25,000 by special tax, and with it met the demands of all soldiers' families within its limits for the period of a year, while in addition \$37,000 was raised for the Patriotic Fund. The German-Canadian County of Waterloo has contributed no less than \$120,000 to date, the best showing of any county. Other counties promise to do as well, and it is not expected there will be great difficulty in raising even the large sum of \$7,500,000 required through the response of Canadians to the patriotic appeal to be made at St. William's.

Kingston bars, which have been closing at 7 p.m. for the past two months, will come under the new order issued by the Ontario License Commission. Kingston bars will therefore have an extra hour for dispensing drunks.

During the week ending October 13 four British steamers, of a total of 15,464 tons, were sunk, out of fifteen hundred or more than 300 tons each which entered or departed from British ports. Only two fishing vessels have been sunk during the past month.

At a meeting of citizens it was decided that Sarnia would make a contribution to the British Red Cross of at least \$10,000. This will be secured by collectors, who will on the 21st of the month make a house-to-house canvass of the city.

TO AID BELGIUM

German Army Head in Agreement With U. S. Relief Board.

The Hague Cable—The chief of the German army staff in the East and West Flanders zone of operations announces that an arrangement for the provisioning of about two million Belgian civilians in that district has been concluded with Herbert C. Hoover, Oscar T. Crosby and Julius A. Van Hee Vice-Consul at Ghent, representing the American Relief Commission.

In the total above given 12,831 are classed as being on service in Canada as guards, etc., while the permanent force in Canada is estimated at 2,574. Eliminating these, as being employed practically for home defense in Canada, there are left about 160,000 men for expeditionary purposes. There have been already sent overseas approximately 85,000 men, while in the West Indies there are now another 1,000 at Bermuda and at St. Lucia. The number of troops now in training in Canada and available either for a third Canadian division at the front or for reinforcement purposes, totals approximately 58,000.

The figures given are based on telegrams from the several officers commanding the various divisions and districts and the Camp Commandant at Valcartier, as sent to the Militia Department on September 30. Up to the present, therefore, Canada has enlisted just about 2 percent of the total population for active service. It is believed that another 50,000 can easily be raised as soon as the War Office intimates the need of any provision has been made for providing the men with rifles, uniforms and other equipment.

In detail the number of men in training in Canada on September 30 included: 4,426 of all ranks at the London camp, 12,634 at the Niagara camp, 3,246 at Barriefield, 1,814 at Ottawa, 872 at Montreal, 6,365 at Valcartier, 2,956 in the Maritime Provinces, 7,148 at Camp Hughes (Sewell Man.), 1,116 at Port Arthur, 747 at Brandon, 801 at Windleg, 327 at Saskatoon, 112 at Prince Albert, 4,430 at Vernon Camp, 1,879 at Vancouver and Victoria, 6,646 at Calgary and 1,556 en

LACHINE GOES "DRY"

Montreal Report—Lachine goes "dry" for two years. The Canada in comparison to the United States of man were found this evening believed to be T. F. Cheney, missing since Monday, August 30. Act having been practically carried in the past three days voting, although according to the law, the members of the House of Commons were to vote on successive days. If a vote is cast every half-hour during the hours of polling. The vote up to the present day, including yesterday's prohibition, 953; against, 681; majority for prohibition, 372. The poll is expected to close to-morrow morning, as the carrying of the Act is a forced one.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Henry Ford, Peace Advocate, contributes \$10,000 to the Canadian Red Cross Fund.

ELECTROCUTED

Four British Steamers, Out of 1,500 Sailings, Torpedoed in One Week.

Mr. John Pugsley, a prominent Toronto man, is dead.

Simcoe county people propose to raise a county battalion.

Capt. Tebo, of Port Huron, known all over the lakes, is dead in Chicago.

Ontario Liberals will hold their annual conference on Friday, November 26.

Col. E. W. Wilson, O. C., 4th Division, Montreal, has been promoted to a brigadier-generalship.

The manager of the Canadian Ford plant has received a cheque for \$10,000 for the Canadian Red Cross Fund from Henry Ford.

William Spencer, a lineman at Niagara Falls electric light plant, was instantly killed by his foot touching a wire carrying 2,200 volts.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier called on Premier Borden at his office to reciprocate the kindly courtesy of Sir Robert Borden during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

Anti-aircraft guns in the Royal Field Artillery, attached to the central force, were in action, and an airship was seen to drop over on its side and to drop to a lower altitude. Five aeroplanes of the Royal Flying Corps went up, but owing to atmospheric conditions only one aeroplane succeeded in locating an airship. This aeroplane, however, was unable to overhaul the airship before it was lost in the fog.

"Some houses were damaged and several fires were started, but no serious damage was caused to military under control by the fire brigade. The following military casualties, in addition to the one announced last night, have been reported: Fourteen killed and thirteen wounded.

The Home Office announces the following casualties other than the military casualties reported above:

Men, men, dren. T. Killed 27 9 5 41 Injured 64 30 7 —

31 39 12 142

"Of these casualties, 32 killed and 95 injured were in the London area, and these figures include those announced last night."

The Globe, which has been conducting a campaign advocating reprisals for Zeppelin attacks, says to-day: "The public knows now that the Zeppelin, choosing its own time and circumstances for attack, is practically immune against the ordinary weapons of aerial warfare. The only way to hit the enemy is to strike at him as he strikes at us—to bomb his sleeping towns."

Let the Kaiser be made to realize what it means for his own people to be subjected to cold-blooded butchery in the dead of night, and there will be a demand from one end of Germany to the other to stop the butchery. In England in order that they themselves may be safe," he said. "We must be prepared to send two hundred machines at the very least, circling over Cologne, Coburg and other German towns, in order that the Germans may be made to realize the destruction they wrought last night and on other nights in our midst."

The resolutions passed at the meeting call upon the Government to adopt a systematic policy of reprisal, "as the only effective method of putting a stop to Zeppelin raids on London and other towns."

The Cambridge Review says that 10,250 Cambridge University men have enlisted since the outbreak of the war, among whom one in seven already are numbered among the killed, wounded and missing.

The body of Kenneth Hathaway, of the Long Point life-saving crew, whose skiff was picked up off Port Dover a fortnight ago, was discovered by fishermen of Erie, Pa., identified and brought home for interment at St. William's.

Kingston bars, which have been closing at 7 p.m. for the past two months, will come under the new order issued by the Ontario License Commission. Kingston bars will therefore have an extra hour for dispensing drunks.

During the week ending October 13 four British steamers, of a total of 15,464 tons, were sunk, out of fifteen hundred or more than 300 tons each which entered or departed from British ports. Only two fishing vessels have been sunk during the past month.

At a meeting of citizens it was decided that Sarnia would make a contribution to the British Red Cross of at least \$10,000. This will be secured by collectors, who will on the 21st of the month make a house-to-house canvass of the city.

HYDRO RATE CUT

Sir Adam Beck Foreshadows a Reduction.

Toronto Despatch—Further reductions in the price of power to consumers throughout Hydro-Electric areas in Ontario are due at the beginning of the year. The reports of the municipalities for the first half of the present year are now under review by the Provincial Commission, and, while definite action has not been taken, it is understood that Sir Adam Beck and his colleagues are satisfied that the piling up of profits by municipal systems will warrant the commission in recommending reductions.

"At such times as these it is important that the people should have power as cheaply as can be supplied to them," stated Sir Adam yesterday. "We have not received the nine months' reports of the municipalities yet, but the six months' reports, which include three winter and three summer months, give us a fair basis to work upon. I think it will be great difficulty in raising even the large sum of \$7,500,000 required through the response of Canadians to the patriotic appeal to be made at St. William's.

The resolutions passed at the meeting call upon the Government to adopt a systematic policy of reprisal, "as the only effective method of putting a stop to Zeppelin raids on London and other towns."

Constantinople Cable—An official statement issued to-night at the Turkish War Office was as follows:

"Near Anatolia we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy by the use of our fire damaged an enemy aeroplane which fell east of Tuzlagel and finally was destroyed by our artillery."

"Our artillery destroyed an enemy machine gun position near Arl Burnu. Our observation detachments near Seddul Bahr inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's right wing after a surprise attack with hand grenades Tuesday night. A mine exploded before his left wing destroyed a considerable part of the enemy's trenches.

"Enemy torpedo boats and coast batteries vainly bombarded our artillery. Near Seddul Bahr our artillery forced torpedo boats, which were bombarding our left wing, to leave the Narrows."

BODY FOUND IN BUSH.

Timmins, Ont., Report—In the bush close to the border line of Ontario and Quebec, the body of a man was found this evening believed to be T. F. Cheney, missing since Monday, August 30.

Act having been practically carried in the past three days voting, although according to the law, the members of the House of Commons were to vote on successive days. If a vote is cast every half-hour during the hours of polling. The vote up to the present day, including yesterday's prohibition, 953; against, 681; majority for prohibition, 372. The poll is expected to close to-morrow morning, as the carrying of the Act is a forced one.

No money was found in the clothes of the deceased, but he had some money with him when last seen. Present appearances indicate that a struggle may have taken place and the revolver dropped afterwards.

TO SHIP CROPS

Dominion Government in Communication With Admiralty.

Ottawa Report—The Dominion Government is in communication with the British Admiralty on the ocean transport situation with regard particularly to the *troop movement*.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was taken up in a conference with a representative of shipping, and the chief difficulties which presented itself at that time was one of rates.

The problem has since been under consideration by a Cabinet sub-committee, and the proposals now being considered by the Admiralty are of a definite nature. Sir Robert Borden, during his visit to Great Britain, arranged with the Admiralty for a series of sites and the proposals now under way are supplementary to that arrangement.

The question was

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway, GOING EAST	10.12 a.m.
Passenger.....	8.31 p.m.
Mail & Express.....	
GOING WEST	
Passenger.....	6.02 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	6.45 p.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage	
Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.	

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND
GENERAL NEWS IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
AT THE STIRLING OFFICE IN THE CENTER BLOCK.
LAW OFFICES IN TELEPHONE OFFICE.

Subscription Rates—Canada One Dollar a Year.
United States \$1.20.

JOB PRINTING

Exempted with neatness and dispatch, and at
very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1915

It is sad to think we have in our community and surrounding country citizens who refuse to give to the Red Cross Aid.

The willing workers of the Red Cross Society devote a great deal of their time and work to this most worthy cause and there are others who contribute nothing and do nothing but stand idly by, criticizing those who are putting forth their best efforts and through their kindness of heart, doing all they can for our soldiers.

These same selfish miserable beings are living under the British flag, enjoying peace, protection and liberty in this fair land of ours.

As long as their own selfish lives are not in danger—little matters to them—the appeal for aid which has gone forth throughout all the land asking assistance—for comforts for our wounded and dying soldiers—for the soldiers who are fighting our battles in the trenches. They are not the ones who help in the uplifting of the nation. Isn't this a patriotic spirit (?)

It is the duty of every citizen to do their share cheerfully and willingly.

* * *

Do we realize the great sacrifice our soldiers and sailors are making for us? Everything that we hold dear is at stake in this war and the true, noble hearted men—the best men of the nation, with lives full of promise, have given up all that is near and dear to them, for us.

Freedom, honor, the right of others, all the things that matter to the world are being defended by our ships and sailors on the high seas; by our troops and our allies in all parts of the battlefield.

It is because in our British system the sense of Public Duty is so strong that the Empire stands where it does to-day. The men at the front and the men who are training, these are they whom the test of the present opportunity is separating from the indifferent, the slack, the selfish—whose courage, whose power of might and sacrifice are to be the salvation of the Empire and its people.

Can you and I ever do enough for men like these?

* * *

We must remember that the Red Cross work is voluntary, supplementing the official work of the Government and offering us each one a channel for voluntary gifts and service. It is International and thinks of the need, not of the nationality. The wounded man on account of his wounds, is a friend, and becomes at once the object of skillful care and tender solicitude. "However many may be the warring nations, there is only one Red Cross." It is very largely emergency work, and therefore large funds are needed to meet the emergency at the moment when it occurs.

HYMENEAL

CHARD-WILLIAMSON

A quiet wedding was celebrated in Knox Presbyterian Church on the evening of Monday, Oct. 11th, when Miss Jessie Lillian Williamson and Albert Ernest Chard, both of Fort Saskatchewan were married by the Rev. E. McYoungan, M.A. Only immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present.

After a short stay in the city, Mr. and Mrs. Chard will return to Fort Saskatchewan where they will make their home.—Cont.

The Duties of a Signaller at Barriefield

FACIAL PLASTER CASTS.

Having One of Them Made Is a Mighty Disagreeable Process.

Perhaps nothing can be imagined more disagreeable than the process of taking a plaster impression of the features.

The person whose face is to be "taken" is placed that upon his back, his hair smoothed back with pomatum to prevent it covering any part of the face, and a conical piece of paper, a straw or a quilt put in each nostril to breath through. The eyes and mouth are then closed, and the entire face completely and carefully covered with plaster.

The plaster, mixed to a proper consistency, is then poured over the features to the thickness of one-quarter or one-half inch.

In three or four minutes this plaster will be taken off as if it were a film, but they are very long minutes. The victim must not sneeze, smile, cough or otherwise move a muscle, or the whole process will have to be repeated.

When a cast of the entire head or of the whole human figure is required, either a cast of the face is added to a mass of clay which is to be modeled to the entire figure, or the whole figure is modeled from drawings prepared for the purpose. This is the work of the sculptor.

When the clay model is finished a mould is made from it. A thin ridge of clay is laid along the figure from the head to the base, and the front is first completed up to the ridge by filling up the depressions two or three inches deep.

The ridge of clay is now removed, the edges of the plaster are oiled, and the other half is done in a similar way. The two halves are then tied together with cords, and the plaster poured in.

In complicated figures, like the Laocoon, the statue is oiled and covered with gelatin, which is cut off in sections by means of a thin, sharp knife, each piece serving as a mold for its own part of the new statue.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HE WENT BY THE RULE.

But He Should Have Halted a Moment and Noted the Exceptions.

It is not bewildered foreigners alone who fall into the traps for the unwary that our confusing grammar and orthography lay. Many a despairing American with no natural aptitude for spelling hesitates or dies to the dictionary long after his student days are over because, although he remembers the rule, he does not remember the exceptions.

"And in our rules of spelling," protested one unfortunate professor—not of orthography—"it isn't even a case of 'majority rules'; it's merely plurality. Sometimes, I'm sure, the minority of exceptions to a rule isn't beaten by the words that comply with it by more than one."

A correspondent of the New York Sun recalls an illustrative incident of his school days. His teacher was self-satisfied and young, thought he knew it all—but did not.

"There was in the class a young lady who rejoiced in the good Scots name of Gilles. When the class was organizing the "professor" read her name as 'Jillies.' The young lady protested, but in vain; 'g' before 'i' is soft."

Well, of course an eighth of a quart is a jill, but what of a fish's gill? And the "know it all" teacher should have been hanged on a gibbet, but even he would not have asked the hardware man for a jillet. Not in his jiddiest moment of pedagogic authority would he have said, "Jillibet, give me a jilt wheeled jigt." If he wanted the livery man to supply him a gig with gilded spokes for his holiday diversions. Not even he, snapshot arbiter of linguistic niceties, would have asked at the library for Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." And if he has a daughter will she be a girl? But Gilles must be called Jillies because "g" before "i" is soft.—Youth's Companion.

Degrees of Pain.

There are degrees of pain, as degrees of faultfulness, which are altogether conquerable and which seem to be merely forms of wholesome trial or discipline. Your fingers tingle when you go out on a frosty morning and are all the warmer afterward; your limbs are weary with wholesome work and lie down in the pleasantest rest; you are tried for a little while by having to wait for some promised good, and it is all the sweater when it comes. But you cannot carry the trial past a certain point. Let the cold fasten on your hand in an extreme degree, and your fingers will molder from their sockets. Fatigue yourself but once to utter exhaustion, and to the end of life you shall not recover the former vigor of your frame. Let heartbreak pass beyond a certain bitter point and the heart loses its life forever.—Ruskin.

Mark Twain on Genders.

Our ability to personify a sea ship by using the pronoun "she" and to keep the Zeppelin in place as "it" brings out one strong point of our language. It is impossible to be so subtle in French, which has no neuter, or in German, with its arbitrary scattering of genders. Mark Twain gave as a typical instance of good German: "Wilhelm, where is the turnip?" "She has gone to the kitchen." "Where is the accomplished and beautiful English maiden?" "It has gone to the opera." Mark went on to observe that in Germany a tree is male, its buds female, its leaves neuter; horses are sexless, dogs male, cats female, including tomcats. "By some oversight of the inventor of the language a woman is a female, but a wife (weib) is not."—London Mail.

E. J. PODD

Piano and Organ Tuner

—AGENT FOR—

Karr and Morris

Pianos and Organs

Dominion Pianos

Wills & Co's.

Pianos and Player Pianos

Raymond Sewing Machines

STIRLING, ONTARIO

REQUIESCAT

(By Canon F. G. Scott, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.)

In lonely watches, night by night, Great visions burst upon my sight, For down the stretches of the sky The hosts of dead go marching by. Strange ghosts banner o'er them float, Strange bugles sound an awful note, And all their faces and their eyes Are lit with starlight from the skies.

The anguish and the pain have passed, And peace hath come to them at last; But on the stern looks linger still The iron purpose and the will.

Dear Christ who reign'st above the dead Of human tears and human blood, A weary road these men have trod: O house them in the home of God.

Near Ypres, May, 1915.

A close season for the shooting of black and red squirrels for a period of three years has been passed by the Ontario Game Protection Association.

Poultry Wanted

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, and continuing every Tuesday until further notice. Highest market prices paid.

JOHN TANNER,
T. J. THOMPSON.

SAVED THE TOWN.

The Fisherman Lied, Stuck to His Story and Got a Surprise.

More than two centuries ago, when an allied English and Dutch fleet under Admiral Russell, approached Les Sables d'Olonne, on the bay of Biscay, to bombard it, a difficulty arose. The conformation of the shore partly concealed the settlement behind a ridge, and they did not know how to train their guns. But they had captured a fishing smack in the bay, and Admiral Russell summoned the fisherman, Daniel Fricaud, and ordered him to tell exactly how the town lay and where to aim in order to destroy its principal buildings. Fricaud, who appeared to be a poor, ignorant fellow, very much frightened, pointed to a pier with a group of old, rickety buildings. The admiral was doubtful, but the trembling fisherman assured him that just beyond and almost exactly in range was the market square, the very heart of the town. "Do you understand," asked the admiral sternly, "that if you are telling a lie I shall soon find it out and have you hanged from the yardarm of my ship?"

"I know," answered the fisherman, "and if I have lied you must hang me. I can only tell you—it is there that you should aim your guns."

Convinced that the man would not venture a deception, Admiral Russell ordered the bombardment to begin. A little while after shells had begun to fall behind the screening ridge and shabbily wharf, and great columns of smoke arose, which rapidly increased in volume. It seemed that half the place must be on fire. Only when he thought its destruction nearly enough accomplished did the fleet withdraw—first releasing Fricaud and his fishing boat.

The fisherman, amazed and anxious, hastened to the town to learn what could possibly have happened, for he knew well that in the quarter that had been shelled there were only a few worthless sheds and storehouses. That was why, at the risk of his neck, he had pointed it out. Never for a moment had he thought of aiding the enemy to destroy his native place, and he had fully expected to pay the penalty. What could the smoke be?

It proved that the inhabitants had practised a clever ruse. Seeing that the shells were falling exactly where they did the least harm, they had built huge bonfires to convey the impression of a conflagration. The trick had probably saved the town. It had certainly saved a brave fisherman from being hanged.—Youth's Companion.

Great triumph!

"Well, how did you come through that afternoon tea?"

"Came through all right. Didn't spill anything on anybody but myself!"—Kansas City Journal.

Making Him Wise.

Jones—Do you know, I fancy I have quite a literary bent. Friend—All right, my boy. Keep on and you'll be worse than bent; you'll be broke.—Stray Stories.

Prepare for the Winter

and ward off colds by taking a good Tonic. These recommended below have our personal guarantee.

Rexall Wine of Cod Liver Extract

Pleasant to take.
Aids Digestion.
Promotes Nutrition.

Rexall Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites

Tones up the Nervous System.
Stimulates the Appetite.
Enriches the blood.

Morton's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil With Hypophosphites

Pleasant to the taste.
Easily Digested.

J. S. MORTON

Luery's Weekly Store News

We Have the Proper Toggery FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

We have everything you need from your head to your feet, at prices that will be easy on your purse strings.

Our Men's Overcoats at \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00 are just 2½ dollars under their present value.

We have Blue Serge-suits that are hummer at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15.

5 Dozen Men's Mixed 'Tweed Caps' with Fur Bands, well worth 75c. for 50c. each.

Heavy Black and White Stripe Shirts. Regular \$1.00 for 75c.

Suits made to order from English Worsteds and Scotch Tweeds for \$1.80.

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

30 DAY

REDUCTION SALE

In order to reduce my stock I am offering special bargains in the following for the next 30 Days:

1 4-H. P. Gasoline Engine, (International Make)

Sulky Plows,
Gang Plows,
Walking Plows,

Steel Wheel Farm Truck

Lumber Wagon

Pair Sloop Sleighs, 2 in. shoe

Manure Spreaders,

Corn Cultivators,

Cream Separators, all sizes.

Corn and Straw Cutter, (either hand or power).

Bag Holders,

1 Chemical Sanitary Closet

Wheelbarrows, Etc.

W. J. GRAHAM

STIRLING.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

The LEADER has the agency in Stirling, for

The Appleford Counter Check Books

Any of our business men requiring a supply of books will oblige us by giving us a chance to show samples and quote prices.

Horse For Sale

Brown mare 4 years old, sound limb and body, good driver. Price \$15. Also four pigs.

F. J. Popp, Stirling.

New arrivals in

BUFFETS,

DINING TABLES,

PARLOR CHAIRS,

TABLES, ETC.

—

Don't Forget before the

rush is on, to have us call or bring in your Furniture and have it Repaired and Refinished, or have your Couch and Parlor Suite re-upholstered and made like new.

Picture Framing a Specialty.

Large assortment of mouldings to choose from.

James Ralph
Funeral Director

Local and Personal

Mrs. James Lagrow is in Buffalo visiting her parents.

Miss Kerr of Trenton was the guest of Miss Gladys Tucker last week.

Miss Hay of Campbellford was a visitor at Mrs. Bissonnette's this week.

Rev. G. E. Simmons returned from Monday from Montreal.

Private Roy Bissonnette was home over the weekend.

Rawdon Township donated \$300 for British Red Cross Fund.

Miss Helen Allen of Campbellford spent the weekend and the guest of Mrs. Mather.

Mrs. Gordon McWilliams of Marmora seriously ill.

Miss Martha Bateman visited her sister, Miss Margaret Bateman, Tweed, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and children of Peterboro, were weekend visitors at Mr. R. A. Elliott's.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Whitty and Mr. and Mrs. F. Rashotte motored to Kingston on Sunday.

Miss Dillon of Warkworth, was a guest of her cousin, Mrs. James Lagrow, last week.

Reeve Coulter, G. E. Reynolds, L. Meiklejohn and F. T. Ward made a business trip to Belleville yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haggerty, Anson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Gay, Foxboro, spent Sunday with Mrs. Maggie Wickens.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Whitty, Mr. F. Liin, and Misses Descent and Cook motored to Port Hope and Peterboro on Sunday.

A Stirling Cheese Board at their regular meeting on Tuesday, donated the sum of \$100 to the "Trafalgar Day" fund.

Mrs. Rodger Meiklejohn has been visiting her father Mr. George Anderson, of Bellview, who is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bull of Oshawa, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Campbell last week.

On Monday, Thos. Cranston shipped from Stirling station: 171 hogs, 27 head cattle and 25 sheep.

DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

He went down in a rain of shrapnel,
Down with the searching flame;
He is giving his life in the cursed
strife
So that you can "at home" remain.

He is calling for your assistance
In every conceivable way.
So it's up to you what you must do,
For the man at home must pay.

Go down in your pocket for shrapnel,
Shrapnel of money and checks,
And loosen your hold on your wallet
of gold
And give as England expects.

Go down so deep that it hurts you;
Go down till you strike the end,
And give, my man, every cent you can.
For they need every cent you send.

Mr. S. Hadley and family of Frankford, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Harnish.

Mrs. A. E. Dench of Seattle, is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. G. G. Thrasher.

Anyone wishing to fill Xmas socks for the soldiers can get them at the post office from Miss Judd.

Mrs. F. C. Bird and daughter arrived in town on Saturday from Vancouver, and are visiting at Mr. Morden Bird's.

Miss Marie Valleau of Rossmore is visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eggleton.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Sine, of Sidney, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. Wannamaker.

Mr. Jack Burke, Supt. of Transportation at Sault St. Marie, Ont., came home on Tuesday to visit his mother. He returns this week.

Capt. Walt is home from Barriefield and will be in town for a few days. He expects to leave for England about the end of the month.

On Sunday, October 24th there will be no evening service in St. Andrew's church on account of special services in the Methodist church.

On Saturday the roof of Stirling cheese factory caught fire, it is supposed a spark from a chimney was the cause. It was soon under control. The damage amounted to about \$15.

Salem Methodist Church will hold their Anniversary Services Sunday next, Oct. 24th. Rev. J. P. Knox, of Frankford, will conduct both services, morning at 10:30, evening at 7 o'clock.

Belleville City Council has made a grant of \$300 towards the British Red Cross fund and the members of the Council have personally given \$30. Sydney Township County have granted \$300 to the fund.

The new giant aeroplanes which are in progress of construction in the United States and Canada will soon be available for use in considerable numbers. They will have a wing-spread of 75 feet, and will carry rapid-fire guns mounted fore and aft as well as 2,000 pounds of explosives. The speed will be 95 miles an hour, which will enable them to fly all around the German battleplanes.

Miss Alex Hoard spent last Wednesday Hastings.

Stirling Gum Club vs. Tweed held a shooting match in Tweed yesterday.

Mr. John Luther spent Sunday in Grafton.

At Stirling Cheese Board on Tuesday 615 boxes were boarded. All sold at 15 7/8c.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jeffrey sympathize with them in the death of their infant daughter on Tuesday, Oct. 19th.

Mr. John McIntosh, of Belleville, and the Piper's Band will be one of the attractions at the Patriotic Concert tomorrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Foster, of Moira, and Mrs. Judkins, of Minden, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Graham on Sunday.

Mr. D. Armstrong and P. Barry, of Hastings Hunt Club, left on Tuesday for the North Country to prepare for their annual hunt.

We were sorry to hear that Mr. Geo. Rupert met with a serious accident on Tuesday. While working on the roof of Mr. Ezra Thompson's home, the scaffolding gave way and he fell to the ground breaking his ribs on the right side.

Arnold W. Rutherford, eldest son of W. R. Rutherford, Telegraph Editor of the Toronto Globe and formerly of the Stirling High School staff, left Toronto on Saturday for Barriefield where he joins the 50th Battalion, as orderly to Major Alger.

The Red Cross Aid of Stirling have sent to the soldiers at the front and to headquarters at Toronto: 781 pairs of socks, 38 pairs of mittens, 90 pairs of wristlets, 29 Balacava caps, 35 scarfs, 27 knee caps, 4 cholera belts, 157 Hospital night shirts, 178 day shirts.

Entertainment at Crookston

A Military Play, entitled "In the line of Duty" and an Irish play "The Irish Linen Pedlar" also Patriotic and Comic Songs, Choruses, Instrumental selections, Recitations, Club swinging and other entertaining features, will be given in the Parish Hall, Crookston, on Friday evening, Oct. 22nd. Several speakers will be present.

All those who are filling Xmas socks for the soldiers are requested to hand them in by 28th Oct., at the latest. On that date there will be a regular meeting of the Red Cross Society. Ladies are requested to bring needle, thread and thimble to assist in preparing the gifts for shipment.

The Guild of St. John's Church, Stirling will hold a Military Bazaar in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, this will be one of the finest treats that the public can possibly enjoy. Everything will be in the keeping with British traditions. 10% of receipts for Red Cross purposes. Full particulars later.

At a meeting of the M. A. F. Club held Friday evening last, it was decided to serve tea the last Friday evening of each month from eight-thirty to ten o'clock in the Agricultural Room. Admission 10c. First tea will be given Friday evening, Oct. 29th. Proceeds will be used for Red Cross work.

At Home

The Willing Worker's Bible Class of Carmel Methodist Church will hold an At Home on Thursday evening, Oct. 28th at the home of Mr. Milton Hagerman. Music and various amusements will be provided. Lunch will also be served during the evening. Admission 10c. All are invited to come and enjoy the evening.

A grand Patriotic Concert will be given in the Town Hall, Stirling, on Friday evening, Oct. 22nd, for the benefit of the local patriotic fund. Capt. R. D. Ponton who has recently been invalided home from active service at the front, will deliver a thrilling and soul inspiring address on experience in the trenches. Corporal Sanford who has recently returned from active service in France will present the humorous side of life in the trenches. Patriotic songs and choruses. Plan of hall at Morton's Drug Store. Tickets 35 and 25c.

Will Serve High Tea

A High Tea will be served on Monday evening, Oct 25th by the Ladies Aid of the Methodist Church in connection with the re-opening services. Tea will be served in the basement of the church from 6 to 8 p.m. A good musical program will be furnished. Rev. W. G. Clarke, of Bowmansville, will act as chairman and the following speakers will be present, Rev. Mr. Kenney, Pres. of Conference and Rev. S. J. Shorey, of Lindsay, also others will be present to address the audience. Admission, double tickets 75c. Single tickets 40c. Children half-price.

BORN

MITCHELL.—At Stayner, Ont., Oct. 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Mitchell, (formerly of Stirling) a daughter, Edna May.

MARRIED

THRASHER-MARSH—On Wednesday, Oct. 20th, 1915, at Rawdon Parsonage by the Rev. S. F. Dixon, Mrs. Mary E. Mason, of Wellman's, to Fred Walter Thrasher, of Mond, New Ontario, formerly of Rawdon.

The Treasurer's Report of the Red Cross Aid ending Sept. 30th 1915.**RECEIPTS**

Collections	\$433.00
Red Cross Social, Aug. 31st, 1914	277.00
Newspaper Fund, Nov. 16, 1914	125.00
General Methodist Church	10.00
Ten Rooms, (Elliot's)	71.00
St. John's Church, Bazaar	17.40
Methodist Sunday School	42.70
Collections	5.75
L. O. U. Club	0.00
Talhuise Concert	10.00
Clark's Meetings	2.00
.....	10.00
Prasbyterian Church, Concert	10.55
Methodist Church for ship fund	0.00
Collections	3.65
Candy Sale (four girls)	4.80
The Girl's Red Cross Club	5.00
Flags, (Fair Day)	64.00
Empire Day Sock Fund	62.95
St. John's Church (Dean Sturz's Lecture)	12.60
Copper Bags February	81.37
.....	5.11
.....	52.17
.....	49.55
.....	42.15
.....	55.80
.....	48.33
.....	49.49

The total receipts ending September 30th, 1915.—\$1000.13.

EXPENSES

Red Cross Society Toronto	\$642.70
Queen's Base Hospital	100.00
Lady Beatty Ship Fund	10.00
Yarn	347.43
Empire Day Sock Fund	62.95
Flannel and other Minor expenses	213.20
Amount on hand	153.85

There is a quantity of yarn also flannel on hand.

Copper Bags for September

3rd Room Public School	\$ 31
Miss Wheeler	2.41
Miss Judd	2.46
Mr. Confer	7.78
Mr. Eaton	2.65
Mr. Alexander	2.50
Mrs. Matthews	6.24
Mrs. Lynn	5.13
Mrs. Martin	6.34
Mrs. Tweedie	1.40
Mrs. Reynolds	2.56
Mrs. Faulkner	5.00
Mrs. Scott	1.35
Mrs. Corrigan	4.45
Mrs. Halliwell	8.21

The name of each person with the amount given will be published every three months in the future.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

—Of the
Stirling Horticultural Society

—will be held on—

Thursday, Nov. 4th, 1915

At 8 o'clock, p.m., in the

In the Agricultural Hall

For the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and any other business that may come before the meeting. A report of the work of the Society for the past year will be given. All officers and members are requested to be present.

G. E. KENNEDY, Pres.
A. D. McINTOSH, Sec.

Rawdon Red Cross

Rawdon Branch Red Cross Workers shipped the following to Toronto Headquarters last week:

1 barrel and 2 boxes of preserved fruit.
1 box of sheets and pillowslips.

15 pairs of socks.

1 box of old cotton, razors, soap, candy, tobacco, gum, writing pads and envelopes.

1 box of 7 night shirts and 18 dozen handkerchiefs.

2 sacks of books and magazines.

The Excelsior Class of Minto donated 8 dozen handkerchiefs to the Red Cross work.

MRS. MONTGOMERY,
Cor. Sec.

England Makes an Appeal

The Motherland has made its first appeal to its loyal subjects beyond the seas in all parts of the King's Dominions. The appeal has been sent out by the Marquis of Lansdowne, Pres. of the British Red Cross Society. To-day, Oct. 21st has been set apart for the collection of money to meet this appeal.

The fund collected will be devoted to the care of soldiers and sailors. The appeal has been sent out to every Mayor and Reeve of towns and municipalities all over the Dominion. British and Canadian Red Cross societies are managed by committees all of whose members give their time freely without remuneration.

No member of either of these committees is paid a salary, its management is purely voluntary.

—Stirling on—

DR. G. FRASER**DENTAL SURGEON****MADOC**

Wishes to announce that he has taken over the Dental Practice of Dr. C. F. Walt during his absence at the Front, and will be in attendance at

—Stirling on—

Valuable 50 Acre Farm for Sale

This farm is situated mid-way between Brighton and Trenton along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and about 24 miles from Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, Lot 20 Con. B. It is a farm suitable for grain, dairy, fruit or gardening.

This farm is quite a large Orchard consisting of about 200 bearing apple trees and 50 bearing plum trees and a number of young cherry and pear trees. It is close to cheese factory, school, gristmill, church and store. Good shipping facilities, there being a station at Smithfield 1 mile distant and a C. P. R. shipping privilege 1 mile distant. On this farm is a splendid roomy barn with basement, fruit cellar, glio, litter carrier, water privileges, etc., fair house and outbuildings.

This farm will be sold with or without crops, implements and stock. There is a good chance to buy additional land near by.

J. FRANCIS FLINDALL,
R. R. No. 2,
Brighton, Ont.

SNAPS**Prices Reduced for 30 Days****JOS. PHILLIPS**

Send Tender addressed to the undersigned and enclosed Tender for Freight Shed, Bazaar and Waiting Room. It shall consist

on Friday, November 12, 1915, for the construction of a Freight Shed, Garage Room and Waiting Room in the town of the City of Belleville County of Hastings and

Plan and terms of contract can be seen and quoted. The tenderer must be a resident of the district and the tenderer must be a member of the Federated Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted receipt on a chartered bank payable to the Department of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, to be retained by the Department.

The Department does not bill tenders received before the 15th of October.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted receipt on a chartered bank payable to the Department of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, to be retained by the Department.

The Department does not bill tenders received before the 15th of October.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted receipt on a chartered bank payable to the Department of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, to be retained by the Department.

The Department does not bill tenders received before the 15th of October.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted receipt on a chartered bank payable to the Department of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, to be retained by the Department.

The Department does not bill tenders received before the 15th of October.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted receipt on a chartered bank payable to the Department of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, to be retained by the Department.

The Department does not bill tenders received before the 15th of October.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted receipt on a chartered bank payable to the Department of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, to be retained by the Department.

The Department does not bill tenders received before the 15th of October.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted receipt on a chartered bank payable to the Department of Public Works, equal to ten per cent of the amount of the tender, to be retained by the Department.

The Department does not

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV. October 24, 1915.

Elisha's Heavenly defenders

Kings 8:23.

Commentary I. King defending Israel (vs. 8-13).—The King of Syria was Benhadad II who had been at war with Israel previously (1 Kings 20: 1), and who had given much trouble to that nation. He was slain by Hazael, a servant of his, a few years later, and his sons were refugees in the land. Warred against Israel.—This war was like the known to modern times as guerrilla warfare, in which bands of plunderers made incursions into the enemy's territory. Tool-cause—The King of Syria took direction of the campaign and gave orders to his bands as to where they should locate the camps to be most effective against Israel. This plan was to set ambuscades to entrap the Israelitish army.

The men of God—Elisha was in communication with God and the plans of the Syrian king were disclosed to him, that through the information made known to the King of Israel all the efforts of the Syrian bands became futile. Such displays of Jehovah's power and interest in Israel's welfare should have led the nation to humility and obedience. Was not such a place—Writers differ as to their interpretation of this expression. One view is that Israel was warned to keep the armies away from certain specified places, where the Syrians were intending to set ambuscades. The other view is that Israel was warned not to overlook those particular places, but to preoccupy them by superior forces in order to defeat the Syrians, in either case the knowledge of God and his care for Israel are displayed.

Heart of the King of Syria was sore troubled. It was a great annoyance to him that all his well-laid plans should be frustrated by being made known to the King of Israel. Under such circumstances his courage would be likely to fail, unless he could put an end to the disclosures that were being made. Show me which of us is it, O King of Israel.—The King of Syria naturally supposed that there was an Israelite spy reporting to Israel the movements of the Syrians or that there was a traitor in his camp. 12. Note—O King. We are not told where this servant obtained the information, but it is probable that an Israelite had told him. Elisha—telleth the King—This Syrian believed that the God of Israel had the ability to know the movements of the Syrian army and make them known to Elisha, who told all to the King of Israel. In the bed-chamber—The most secret plans of the Syrian king were matters of knowledge to the prophet.

II. Elisha sought (vs. 13-15). 13. Go and spy—“Go and see”—R. V. That I may send and fetch him—it was presumption on the part of Benhadad to attempt to capture the prophet who had been given the power to foretell his movements, and thus defeat all his plans. He is in Dothan—Dothan was twelve miles north of Samaria on the road from Samaria to Damascus. The name means “double fountain.” It was here that Joseph went in search of his brethren, and from here he was sold to the Ishmaelites (Gen. 37: 17). It is possible that Elisha had a residence here as well as in Samaria. 14. Horses and chariots, and a great host—not a mere band of marauders, but an organized army. The Syrian king had high respect for the power of the prophet, as is shown by his sending a “great host” to capture him. An army was commissioned to arrest one man, but what was an army before a man in positive communication with heaven? Came by night—The king made use of the strategy of war to gain his purpose, not realizing that the God of Israel never slumbers. “In all parts of the east the sudden raids, which are so characteristic of Oriental warfare, generally take place at night and under cover of darkness.”—Tristram. Compassed the city about—Reminding one of David's words, “Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear” (Psa. 27: 3). Benhadad's plan was well laid to insure success if no supernatural element were to be considered. 15. The servant—Probably not Gehazi, who had become a leper. Ains, my master, how shall we do—To the servant the situation appeared a dangerous one, for the horses and chariots of the Syrian host had surrounded the place with the one purpose of securing possession of “the man of God,” and escape seemed to be an impossibility.

III. Elisha protected (vs. 16-18). 16. Fear not—it is interesting and encouraging to note the many places in the Bible where this expression is used. Elisha spoke the words out of his own courageous soul. They that be with us are more than . . . with them—The servant saw his master and himself helpless, surrounded by a hostile host, but Elisha saw, in addition, a host of heavenly defenders. The prophet believed that the angel of the Lord encompassed round about them that fear him, and delivereth them” (Psa. 34: 7), and his faith and courage must have inspired the heart of his servant. 17. And Elisha prayed—Prayer is the never-failing means of help. Elijah prayed and fire fell from heaven to consume the sacrifice (1 Kings 18: 36-38); Elisha prayed and the Shunammite's son was restored to life. God's people in all ages have had recourse to prayer. Open his eyes that he may see—His physical eyes were open and he saw the host of the enemy. Elisha's prayer was that his spiritual eyes might be opened that he might see the host that surrounded them for their defense. The heavenly defenders were already there, and all that was needed was a vision that would perceive them. The mountains

were full. The hill upon which Dothan was situated was thronged with axes and lances. The young man saw the truthfulness of what Elisha had said. They that be with us are more than they that be with them; and therefore could be no occasion to fear. They who see the hosts arrayed against them for the purpose of defeating their spiritual progress, and do not see with the eye of faith the army of defenders, arrayed to help them, are at a great disadvantage. Horses and chariots of His. On the one side were the horses and chariots of the Syrian, with men as drivers and warriors; on the other side were fiery horses and chariots with angelic leaders to insure the victory. God has announced His name at His command to call to the defense of His own. 18. When the Syrian host came to capture the prophet they were wholly unaware of the presence of the army that was defending him, and supposed their task was an easy one.

IV. An army captured (vs. 19-23). A whole army went out to surround one man by night to make him a prisoner, and that one man in the morning took the entire army prisoners and led them to his king. As the prophet prayed and their eyes were opened, they indeed saw the man whom they expected, but not in the place they expected. Through the generous treatment accorded to the Syrian host when they were wholly at the mercy of Israel, their attacks upon Israel ceased and for a time there was peace between the two nations. This was one more divine manifestation to Israel of the power of Jehovah in behalf of the nation, but little heed was given to it.

Questions—What great miracle was wrought in the last lesson? Who was the King of Syria? Why did he think that some of his men were traitors? What explanation did his servants make? What did the Syrian king do? Where was Dothan? Why did Elisha's servant afraid? How did Elisha avert his fears? What prayer did Elisha offer for the Syrians? How did it show that Elisha did not deal treacherously with them? Where did the prophet lead them? How did he treat them?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Elisha's body guard.

1. Led to the confusion of enemies.

1. Insured protection and guidance.

The war which Benhadad, the King of Syria, began against Israel was intended to be carried on by a series of surprises. He was determined to subjugate Israel. His猖狂 at the continual frustration of his enemies was great. His attack upon Elisha and his servant was unfair and apparently unequal, as armed host against two unarmed men. It seemed out of all proportion and altogether absurd. The army presented a very formidable appearance. The escape of the prophet and his servant seemed hopeless. They were placed in circumstances to require superhuman help. There were enemies which they could not subdue, perils from which their unaided power could not extricate them. With the forces of the invisible King interposed between him and his enemies, Elisha did not feel it necessary even to escape. The horses and chariots of the Syrians were no nearer to the man of God than were the heavenly hosts. The military of heaven greatly exceeded that of the Syrians. Elisha had the spiritual vision to discern them. That army was invisible. The event which overwhelmed the servant inspired Elisha with hope and heroism. The very same means the enemy used to distress and terrify Elisha's servant God used to defend and encourage him. It need just the opening of the eyes to reveal to the young man agencies unseen and unsuspected before. While the servant had his eyes upon the lines of the Syrian troops who were sent to capture his master, he could see nothing beyond the sphere of sense. Elisha did not argue. He encouraged faith and offered prayer. Surveying with the look of spiritual insight the unmeasurable forces of the living God, Elisha answered cheerfully, “Fear not.” He then prayed that the young man might be given power to see Elisha admitted human weakness, but he apprehended divine strength. His faith brought the realization of actual facts, that God's presence was with him. His body-guard was more than a match for the Syrian host. Elisha was a man with a great soul of love standing upon the omnipotence of his faith to defy kings and all their empires.

His faith and confidence outshone the gloom about him and made him calm in the face of danger. II. Led to the confusion of enemies, Benhadad had abundant reason to know that Israel was under divine protection and guidance, and that craft and cunning were of no avail against the wisdom which comes from above. He should have known that it was God against whom he was contending, and not His prophet only, and that it would be impossible to outwit the Source of wisdom, the Giver of all understanding. Benhadad might have reflected that if all his plans had been known to Elisha, this plan to capture him at Dothan would also be known, and that Elisha would surely escape his malignant design. When therefore the Syrians approached to take Elisha, their movements became aimless. Prayer was the only mean at Elisha's command. It served his best ends in behalf of his servant and his enemies. The young man's eyes were opened to see that deliverance was at hand. The Syrians' eyes were closed to prevent violence against God's helpless ones, and opened to see their true condition. Elisha did not exult in his triumph over his enemies. He did not take advantage of their helplessness. His act of kindness turned away their wrath. The entertainment and dismissal of the troops were a deep mortification to them. The Syrians were to learn that Israel's God could save from the greatest distresses and that no craft or skill could avail against him and also that he was a merciful God toward them. The King of Israel was to learn more to recognize the faithfulness and might of Jehovah, and to be convinced that there was a prophet in Israel. Their repeated deliverances through Elisha were to teach Israel that their victor-

WHAT SPECIAL BREEDING DOES.

Twenty-four to twenty-six ounces for hens and 16 to 19 for males are the standard weights on partridge coochins, weighing 7 to 9½ pounds for females and 9 to 11½ pounds for males, and you will see what selection in breeding will do for you.

Many professional and business men have as a hobby the breeding of these bantams and competition for prizes in the larger poultry shows is keen. They make excellent pets, occupying only limited space, little feed and just enough exercise to afford pleasurable exercise.

These are most richly colored of all the cockerels, black, yellow, back and saddle, and top of wings of the males are red, while each feather is striped down the middle with a glossy greenish black stripe. The breast, tail, body and wing bar are glossy black. The comb is also the feathering of the legs and toes. The females are reddish brown; each feather is penciled with darker brown. The marking following the comb on the feathers of the neck and back is brown at the head, shading to a golden yellow on the neck, each feather striped down the middle with a black or dark brown line.

In shape the nearer these little fowls resemble round balls of feathers the better. The plumage should be long and soft.

DON'TS FOR DUCK RAISERS.

“Don't keep two or three different kinds of ducks. Choose one variety and breed for it.”

“Don't try to raise ducklings on whole wheat cracked corn, or commercial feeds. If used at all, these feeds should be well cooked, for ordinarily ducks do not consume enough grit to help grind grain.”

“Don't force mixings with their food to force ducks to eat more grit than they want.”

“Don't be afraid of overfeeding. Ducks eat four or five times daily.”

“Don't omit fresh vegetables and green stuff from their diet.”

“Don't allow the feed to stand from one meal to the next and expect ducks to be satisfied with it.”

“Don't give ducks sour food, as it is likely to cause convulsions.”

“Don't forget plenty of clean, fresh water and give them a chance to rest in shade.”

“Don't let their coops get damp and filthy.”

STORRS, CONN., EGG CONTEST.

The ten leading pens to Sept. 25 are as follows:

Tom Barron, Cattord, near Preston Englands, White Leghorns 1.872

John Peasey, Cheshire, Conn.

White Leghorn 1.850

Windswell Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn. 1.836

Conn. White Leghorn 1.836

Hillyard, Southgate St., Albany 1.820

Rhode Island Reds 1.820

Ed Cam. Hogtien, near Preston Englands, White Wyandottes 1.792

Tom White, Weydondale, England 1.791

A. P. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y. 1.788

White Leghorns 1.788

N. W. Hendryx, New Haven, Conn. 1.786

Conn. White Leghorns 1.786

G. P. Flinn, Wallingford, Pa. 1.740

White Leghorns 1.701

Branford Farm, Groton, Conn. 1.696

White Leghorns 1.696

60,000 CANUCKS

That Many of Our Soldiers in France To-day.

Ottawa Report.—It is officially stated that there are now 60,000 Canadians in France, about 30,000 in England, and 32,000 in training in Canada, not including 10,000 men on 30-day guard duty. Other regiments authorized in progress of recruiting bring the total to 150,000.

The Canadian organization now in France under Major-General Mercer numbers more than ten thousand men including the Canadian Cavalry Brigade and Signal Corps, Royal Field Artillery Brigade, 1st and 2nd Brigades of Mounted Rifles, Royal Canadian Regiment, 42nd Highlanders of Canada, Canadian Guards, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, and Ammunition and Supply Columns.

TURCO-BULGARIAN PACY.

Amsterdam Cable.—via London—Semi-official announcement that a Turco-Bulgarian military agreement has been signed, is made in the Lokal Anzeiger. Under the terms of the agreement Turkey places two army corps and her munitions factories at the disposal of Bulgaria, while the latter country agrees to supply Turkey with coal and railway materials. It is agreed that Turkey shall have free use of Bulgarian harbors.



Poultry World

BUTTER MAKING POINTERS.

Butter is a profitable industry on the well-regulated farm, and some general advice on the subject may be timely.

Butter-making presents more difficulties in hot weather than it does during the temperate weather of spring and autumn, but by simple working knowledge of the factors which tend to difficult churning these may be easily overcome.

Overripening of the cream is something which is difficult to avoid, and this may make churning slow. The cream should be allowed to sour for a shorter period in hot than in cool weather and the churning should be done often to prevent the cream from becoming stale or overripe. Special care must be exercised in mixing cream before churning. Cream should be mixed not less than twelve hours before churning at any time of the year, and this is more than ever true in the summer. Where two samples of cream are mixed, the older sample will be sicker than the newer cream. Consequently the butter will form from the older cream first, and a larger percentage of the fat of the fresh cream will be lost in the butter-milk. Cream, if necessary to mix it, should always be put together in one container and allowed to stand over night before churning.

The temperature of the cream within the churn is also more difficult to control in warm weather, as it heats up more rapidly. Sixty degrees is the proper temperature for the cream to get the butter quickest, and to maintain this it may be necessary to have the cream slightly cooler than usual when putting it into the churn. In very warm weather it may be necessary to cool the cream occasionally by pouring cold water over the barrel or container.

Cleanliness is essential at all times, but is harder to maintain during the warm weather, when the flies are so troublesome. Flies should never be tolerated about the dairy, and all utensils, including the churn, should be scalded with boiling water or steam and cooled with clean, pure water just before putting in the cream.

In filling the churn the cream should be strained into the container to prevent lumps, and consequently mottled butter. For the maximum agitation the churn should be one-third full, as this will bring the butter much sooner than where too much cream is put in at one time. Having the proper amount of cream in the churn, and keeping the speed up, buttermilk must not be turned too rapidly. If the speed is too high it tends to throw the cream into the walls of the barrel, and the mixing and churning are not so rapid as they should be.

As soon as the granules are about the size of small grains of corn, the butter is ready for working. Some people prefer to churn longer than this, but where the butter is churned until it forms into a mass, the buttermilk is much harder to work out, the moisture content is too low, and the butter will not keep well. The buttermilk is then drawn off, and the butter washed with two waters slightly colder than the buttermilk.

Either the brine or the dry salting method is good, but we prefer the dry salting, as it takes less salt and is just as good if properly done. For brine and salting an ounce and a half of salt is used for each pound of butter fat. It is dissolved in water and the butter allowed to soak in the brine. The disadvantages of this method are that it is harder to work in enough salt and the moisture content of the product is apt to be too high. With dry salting an ounce of salt is used to each pound of butter fat and is added while the butter is in the granular form previous to working. It is then worked until all excess moisture as well as all buttermilk is removed. By this time the salt will have become evenly incorporated and the butter will have a smooth appearance, free from leakiness or running out of water. Pure salt properly worked in will never be gritty, and it always pays to use the very best. Cheap salts often contain impurities which cause grittiness.

The common difficulties experienced in buttermaking are mottled or gritty butter, leaky butter, and difficult churning. Mottled butter may be due to impure salt or to too little working. Gritty butter is due either to impure salt or incomplete working, thus failing to get the salt dissolved and properly incorporated. Difficult churning may be due to any number of causes. Over-ripening or churning at too high a temperature may be responsible for the slow formation of the butter, or it may be due to diseased or abnormal cows, which give milk with small fat globules. The first two causes may be remedied, but the latter are not within control of the dairyman.

It is best, then, to use cream which has been ripened to the proper degree of acidity without being overripe, to strain the cream into the churn and take special precautions in keeping at near 60 degrees as possible; to fill the churn only one-third full and to revolve so as to obtain the greatest amount of agitation possible. Food also affects butter. Dry feeds make churning difficult and cause the butter to be hard. Corn, wheat bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal are examples of such feeds. Other feeds, as barley, cowpeas, and gluten feed, as well as succulent feeds, such as silage, have the opposite effect of making the butter soft. Excesses of either class of feeds should be avoided, and a mixture ration will tend to correct a fault in either direction.

When coloring materials are to be used these should be pure, and are added to the cream before churning. This is best, as it permits of a thorough and even mixing, giving the butter a uniform color.

BRITISH COUNCIL REPORTS.

Jocelin's Penance

They differed much from those ga-

lantly equipped travelers who had rid-
en so gaily to Bradfield that bright
autumn day, some weeks before. Now
they moved furtively and painfully
beneath the bare branches of the som-
bre trees; their clothing torn by the
scy twigs of bushes and brambles; and
poor Jocelin, whose sandals had grown
rotten in the damp air of the Oubliette,
now fulfilled the dream, so passionately related in the Abbot's
parlor, for he literally followed her
over a briar-strewn, rocky way, with
torn and bleeding feet. Often on they
pressed. Now a hare would scurry
across their path. Once a red fox
flashed before them like a flame; here
and there the glossy green and red of
a holly bush, or the silvery gleam
of mistletoe from some gnarled oak-
bough, brightened the dim wood. The
day had dawned dull and cold, and a
chilling wind wailed through the trees,
rattling the boughs above them, and
piercing them through with its icy
breath. The monk and maid spoke lit-
tle, for both were sorely tried by the
rapid pace at which they had come.
When they had walked for some
hours, Jocelin began to lag, and final-
ly sank down upon a bank, calling
weakly, "Dear Roheste, stay a while,
for I can go no further."

Roheste turned, and scanning him
closely for the first time, was startled
by his white cheeks and dark-circled
eyes. Her heart misgave her. Could
this poor creature make the long
journey to De Cokefeld? Or must she
go on alone, leaving his body to lie
in the wood, unconfined, unwatched,
save by the vultures? She turned hurriedly
and knelt by her companion's side, supporting his head on her lap,
covering him as best she might with
the folds of her gown and cloak; al-
though her heart was too heavy for
many words of cheer, as even her
strong young frame was failing under
the sustained strain. But she wiped
away the tears which would rise to her
eyes, as she gazed into Jocelin's pinch-
ed face, and tried to say cheerfully:

"Rest thee, my friend. Why, I am
hardly weary yet. Fie, man, by my
Christendom, 'tis but a pleasant morn-
ing walk. Thou art a poor suitor to
me so soon of such godly company."

"Alas sweet lady! At my best I were
but a poor fellow. And now I bid fair
never to reach even the highway. Go
on, my dear deliverer. Why tarry over
so useless a hulc as lies stranded
here?"

Roheste laid her hands on his lips
to silence him, for she knew that if
she spoke she would burst into tears.

Yet, within her heart she was dis-
gusted that this man whom she had sur-
rounded with a halo of romance should
show himself so weak. Conversant
with bravery and chivalry, she felt
that Jocelin fell far below her stand-
ard, and the emotion which had stirred
her when he woed so masterfully
now flickered, paled and died out in
the light of reality. The dream had
departed. The shadow of love reflected
in her waiting heart had flown, leaving in its stead pity—a pity per-
sonally akin to contempt.

Looking anxiously about for a place
of concealment, Roheste's face sud-
denly lightened.

"Jocelin, come but a few steps fur-
ther." And when he had risen, she half
led him down the bank on which they
had been resting. As they descended,
they seemed suddenly to enter a warm
room, so great was the change of tem-
perature. They had come into a deep
little dell, well screened by bushes and
carpeted with fallen leaves. Here the
chill wind could not reach them, and
they felt quite safe from notice. Warm-
ed and comforted by this assurance,
the fugitives were soon asleep. They
had not slumbered long when Roheste,
being the less weary of the two, and
thus the lighter sleeper, awoke with a
start, for above them she heard the
undergrowth rustle as if some one was
passing. So secure did she feel she was
about to close her eyes again when a
cry of terror arose to her lips. Over
the rim of the dell was thrust a shag-
gy head and rough muzzle, and the
blood-shot eyes of a great stag-bound
glared down upon them; then the dog
withdrew and sent a prolonged bark
echoing through the woods like a clarion
call. Roheste clasped her hands and
beat her head in prayer. Jocelin, being
awakened by the sound, sprang
staggering to his feet, and seizing a
broken bough, placed himself in front
of Roheste. She, though confid-
that the monks were upon them, could
scarcely restrain a smile at Jocelin's ap-
pearance. A cadaverous, trembling figure,
bare of foot, clad in torn black
garments, brandishing in his weak
hand the piece of rotten wood. Then
they heard a voice calling the hound.
To one of the fugitives, at least this
voice was familiar, for Roheste sprang
up the side of the dell with a glad cry,
and cast her arms about the neck of
Bernice of Ely, pressing warm lips to
her wrinkled cheek, much to that good
man's disgust.

"By Satan's horns, with strength me,
thou bramble! Let go, wench. Save
thy kisses for thy lover; old Bernice
wants them not. Yet despite her
rough repulse, Dame Bernice looked up
into the girl's face with a not unkindly
gleam in her eyes. Roheste, used to
her brusqueness, was not discon-
certed.

"Thank heaven, mother, thou hast
tried us, for my poor companion will
not be able to get to De Cokefeld," and
in truth Jocelin now leaned against the
bank, nearly fainting.

"Poor, who eft the monk was to
go to De Cokefeld! I have no to
plan—men, I tell thee. However,
the which need food and drink,
and we must hazard, for thy life!" had
been discovered, and the monk was
buzzing like a hive of bees."

Roheste would have questioned
the dame, but she shoved a small ven-
tous party, which she produced from
a sort of wallet she wore, into the
kitchen over a pot of meat. Then
crept the traveller roughly,

girl's hand, and taking a flint of wine
from the same receptacle, carried another
pasty to Jocelin, and stood over
him until he had eaten and drunk to
her satisfaction. Then she whistled to
the dog, who came running to her.
On his back was fastened a bundle,
and his mistress said to him approv-
ingly, as with many groans she knelt
to unbuckle it, "Good Dunstan, thou
hast carried well!" Dunstan wagged
his tail to show his appreciation of
this compliment, and relieved of his
burden, departed in search of a small-
game than that he had just discov-
ered. Selecting several articles from
the bundle, Dame Bernice turned to-
ward Jocelin, and half led, half pushed
him into the dell, saying to Ro-
heste, as she disappeared after him,
"Turn thyself into a serving maid,
whilst I make a woman of the monk—
no hard task by Hecate!"

By aid of the articles left in the bun-
dle, Roheste, with ready wit, soon trans-
formed herself into a buxom woman
who from her garments might be some
well-to-do Franklin's daughter, but
who, with dark face half hidden
beneath a simple and veil and
russet braids (the witch's toilet
had been complete), looked
little like the little and blonde lady of
De Cokefeld. Up from the dell now
came the witch, followed by a slender
figure somewhat stooped, and clad in
the sombre robes of a widow, with
face well muffled by a black veil. Ro-
heste's spirits had risen, and she
sprang to this figure's side, saying, "I
salute thee, Madam, for I think me I
am thy firewoman. Set thy coif more
erect, I beg, my lady!"

"Dost think I'll pass notice, Ro-
heste?" Jocelin asked. "It seems as if
I would burst asunder these woman's
trappings at every step. Dame, dame,
thou hast me so tight incased I can
scarcely breathe."

Roheste laughed—"Nay, nay, thou
must suffer for thy looks' sake. Here
Dame Bernice broke in impatiently:

"Come, come, there is not time for
foolery. We must be on our way to
Ely. There is another private way
nother knows to me, but 'tis too long
and tedious for thee. Then, too, I go
by the highway that ye shall be seen.
A man will pass by a jewel on his
own dunghill, but why sit in the most
unlikely place. We'll hide at Ely ton-
ight; thou my niece, Margaret Greg-
ory, and thy firewoman. Now up, on-
ward to the road. Thou, niece Gregory,
lean upon thy maid's arm; thy
widowhood sets heavily on thee, poor
soul."

And admonishing them with her
staff, the witch set off, continuing as
they followed, "Later in the day we'll
come upon Will, my Lord Bishop's
fagot-cutter, who, by the Abbott's per-
mission, cuts billets for his master's
hearth. And, if I mistake not, we'll
drive into Ely at nightfall, instead of
riding poor Shank's mare."

Then the strangely assorted party
moved onward with the great dog in
their wake, now running for ahead to
bark at some imaginary enemy, now
circling round them as if to assure
him that his charges were safe;
and so, without passing, until they
were on the high road, where in a
few moments they came upon a cart
laden with fagots, driven by a rosy-
cheeked fellow in a leather smock,
whom Dame Bernice hailed as Will
O'Use, demanding conveyance for
herself and companions.

"Nay, dame," answered the man,
easily enough, but evidently much
afraid of her; "seest thou not the cart
carrieth a goodly load of fagots for
the bishop?"

"Cast out some, if there be not
room," said the witch, coolly. "Dost
remember how Robin lost a wheel
from his cart when it grazed my gar-
den wall? Or how Jock's brat coughed
up bits of stone, could not say the
name, and when spoke Satan
cried, 'Thine bites, but it maketh me
speak it right well.' Twas 'cause his
game lent me not the earthen boy I
craved. Bah, bah! Twere ill done
to risk broken bones or a spavined
horse for a surly 'No' to weary, trav-
el-battered women. Let my niece and her
firewoman mount thy cart, and I will
walk beside so thou't get to Ely a
good hour earlier than usual."

Roheste flushed, paled, and with a
half sob, covered her face with her
hands. His words pierced her like a
sword, too well she knew how
infamously her own name would appear
in that story. Jocelin, ignorant of what
had saved him from torture, wondered
at her emotion, and after much questioning,
drew from her the story of her self-disgrace.
He sat very still for a moment
as one stunned by a blow; then he
knelt at her feet, and kissed her gar-
ment's hem. Bending there with the
fitful firelight on his wan cheek, his
eyes fixed on the tear-stained face
above him, like some travel-worn pil-
grim adoring at the shrine of a saint,
Roheste motioning him to rise, he
stood looking down on her with the
light of a solemn resolve in his dark
eyes.

"Roheste, why hast thou done this-
thing for one for whom torture was
all too fair an end? 'Greater love hath
none,' the gospels, read, 'than he who
giveth life for another.' A woman's
fair name is more than life to her, and
when he had come to Ely, snow was falling;
and when they had crossed the bridge
and reached the town at twilight, the
houses loomed black beneath their
covering of snow, and as they
entered the quiet, dusky street, the
lofty lantern in the great octagonal
tower of the church gleamed forth
like a kindly beacon to light them on
their way.

CHAPTER XXII.

The woodman's cart rattled over
the stones of Ely past a church,
round the corner, and drew up at a
great iron gateway, over which was
a shield carved in the stone, with
three crowns surmounted on a cross
—the arms of Ely's bisborouche.

"Here I must enter," said Will, "a
Mistress, thou hast best descend
with thy firewoman." Jocelin and
Roheste descended, she thanking the
man courteously, and he made them
an offering of clowns, how as they moved
after the fagots, who was fast dis-
appearing in the snow-wreathed
groupes of funnel-shaped ground around the
house. "Hearts, then past an inn,
where three worthy burghers had
met a man's honor?" By Hecate, fool, I'll
spew upon thy back and stick fast
there like a burr, if thou attemptest
one step. Nay, try if thou canst!"

Try thou to open the door of Bernice
of Ely," and she laid a skinny hand
upon the iron bar. "Thou'd do more
than locksmith or blacksmith could
ever compass," and sure enough the
door, though seemingly but latched,
held fast, despite all Jocelin's efforts
to open it. So he gave up all idea
of returning to the abbey that night,
too much desirous to resign his
burden of holding the Abbot on the
morrow.

Even when the monk treated him to
go with her to De Cokefeld, and thence
to Normandy, he remained firm, and
the witch signed her to cease her im-
portunities. They presently sat down to
a supper of savory broth and oatmeal
cakes. When this was ended, Dame
Bernice partially filled a goblet with
water for Roheste. When she had fin-
ished, she handed Jocelin, who, when
he had drunk about half, set it beside
him on the table, saying

"By my troth, Mother, thy wine bit-
eth. I can drink no more."

"Faugh! Thou hast monkish taste,
Indeed, if thou canst not stomach my
green Contar, Roheste complai-
ned not."

"Nay, though one (a boisterous
night) proposed that they kiss the
wenches ere they let them pass, but
my more prudent compatriots
strained him, and the monk and maid
passed unscathed. So when they walked
the houses were fewer and farther
apart, and last at length from the
one long street, on which the
principal part of Ely lay, into a winding
lane following the river.

After making many turnings, Bernice
suddenly disappeared over the
river bank, calling them to follow
and to mind the bank, for it was both
slippery and steep. So they descend-
ed cautiously almost half-way to the
water, where Bernice entered the nar-
row door of a hut, and by the time
the two stepped over the threshold
she had raked the embers together on
the hearth, throwing on fagots until
the room was soon bright and warm.

When the door was fast shut on the
snowy darkness, Dame Bernice said to
Jocelin, "Now, str mon, off with thy
widow's garb, for here thou art safe.
But thou, maid, hast best retain thy
swarthy skin, though thy dark locks
will come away with thy coif. Now
sit thee here and warm, whilst I see
what manner of provender the witch's
cupboard contains. Wouldst like
off't eyes, nev'r sides, or will the
marrow of a fat young snake appease
thy hunger?"

She went chuckling to a corner cup-
board, leaving the girl to look won-
deringly about her. The low, heavy-
raftered room was hung with bunches
of herbs and bones—the latter, the townsfolk
whispered, dug by the witch from the
churchyard on dark and stormy nights,
though they looked more like the bones of animals
than of human beings. Along one side
of the room ran a rude shelf, where
were piled flasks, potters and pannikins,
one or two great wood covered
books, secured with brass fastenings,
and an alembic (the witch dabbled in
alchemy as well as sorcery); along
with many other strange objects un-
familiar to Roheste.

Jocelin, divested of female attire,
sat on a low stool before the fire, his
face shaded by his hand, looking
mournfully into the flames. He was
like a shipwrecked man, who, having
lost all save life in the angry waves,
had been thrown destitute on a foreign
shore. What was he to do? His
world was in chaos. Roheste could
see to De Cokefeld, where she would
find friends and safety. What work
—what place was there in the world
for a renegade monk?

Dame Bernice, busied with her
cooking, hustled to and fro, muttering
to a great black cat, which followed
her, purring about the room. Finally,
Roheste broke the silence.

"Jocelin, dost take thy freedom so
ill? Thy sighs tread upon one an-
other like military choir boys in a
processional. Why to downcast?"

"I was but wondering, lady, where
in all this fair land I could find a
livelihood. I am too old for a page;
too sad for a minstrel; untrained for
an esquireship. I cannot attach myself
to any school, or join the friars,
for soon the Church in all the realm
will know my wretched story."

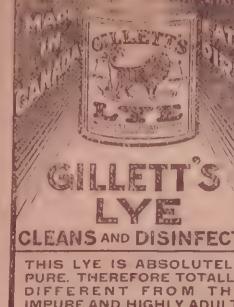
Roheste flushed, paled, and with a
half sob, covered her face with her
hands. His words pierced her like a
sword, too well she knew how
infamously her own name would appear
in that story. Jocelin, ignorant of what
had saved him from torture, wondered
at her emotion, and after much questioning,
drew from her the story of her self-disgrace.
He sat very still for a moment
as one stunned by a blow; then he
knelt at her feet, and kissed her gar-
ment's hem. Bending there with the
fitful firelight on his wan cheek, his
eyes fixed on the tear-stained face
above him, like some travel-worn pil-
grim adoring at the shrine of a saint,
Roheste motioning him to rise, he
stood looking down on her with the
light of a solemn resolve in his dark
eyes.

"Roheste, why hast thou done this-
thing for one for whom torture was
all too fair an end? 'Greater love hath
none,' the gospels, read, 'than he who
giveth life for another.' A woman's
fair name is more than life to her, and
when he had come to Ely, snow was falling;
and when they had crossed the bridge
and reached the town at twilight, the
houses loomed black beneath their
covering of snow, and as they
entered the quiet, dusky street, the
lofty lantern in the great octagonal
tower of the church gleamed forth
like a kindly beacon to light them on
their way.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The woodman's cart rattled over
the stones of Ely past a church,
round the corner, and drew up at a
great iron gateway, over which was
a shield carved in the stone, with
three crowns surmounted on a cross
—the arms of Ely's bisborouche.

"Here I must enter," said Will, "a
Mistress, thou hast best descend
with thy firewoman." Jocelin and
Roheste descended, she thanking the
man courteously, and he made them
an offering of clowns, how as they moved
after the fagots, who was fast dis-
appearing in the snow-wreathed
groupes of funnel-shaped ground around the
house. "Hearts, then past an inn,
where three worthy burghers had
met a man's honor?" By Hecate, fool, I'll
spew upon thy back and stick fast
there like a burr, if thou attemptest
one step. Nay, try if thou canst!"



GILLETTS
LYE
CLEANS AND DISINFECTS

THIS LYE IS ABSOLUTELY
PURE. THEREFORE TOTALLY
DIFFERENT FROM THE
IMPURE AND HIGHLY ADULT-
ERATED LYES NOW SOLD.

TRY THEM TO OPEN THE DOOR OF BERNICE
OF ELY, AND SHE LTD.

"THOU'D DO MORE
THAN LOCKSMITH OR BLACKSMITH COULD
EVER COMPASS," AND SURE ENOUGH THE DOOR
HELD FAST, DESPITE ALL JOCELIN'S EFFORTS
TO OPEN IT. SO HE GAVE UP ALL IDEA
OF RETURNING TO THE ABBEY THAT NIGHT,
TOO MUCH DESIROUS TO RESIGN HIS
BURDEN OF HOLDING THE ABBOT ON THE
MORROW.

Even when the monk treated him to
go with her to De Cokefeld, and thence
to Normandy, he remained firm, and
the witch signed her to cease her im-
portunities. They presently sat down to
a supper of savory broth and oatmeal
cakes. When this was ended, Dame
Bernice partially filled a goblet with
water for Roheste. When she had fin-
ished, she handed Jocelin, who, when
he had drunk about half, set it beside
him on the table, saying

"By my troth, Mother, thy wine bit-
eth. I can drink no more."

"Faugh! Thou hast monkish taste,
Indeed, if thou canst not stomach my
green Contar, Roheste complained not."

"Nay, though one (a boisterous
night) proposed that they kiss the
wenches ere they let them pass, but
my more prudent compatriots
strained him, and the monk and maid
passed unscathed. So when they walked
the houses were fewer and farther
apart, and last at length from the
one long street, on which the
principal part of Ely lay, into a winding
lane following the river.

After making many turnings, Bernice
suddenly disappeared over the
river bank, calling them to follow
and to mind the bank, for it was both
slippery and steep. So they descend-
ed cautiously almost half-way to the
water, where Bernice entered the nar-
row door of a hut, and by the time
the two stepped over the threshold
she had raked the embers together on
the hearth, throwing on fagots until
the room was soon bright and warm.

When the door was fast shut on the
snowy darkness, Dame Bernice said to
Jocelin, "Now, str mon, off with thy
widow's garb, for here thou art safe.
But thou, maid, hast best retain thy
swarthy skin, though thy dark locks
will come away with thy coif. Now
sit thee here and warm, whilst I see
what manner of provender the witch's
cupboard contains. Wouldst like
off't eyes, nev'r sides, or will the
marrow of a fat young snake appease
thy hunger?"

She went chuckling to a corner cup-
board, leaving the girl to look won-
deringly about her. The low, heavy-
raftered room was hung with bunches
of herbs and bones—the latter, the townsfolk
whispered, dug by the witch from the
churchyard on dark and stormy nights,
though they looked more like the bones of animals
than of human beings. Along one side
of the room ran a rude shelf, where
were piled flasks, potters and pannikins,
one or two great wood covered
books, secured with brass fastenings,
and an alembic (the witch dabbled in
alchemy as well as sorcery); along
with many other strange objects un-
familiar to Roheste.

Jocelin, divested of female attire,
sat on a low stool before the fire, his
face shaded by his hand, looking
mournfully into the flames. He was
like a shipwrecked man, who, having
lost all save life in the angry waves,
had been thrown destitute on a foreign
shore. What was he to do? His
world was in chaos. Roheste could
see to De Cokefeld, where she would
find friends and safety. What work
—what place was there in the world
for a renegade monk?

Dame Bernice, busied with her
cooking, hustled to and fro, muttering
to a great black cat, which followed
her, purring about the room. Finally,
Roheste broke the silence.

"Jocelin, dost take thy freedom so
ill? Thy sighs tread upon one an-
other like military choir boys in a
processional. Why to downcast?"

"I was but wondering, lady, where
in all this fair land I could find a
livelihood. I am too old for a page;
too sad for a minstrel; untrained for
an esquireship. I cannot attach myself
to any school, or join the friars,
for soon the Church in all the realm
will know my wretched story."

Roheste flushed, paled, and with a
half sob, covered her face with her
hands. His words pierced her like a
sword, too well she knew how
infamously her own name would appear
in that story. Jocelin, ignorant of what
had saved him from torture, wondered
at her emotion, and after much questioning,
drew from her the story of her self-disgrace.
He sat very still for a moment
as one stunned by a blow; then he
knelt at her feet, and kissed her gar-
ment's hem. Bending there with the
fitful firelight on his wan cheek, his
eyes fixed on the tear-stained face
above him, like some travel-worn pil-
grim adoring at the shrine of a saint,
Roheste motioning him to rise, he
stood looking down on her with the
light of a solemn resolve in his dark
eyes.

"Roheste, why hast thou done this-
thing for one for whom torture was
all too fair an end? 'Greater love hath
none,' the gospels, read, 'than he who
giveth life for another.' A woman's
fair name is more than life to her, and
when he had come to Ely, snow was falling;
and when they had crossed the bridge
and reached the town at twilight, the
houses loomed black beneath their
covering of snow, and as they
entered the quiet, dusky street, the
lofty lantern in the great octagonal
tower of the church gleamed forth
like a kindly beacon to light them on
their way.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The woodman's cart rattled over
the stones of Ely past a church,
round the corner, and drew up at a
great iron gateway, over which was
a shield carved in the stone, with
three crowns surmounted on a cross
—the arms of Ely's bisborouche.

"Here I must enter," said Will, "a
Mistress, thou hast best descend
with thy firewoman." Jocelin and
Roheste descended, she thanking the
man courteously, and he made them
an offering of clowns, how as they moved
after the fagots, who was fast dis-
appearing in the snow-wreathed
groupes of funnel-shaped ground around the
house. "Hearts, then past an inn,
where three worthy burghers had
met a man's honor?" By Hecate, fool, I'll
spew upon thy back and stick fast
there like a burr, if thou attemptest
one step. Nay, try if thou canst!"

Try thou to open the door of Bernice
of Ely," and she laid a skinny hand
upon the iron bar. "Thou'd do more
than locksmith or blacksmith could
ever compass," and sure enough the
door held fast, despite all Jocelin's efforts
to open it. So he gave up all idea
of returning to the abbey that night,
too much desirous to resign his
burden of holding the abbot on the
morrow.

Even when the monk treated him to
go to De Cokefeld, and thence
to Normandy, he remained firm, and
the witch signed her to cease her im-
portunities. They presently sat down to
a supper of savory broth and oatmeal
cakes. When this was ended, Dame
Bernice partially filled a goblet with
water for Roheste. When she had fin-
ished, she handed Jocelin, who, when
he had drunk about half, set it beside
him on the table, saying

What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County

Rawdon Circuit

Nest Sunday, Oct. 24th. Pastor will preach at Mt Pleasant 10:30. Wellman's 8:30. No evening service at Bethel owing to re-opening at Stirling. Sunday School at Bethel in the morning.

S. F. DIXON, Pastor

CARMEL

We were much pleased to have in our midst so many visiting friends at our service from Mount Pleasant and other parts on Sunday last.

Mrs. J. R. Weaver spent the week end with her son Jay in town.

A large number from here attended the Re-opening Services at Stirling both morning and evening on Sunday.

Mrs. M. Bailey is spending a few days with her son Truman who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Lyman Weaver spent Monday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Weston.

Sunday School and preaching service is withdrawn here on Sunday next on account of special services and Sacramental Service at Stirling.

William Petherick and wife and children, Ahmer and Gladys spent Sunday in our midst.

Mrs. Harry Hammond has returned home from Trenton.

Leila and their grandmother, Mrs. Albert Hagerman spent Sunday with us.

Mrs. Ethel Brown is spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brown.

Gladys Green spent the afternoon of Tuesday last at High School with her cousins, Radia Carlyle and Myrtle Weaver.

WEST HUNTINGDON

McEvilley Reid and wife spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. George McCurdy.

Mrs. Jas. Dickens and Miss Sarah Wilson attended the W. M. S. Convention held at Belleville on Wednesday 13th inst.

Richard Postle and wife spent one day last week at Albert Hagerman's, Boards.

Mrs. George Mumby has returned home after spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Barlow, of Belleville.

Jack Yorke, of Campbellford, spent Sunday at R. Haggarty's.

John Osborne and wife, of Stirling, and William Kincaid, of Belleville, spent Sunday at Jas. J. Wilson's.

Several from here attended the re-opening services at Stirling and Buelah on Sunday.

HOLLOWAY

(Too late for last week)

William Bird and wife, of Foxboro, spent Thanksgiving with their daughter, Mrs. C. Wilson.

Fred Haught and wife, Moira, visited at the home of Arthur Salisbury on Sunday.

A. Hagen, of Berlin Ont., was a week end visitor at the home of Martin Hough.

Filling silos is the order of the day. W. B. Tufts, our Sunday School Superintendent, attended the Rally Services at West Huntingdon on Sunday afternoon.

The Anniversary Services of the Holloway Methodist Church will be held on October 24th at 10:30 and 7 o'clock in the evening. Rev. Kemp will preach at both services.

Pte. George Peterson, of the 33rd Battery, Barrie Field, spent a few days of last week visiting his friends before leaving for England.

Some of the ladies from this place attended the W.M.S. convention at Tabernacle church, Belleville.

R. B. McMullen met with an accident while our motoring on Sunday, fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Mrs. Simon Elliott visited her daughter Mrs. Richard Townsend on Sunday.

A number from this place attended the Anniversary Services at West Huntingdon on Sunday.

Richard Harting has enlisted and left for Kingston on Tuesday.

SINE

Gilbert Thompson, wife and Leslie spent the latter part of the week the guests of friends in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sine, Irene and Ruby spent Sunday the guests of Alex Green.

A. Betts and wife, of Campbellford, also Miss Drier, of Toronto, spent Sunday the guests of Will Snider.

George Rupert and wife spent Sunday the guest of his brother, Butler Rupert.

Win. Waller, wife and Seymour were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Frauke, of Stirling, on Sunday.

G. Martin and sister, of Harold, spent Sunday the guests of Alex Martin.

Siles Green and wife also C. M. Sine and wife spent Sunday the guests of S. A. Murphy, of Stirling.

Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Heath motored to Consecon on Sunday.

Miss Lettie Calvert, of Fuller, is staying with her sister, Mrs. T. A. McMullen who is on the sick list.

Sine Creamery has been purchased by Hiram Dateo, who intends removing it next summer.

Miss Ethel Martin was the guest of Miss Bessie Richardson one day last week.

Misses Laura Waller and Vera Sine also Mrs. Mason, of Wellman's spent Friday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Snider.

The fire at Stirling Cheese Factory caused quite an excitement in this vicinity on Saturday morning.

Even if you do not buy-be sure and see our Coats and Suits for Fall. See our Model 4031 made up; Salts Esquimette or guaranteed Sealette Plush is used for this coat, 48 inches in length. Its style features consist of a belt and handsome Convertible Collar, its simple lines make it a Smart Model for young people. Lined with High-Grade Satin Finished lining.

Our Model 4032 is a particularly attractive Model carried out in Salts Baby Lamb. It is extra warm, buttoning close under the chin with a Top Collar of Plush, 50 inches long, and lined throughout with a fancy Silk Finished lining.

These are only a few of the many lines we have to show you.

It's a time when the Season and the Weather call for New Raiment in Ladies, Misses and Children's Underwear and Hosiery.

Do not forget we handle the famous Watson and Stanfield Brands of Underwear in all sizes and styles, in prices ranging from 25c. to \$1.75 per garment.

Hosiery for Women, Misses and Children

We have this line very complete, having placed our orders early in the year for Cashmere Hose, which to-day are not to be had.

In the Ladies' Dress Goods Department

We were fortunate in having a full stock of Black and Blue Serges, and dress goods in all colorings. Velvets, Velveteens, Silks and Satins at prices that could not to-day be purchased from the manufacturer.

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Produce

THE STIRLING LEADER, OCTOBER 21, 1915.

Mrs. Claude Tucker entertained her brother from Frankford on Sunday last.

A great many from here attended the re-opening service of Stirling Methodist Church on Sunday.

Percy McMullen visited friends at Mt Pleasant on Sunday as usual.

Miss Liddell, of Belleville, spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. T. Andrews.

There is talk of a tea meeting at Bethel in the near future. Watch for the posters and remember the date.

Glad to hear that Mrs. John Green is improving so well.

MINTO

The school children have been quite interested in the sale of flags for Trafulgar Day.

Anniversary Services will be held at Salem next Sunday. Rev. Knox, of Frankford, will be the preacher at both morning and evening services.

The W. A. of St. Thomas Church met in the home of Mrs. Wm. Jeffrey on Wednesday and did quilting for the bale which is to be shipped next week.

Quite a number of farmers shipped pigs at Ianthorpe and Stirling on Monday. Prices forty cents per pig.

Nurse Wilson was the guest of Mrs. James Stott for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hagerman attended a Golden Wedding of their cousin, Mr. and Mrs. Bonistel, of Bayside, and report a very enjoyable time.

A meeting of the W. L. I. was held in the home of Mrs. Sylvanus Sine on Wednesday of last week. An excellent paper was given by Mrs. B. C. Tucker on "How to make Farm Life Attractive to the Boys."

FRANKFORD

Mrs. Jim Murney and Mrs. A. Ford spent a couple of days with their friend, Mrs. Geo. Green, of Wellington.

Rev. Mr. Knox, was in Brighton Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

Miss Leila Meyers spent a couple of days in Trenton.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church met at the home of Mrs. C. Powell on Thursday afternoon. A large crowd was present. We had with us Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Davidson, of Stockdale.

The Patriotic Meeting that was held in the Windover Hall here on Friday evening was very largely attended, the hall being full and a large number being unable to secure seats.

The principal speakers of the evening were, Captain Ponton invalided home from the firing line, but who seems filled with the spirit of the war and anticipates returning as soon as health permits, he was listened to with wrapped attention as he gave us glimpses of what our boys have gone through and of what are still before them and what we as citizens ought to do for our King and Country. Colonel Ponton, father of the Captain, was also present and gave a very fine address. There was no charge at the door but the voluntary contribution amounted to \$65.00 which goes in aid of the Red Cross fund.

The funeral of Mrs. Evelyn Earl was held at the home of her mother, Mrs. S. Carr on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Knox presiding at a very impressive sermon.

Less than a year Mrs. Earl buried her husband, Mr. Charlie Earl, and since his death she has been longing to join her husband and be at rest in the peaceful cemetery.

Misses Murray, May, Mary Foster, Gladys Murray, Ross Turley, W. Rose and E. Rose Internment took place in the Frankford cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Beatty of Coborne spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Spencer.

Mr. Bill Bush and Miss Edith Bell spent Sunday at Stirling also attending the re-opening of the Methodist Church there.

Wm. Rose and wife spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Ross Smith at Coborne.

Rev. Mr. Knox motored to Coborne on Tuesday morning to attend the funeral of Mr. Gould, a member of one of his former appointments there.

J. D. McCrostie spent Sunday with his wife and little daughter and other friends in town.

RIVER VALLEY

Mrs. W. H. Hanna and mother spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bryant, Stockdale.

Some young folks from this vicinity were present at the Patriotic Rally held in Frankford Friday evening. All enjoyed the excellent address given by Capt. R. D. Ponton, Liont. Wallace and Col. Ponton, of Belleville. The Frankford Band rendered a few select pieces and a very appropriate solo was sung by Miss Ostrom. The free collection given at the door added largely to the Aid of the Red Cross Society. The meeting was certainly beneficial to those so interested.

On Sept. 25th a little daughter came to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Alexander, Sash. Congratulations.

The R. V. Women's Institute have been appealed to for a collection to be given towards the support of the Red Cross Society, Thursday the 21st inst.

This locality has already been canvassed for goodies for the Methodist Church Tea-Meeting given Monday evening. As such an occasion is a rare treat let us all attend a good old-fashioned tea-meeting if possible.

What will the farmers do after their potatoes are dug and the buckwheat threshed?

Mr. and Mrs. David McNary and son, Ross visited his mother on Sunday.

HOARDS

George Rutherford and wife and Miss Flossie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ryestone were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hubble on Sunday.

Mrs. Eliza Hoard returned to her home at Stirling last week after visiting her daughter, Mrs. David Bennett.

Hector Whitton and wife spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. E. McCaughen, Wellman's Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. George Acker, Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Denike and Mrs. Sarah Denike, Campbellford, were guests of Mrs. Wallace Hoard on Sunday last.

Frank and Grace Joffe spent Sunday at the home of Bertha Fair, Ainsworth.

Mr. Walter Heagle, a former resident of this place was buried at Burnham on Tuesday last. Mr. Heagle had been living in Rochester for a number of years. Much sympathy extended to the bereaved family and relatives.

Mrs. Little Heagle, Rochester, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. E. Donald.

Willie returned home on Friday from Kingston and we are all pleased to hear his arm is getting along fine.

DELORO

Mrs. J. Richardson, Miss M. Richardson and S. Chambers were called to Eldorado to attend the funeral of the former's aunt.

The Ladies of Deloro have formed a Society to sew for soldiers.

Mrs. Ling, of Port Hope, is visiting her brother, C. Dolder here.

Mrs. J. A. McCallum is spending the week end in Marmon.

Misses M. and E. Gillen, P. McElroy, M. Terrian and R. DeVeine motored to Peterboro on Saturday returning on Sunday.

Michael Auger spent Sunday at his home here.

Business Chance

Owing to sickness I am compelled to give up my house and store at Glen Ross, close to station and canal. Property consists of 30 acres of land, store and house combined, good barn and well.

Canal improvements going on and the government has a number of men employed during the summer months. This is a good business proposition and no opposition.

Address

CHESTER HOARD,

Stirling, or Phone 8132.

HALT!

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks**Suit Cases and Club Bags****Go-Carts and Wagons****Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.****Team and Single Harness**

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. Mc KEE
MANUFACTURER**Farm for Sale**

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,

Insurance,

Stirling.

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

J. T. BELSHAW & SON

STIRLING, ONT

**Lengthy Arguments
Are Unnecessary**

to prove that Kingston's Bread has an appetizing taste and a richness of flavour not found in cheap bread. Discriminating housewives who want the best in quality and service order

KINGSTON'S BREAD

Matters pertaining to taste and nutrition cannot be settled by bold announcements or newspaper talk. Your best plan is to see for yourself the difference between ordinary bread and Kingston's Bread through tasting our varieties.

10 Cents a Large Loaf**GEO. H. KINGSTON, STIRLING, - ONT.**

The Home of Machine Made Bread

A Word to the Ladies**Men's Furnishing Department:**

Men's Work Shirts, all Drill Shirting Material in assorted Stripes, made with attached soft turn down Collar, single band Cuffs, in all sizes.

Men's Heavy Wool Sweater Coats, Plain and Fancy stitch, made with high Storm, or Shawl Collar, two pockets, and closely fitting Cuffs, large assortment of plain and combination colors.

Men's Underwear in all the famous brands, in Natural Wool, Scotch Wool, and All Wool Merinos, medium and heavy weights, Natural and Blue Grey colors. Single and Double Breasted, Sateen facings, in all sizes, prices ranging from 50c. to \$2.50 a garment.

Boys' Winter Weight Fleeced Lined Underwear, Natural Shades, Bound Front, close fitting Cuffs and Ankles, in all sizes.

China Ware Department

Just arrived another special crate of Imported Dinner Sets, beautiful designs and patterns. In buying a Dinner Set it would well repay you to see our display as we have the largest stock to choose from outside of any large City.

Parcels Delivered Promptly

Phone 22

R. A. ELLIOTT

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 8

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX The Store of Quality

Read This Ad. It Means Money for You

Woollens are advancing rapidly every week and as soon as present stocks are sold out prices on re-purchases in many cases will advance for $\frac{1}{2}$ to exactly twice the price we are offering these lines for to-day. This is a serious condition and is sure to be worse. For the present we are offering all lines at practically Old Prices, but cannot promise how long we will be able to do so.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient THIS IS BUY NOW

Northway Garments

The Best Made at the Lowest Price. Present stock cannot be re-purchased at same price. Coats \$9.00 up.

UNDERWEAR

Gent's heavy ribbed, pure wool Shirts and Drawers at old prices, \$1.25 per garment. Other lines \$1.00 to \$2.25 each.

Boys' Wool Underwear

This is a line you have been looking for. We have it and the prices are right. Shirts and drawers all sizes, same quality as men's. Very special prices, 50c to 75c according to size.

Ladies' Vests and Drawers

Best makes only. Vests and Drawers to match. Prices 25c., 35c and 50c. each.

Ladies' Woollen Underwear

Vest and Drawers just the garment for those who cannot wear all-wool. About 60 to 75% wool. This is an excellent garment. Price is very low, 75c each.

Ladies' Natural Wool

Vests and Drawers

Celebrated 95c. line. Penmans at old prices, \$1.25 and \$1.35 eh.

Ladies' Fine Bleached Wool Underwear

This is our specialty, we can assure you that we have in stock the very garment you want. Extra fine qualities. Some lines are pure wool and as fine as summer weights. All styles, long and short sleeves, high and low necks, combinations, etc. Old prices 75c up.

Hosiery

Plain Cashmere Hose, all sizes, 25c pair. Best Quality "Llama" Hose, sizes 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, 50c pair.

Ribbed Wool Hose, all sizes, 25c pair. Children's Fine Ribbed Wool Hose, black, tan, cardinal, cream and blue, 25c and 35c.

Sweater Coats—All Styles, Qualities and Sizes. Better values than last season.

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE
FOR BEST PRICES

PHONE 43

GOODS PROMPTLY
DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Mr. J. H. Burnham, M. P., West Peterboro, has tendered his services to the Militia authorities, though not a military man and too old now to enlist, and has been accepted as Paymaster. He will donate all his pay to the Red Cross funds.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. R. Angus, Esq.	E. B. Groombridge, Esq.
Sir William Macleod,	Hon. Robt. Mackay,
Sir Theo. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.	C. R. Horner, Esq.
A. Bannerman, Esq.	C. B. Gordon, Esq.
H. R. Ormswood, Esq.	D. Forbes Angus, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	
Mr. Frederick Williams-Taylor, I.L.D., General Manager.	
Capital Paid up - \$16,000,000.	
Res. - 16,000,000.	
Undivided Profits - 1,252,864.	
Total Assets (April, 1915) 289,562,876.	

Savings Department

Deposits of \$1.00 and upward received and interest allowed at highest current rates. Savings Department accounts given special attention.

T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.

"A Life Worth Living"

The brutal murder of the Nurse, Miss Edith Cavell, by the German savages, sets forth the true Christian character of this noble woman who breathed forth the spirit of Him who on the Cross prayed for His murderers: "Father, forgive them."

The Rev. Mr. Gahan, in his report, says:

"On Monday evening, the 11th of October, I was admitted by a special passport from the German authorities to the prison of St. Gilles, where Miss Edith Cavell had been confined for ten weeks. The final sentence had been given early that afternoon.

"To my astonishment and relief, I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned; but this could not lessen the determination and intensity of feeling on either part during that last interview of almost an hour.

"Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally, but the solemn conversation which accompanied them was made expressively in the light of God and eternity. She then added that she wished all her friends to know that she willingly gave her life for her country, and said:

"I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me."

"She further said: 'I thank God for this ten weeks of quiet before the end. My life has always been hurried and full of difficulties; this time the rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here. But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone!'

"We partook of Holy Communion together, and she received the Gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the close of the little service I began to repeat the words:

"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide; The darkness deepens, Lord with me abide; When other helpers fail and comforts flee, Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

and she joined softly in the end.

"We sat quietly talking until it was time for me to go. She gave me parting messages for relatives and friends. She spoke of her soul's needs at the moment and she received the assurance of God's words as only a Christian can do.

"Then I said good-bye, and she smiled and said, 'We shall meet again.'

"A German military chaplain was with her at the end and afterwards gave her a Christian burial. He told me:

"She was brave and bright to the last. She professed her Christian faith and said she was glad to die for her country. She died like a heroine."

THE KILLING OF MISS EDITH CAVELL

She'd harboured British, Belgians, French;

She'd even helped them to escape.

Her murderers said.

To join their colors, man their trench, Strike Germans dead.

For this, great traitors wrong they tried her.

She'd only helped, take note, her side

In its sore strait.

She was a nurse, ah, woe betide her!

Her soul soon ended, all her joys Like wild birds flown,

They bound a scarf about her eyes,

Her gentle, kindly, patient eyes;

Seven were there

To do that maid a shameful death

To kill, to scare!

She came from an adjoining place,

By vilest German murderers led.

Ah, she was pale!

Yet brave her heart and sweet her face

But flesh did fail.

Her limbs gave way, she, fainting fell

Before those damned and savage brutes,

She lay, undone.

Their leader, then, a friend of Hell,

Killed with his gun!

Are murderers, now, to rule this earth?

To kill our mothers, sisters, wives,

Destroy our race?

Of manhood mongst us is there dearth?

A sorry case!

For every drop in that girl's veins,

Up, Men! and kill! kill! kill!

That German horde,

Till Right and Justice hold the reins;

Help us O Lord!

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Patriotic Meeting and Concert.

An Enthusiastic Gathering on Friday Evening Greets Captain Dick Ponton, the Wounded Soldier from France.

had, with the surrounding district, sent such a large number of men to the front, which he could say, he was proud of commanding, men of the right sort from Stirling, Huntingdon, Rawdon, and Sidney, men who felt the call of the empire and had so nobly responded, men who felt the seriousness of the situation and who belonged to a division immortalized by deeds of heroism. He wished, however, to tell the ladies that he had a message to them from the boys at the front, and that was one of sincerest appreciation of the useful articles sent to them, such as socks, scarfs, &c., and also for the luxuries which made the soldier's life easier and happier because he knew those at home were thinking of him. Keep on, ladies, with this good, noble, laudable work. Send them some plum cake; they love it. And now I wish to reply to the statement made regarding the Red Cross work. Whoever would invent such a low lie should be behind the prison bars. I never heard a complaint from a man in the 2nd Battalion during the seven months that I was in France as to food or clothes. The service was simply wonderful, and all articles sent by the Red Cross society were distributed free of charge to the men as required. A man has no respect for the British Army or for himself who would invent such a falsehood. A year ago we left for overseas, 33,000 troops, the largest number that ever crossed the ocean, conveyed by thirty-four ocean liners accompanied by three British cruisers. We were not ill-treated during the trip across and arrived safely in Plymouth. After the hardships endured at Salisbury Plain we felt we could stand anything in France. In January the soldier came (they were short of troops in France four months previous) we were in civilian clothes) to take our place with the great British, Irish, Coldstream Guards and Welsh Fusiliers; splendid British troops. We arrived in France on the 7th of February, 150 yards from the German line. The first night gave one rather a creepy feeling.

Six hours after, the British troops were telling what a wonderful country Canada was. We were given part of the village of Neuve Chapelle and on March 10th started the great battle of Neuve Chapelle. We would have captured Lille, but one brigade was 25 minutes late. We captured five miles of German trenches. More shells were fired in 24 hours than in two years in the South African war. One cannot describe a battle as it really happens. There are gloomy days, days of excitement—one becomes fearless, forgetful of danger. An attack was made on Lille, the great French fortress. We were all prepared and physically fit, but munitions ran out in the factories, there were no shells.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, a tall, splendid looking fellow, visited the British lines and inspected some of the units in reserve behind the trenches.

Hill 60, once a high hill, now a small knoll, to-day a big valley blown to pieces by mines, as the Irishman says, to get over it one must go under.

It was at the commencement of the second battle of Ypres, on April 22nd, that the enemy first used poisonous gas

and perpetrated another atrocity and hundreds of men were thrown into a comotose or dying condition. In spite of the danger to which the Canadians were exposed they held their ground with a magnificent display of courage.

I've seen little girls, 15 and 16 years old, with their hands cut off with the Prussian sword. If the Germans were only 50 miles from you where would you be?

Realize what you owe to these men who are defending your mothers and sisters. If I could describe what I've seen you would not hesitate 24 hours in going over to revenge and keep the Germans 3,000 miles away.

Don't lose confidence in the heads of departments in Britain. Don't lose faith in your scientists. To-day every house behind the lines is piled up with ammunition, a gun every 20 yards, but not the men to fire it. There are men who cannot go, but must pay, so that it will be a sacrifice, and pay willingly. Use silver bullets if you can't use lead ones.

Don't lose confidence in the heads of departments in Britain. Don't lose faith in your scientists. To-day every house behind the lines is piled up with ammunition, a gun every 20 yards, but not the men to fire it. There are men who cannot go, but must pay, so that it will be a sacrifice, and pay willingly. Use silver bullets if you can't use lead ones.

Captain Ponton pointed out that Stirling had sent no less than seven officers

as leaders of men, namely, Major Vanderwater, Captain Green, Captain Watt,

Major Alger, Lieut. Garrison, Lieut. Bateman, and Lieut. McConnell. Well done, Stirling.

Mr. W. S. Martin moved a vote of thanks to Captain Richard Ponton for his address.

TEACHERS

S. S. No. 1—J. Hough.....\$22 00

" " 3—Miss McAdam.....52 00

" " 4—McMullen.....38 00

" " 5—Haines.....6 53

" " 6—Mathews.....30 10

" " 7—Hubble.....6 00

" " 8—Hinchliffe.....41 00

" " 11—Keene.....4 75

" " 12—Vogan.....17 80

" " 13—Potts.....35 00

" " 14—Rutherford.....5 00

" " 15—Thompson.....1 10

" " 16—Robinson.....3 36

" " 17—Williams.....40 00

" " 18—Stout.....18 86

" " 20—Rollins & Tucker.....14 35

" " 22—Mrs. Hutchinson.....8 00

Rawdon portion of Stirling Union. 13 00

Total.....\$356 98

A check will be sent for the amount collected, together with the \$800 given by the Township Council.

The Teachers' Association of North and South Wellington have decided to

raise \$1000 for the Red Cross Fund.

The following is a list of the monies collected by the School sections in Rawdon Township for the British Red Cross on Trafaig Day:

TEACHERS

S. S. No. 1—J. Hough.....\$22 00

" " 3—Miss McAdam.....52 00

" " 4—McMullen.....38 00

" " 5—Haines.....6 53

" " 6—Mathews.....30 10

" " 7—Hubble.....6 00

" " 8—Hinchliffe.....41 00

" " 11—Keene.....4 75

" " 12—Vogan.....17 80

" " 13—Potts.....35 00

" " 14—Rutherford.....5 00

" " 15—Thompson.....1 10

" " 16—Robinson.....3 36

" " 17—Williams.....40 00

" " 18—Stout.....18 86

" " 20—Rollins & Tucker.....14 35

" " 22—Mrs. Hutchinson.....8 00

Rawdon portion of Stirling Union. 13 00

Total.....\$356 98

A check will be sent for the amount collected, together with the \$800 given by the Township Council.

The Teachers' Association of North and South Wellington have decided to

raise \$1000 for the Red Cross Fund.

The following is a list of the monies collected by the School sections in Rawdon Township for the British Red

Cross on Trafaig Day:

TEACHERS

S. S. No. 1—J. Hough.....\$22 00

" " 3—Miss McAdam.....52 00

" " 4—McMullen.....38 00

" " 5—Haines.....6 53

" " 6—Mathews.....30 10

" " 7—Hubble.....6 00

" " 8—Hinchliffe.....41 00

" " 11—Keene.....4 75

" " 12—Vogan.....17 80

" " 13—Potts.....35 00

" " 14—Rutherford.....5 00

" " 15—Thompson.....1 10

" " 16—Robinson.....3 36

" " 17—Williams.....40 00

" " 18—Stout.....18 86

BULGAR CLAIMS TO BIG GAINS ARE BUT LIES

While They Took Vranya, They Were Badly Repulsed at Most Other Points.

FRENCH FORCE

Said to Have Crossed Varda River to Cut Off Bulgar Retreat On Istip.

London Cable.—While it was expected that the Austro-German onslaught in the north against Serbia would be the most formidable, as a matter of fact the Bulgarian attacks against the Serbians through the valleys from the east are proving the most dangerous. It is now definitely settled that the Bulgars have cut the Salonti-Nish railway to the north of Vranya, thus driving a wedge between the main Serbian army and the Anglo-French forces which landed at Salonti.

There is another railway, which, branching off at Uskup, runs up the western side of Serbia, but it is a considerable way around, and, besides, another Bulgarian army, which is now approaching Kumanovo, is threatening the junction of Uskup.

TO CUT OFF BULGARS.

The first indication as to the present whereabouts of the French troops marching to Serbia's aid comes in a despatch received by the Daily Mail from its Saloniki correspondent filed yesterday.

He asserts that the French troops have crossed the Varda River at Kirovak, 12 miles south of Istip, with the object of cutting off the Bulgarian retreat on Istip.

This report, if accurate, foreshadows an early clash between the French and Bulgarians.

The same despatch says that Bulgarian attacks on Kumanovo were repulsed and that the Bulgarians' success was limited to the occupation of Kochana. He adds that the violent attack upon Vranya caused damage to the Nish-Saloniki railway, but that the Comitadis (Bulgarian irregulars), escorted by cavalry, have been exterminated.

Telegraphic communication is uninterrupted. The correspondent styles reports of other Bulgarian successes as "pure inventions."

The correspondent says further that after the occupation of Istip, which the Serbians had burned beforehand, the Bulgarians marched on toward Krupili. The inhabitants of this city became panic-stricken and resolved to burn the town.

Just as they were about to carry out their plan, however, the correspondent says, seven Serbian regiments arrived, and the Bulgarians were repulsed with enormous losses.

The Bulgarian official story of the capture of Vranya reached London today from Sofia. It claims that after taking the city, the valley of the Morava was cleared for a distance of 12 miles to the north and northeast. At Vranya the booty taken included 2,000,000 cartridges, \$200,000 worth of tobacco, and a thousand tons of hay. In the valley of the Eregal-Nitsa River, in Macedonia, many towns were captured, and Bulgarian cavalry overtook the retreating Serbians near Kissel and captured 2,000 of them. In the Timok valley a stubborn battle was fought near Pirot, where it is claimed important strategical points were taken. King Ferdinand has gone to the front, where he assisted in the artillery battles before Stacim, the capture of which position opens the way to Kumanovo.

BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

Bulgarian troops are accused in despatches from Athens and Bucharest of committing revolting atrocities in Serbia. They are charged with killing and torturing helpless prisoners, both men and women. Similar brutalities are charged to the German troops who invaded Serbia from the north.

A despatch to the Petit Journal states that the Serb Minister at Bucharest protested to the American Minister there against the atrocities of the German troops, and requested the United States Government to join in the protest. He presented evidence as to specific cases in which the Teuton troops had violated the laws of humanity and civilized warfare.

"Bulgarian troops systematically massacred the civil population and burned towns and cities of Serbia," says an Athens despatch. "Indiscriminate atrocities were committed in the Timok region and in New Serbia. Hundreds of men were shot, hanged or burned alive."

"Wounded and prisoners are deliberately blinded or their tongues torn out; some are even drenched with petroleum and then burned."

NO CANADIAN AVIATION CORPS

Ottawa, Report.—Despite the efforts which it is announced will be made by a delegation from Toronto headed by Mayor Church, Canada will not establish an aviation corps of its own. Such was the statement of the Minister of Militia today.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes stated that where Canadians applied, it properly authorized they would be sent over to England. Their transportation will be attended to by the Canadian authorities, but they will be trained by the Imperial authorities. This country will not maintain its flying corps.

GAIN FOR RUSSIA

New Winter Port is Ready for War Traffic.

Paris Cable.—Of great importance to the allies is a message from Petrograd in the Journal that the railway from the Russian capital to Ekaterina, a port in the Arctic, which is free from ice throughout the year, will be open for war traffic at the beginning of November. This new line has been built under the direction of American engineers, an army of 10,000 men, mostly prisoners, having been employed upon it.

The terminus on the edge of the Arctic is Ekaterina, on the northern coast of the Gulf of Kola, where large docks and sheds have been constructed. This new railway with double lines is 1,320 miles long, and has been built in six months. Boats unable to reach Archangel will be able to go to Ekaterina at all seasons.

GAS ATTACKS OF HUNS FAIL

Fairly Blanketed French Lines With Deadly Fumes

But Were Driven, With Fearful Losses Back Again.

Paris Cable.—The German infantry attack on the French lines between the Butte-de-Tre and Prunay, east of Reims, for which preparation was made yesterday with a very violent bombardment, was made today. Suffocating gases were used in great quantities, so that they fairly blanketed the French lines. Three attacks of remarkable violence were made by the enemy, but all were completely stopped in front of the barbed wire entanglements protecting the French trenches by the French artillery and machine guns.

The front attack to-day has a length of roughly five miles and was the scene of a previous failure of the Germans in their attempt to cut through the new French lines in Champagne. The artillery preparations made last night for to-day's attack were unusually thorough and the gas blanket was exceptionally dense, but the French guns and machine guns concentrated their fire on the advancing Germans so effectively that one after another each of the attacks spent itself before wire cutting could be carried out, and the Germans, with frightful losses, fell back to their trenches completely unsuccessful.

After the repulse of the third and last German attack quiet prevailed in the section of the line, and the communique issued to-night says briefly that there was no action of importance to report from the entire front.

The official communication issued by the War office to-night says:

"There was no important action along the entire front."

The Belgian official communication reads:

"Except for a violent bombardment of our trenches to the north of Steenstraete the day was calm."

COSTLY FIRES

Forest Blazes in Canada Last Summer Cost \$9,536,367.

Quebec, Report.—Throughout the Dominion last summer forest fires caused losses valued at no less than \$9,536,367. The loss by forest fires is considerably lower this year than it was previously.

Quebec Province during the eight first months of 1915 lost through forest fires \$2,254,115, which is a good deal lower than the losses of Ontario, where, although the forest areas are considerably smaller than Quebec's, the losses by fire reached the figure of \$3,894,823.

British Columbia, with its vast forests, only lost \$913,125, due largely to its forest fire-fighting organization.

The small loss by forest fires in Quebec Province is attributed to the protective measures employed by the Government to prevent fight and control fires.

ONT. W. C. T. U.

Will Give \$10,000 to Fight for Prohibition.

Ottawa, Report.—The members of the Ontario Women's Temperance Union, in convention assembled here this afternoon, pledged \$10,000, which means a per capita contribution of \$1 per member to the committee of one hundred recently organized in Toronto for the purpose of making a determined effort to have total prohibition in the province. The request for assistance to the movement was made by Mr. Newton Wylie, of Toronto.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Toronto; Vice-President, Mrs. Emma Pugsley, Toronto; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. H. S. Deltor, North Bay; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Kearney, Renfrew; Treasurer, Mr. B. O. Britton, Gananoque; "Y" Secretary, Miss Florence Edwards, Carleton Place; Loyal Temperance Legion Secretary, Mrs. Adah McLachlin, Hamilton.

The doorsteps to the temple of wisdom is the knowledge of our own ignorance.—Spurgeon.

BRITISH SUBS. ARE STILL BUSY

Thirty Steamers in German Trade Sink in the Baltic.

Teutons Complain of Violation of International Law!

London Cable.—The daily reports show that the submarine campaign undertaken by the British navy in the Baltic is on a very extensive scale, although complete details are lacking owing to the fact that the submarines are acting under the orders of the Russian Admiralty.

The sole facts published here are from Petrograd. It is known that over 30 German ships have been attacked by British submarines since the operations began and the number is increasing daily. The work, which is being carried out by only a few submarines, has had remarkable results, combining accuracy, according to naval experts, with the work of the entire German flotilla. In the same space of time,

The campaign is causing intense anger in Germany. A peculiar feature of the outbreak in the press is the complaint that it is a violation of rules of international law.

The Hamburg Nachrichten, which is the organ of the shipping trade, says:

"The task of suppressing the Swedish-Baltic traffic for the benefit of the Quadruple Entente has been taken over by British submarines. As long as the ice conditions permit they probably will base themselves on Helgoland, Revel or an improvised harbor. The submarines are proceeding along the lines of the traditional British contempt for neutral rights at sea. For a year or more that has been the desire of our foe that the German fleet commands the Baltic. It is possible that the submarine commerce war which the British craft seem to have inaugurated in the Baltic denotes a new aspect of Great Britain's naval war, but we Germans await with equanimity."

News in Brief

The work of the French censors has been limited.

Robt. W. Ferguson, Macpherson avenue, Toronto, accidentally shot and killed himself.

Over \$500,000 was raised in Toronto during the three-day campaign for the British Red Cross Society.

At a conference of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund plans were arranged for next year's work.

A labor member to the San Francisco convention said 1,000,000 men were employed in Britain's munition factories.

Queen's University Library Committee has decided to build a library on the vacant property on the corner of University Avenue and Union street.

The striking miners at Thetford, Que., all returned to work Wednesday morning, following an agreement reached Tuesday afternoon. The men have gained their point.

Polic Magistrate, St. Thomas, sentenced Roy Alexander, a Barnardo boy, aged 20 years, to two years in Kingston Penitentiary, and 20 lashes, for attacking a nine-year-old girl.

At a meeting of the directors of the Dominion Sugar Company of Wallaceburg, at Chatham yesterday afternoon, it was decided to start at once the erection of a million-dollar sugar beet factory in that city.

Mrs. Flinlay J. Shepard, formerly Miss Helen Gould, and her husband, it was disclosed by papers filed with the county clerk at White Plains, N. Y., have adopted an orphan boy nearly five years of age from St. Christopher's Home in Dobbs Ferry.

The Allan line steamer Pomoranian, from Montreal for London, went ashore Thursday in a fog near Orteville, five miles northwest of Havre. The vessel is lying on shingle, and appears not to be straining. It is hoped she will get off shortly.

BRUTAL HUNS

Will Visit Their Failure On Helpless Captive Lands.

London, Cable.—The following despatch was received here to-day from Reuters' Petrograd bureau:

"The Germans have informed the inhabitants of Militsa, Courtland, that they are unsatisfied with their attack on the town, and are compelled to return to the Riga district. The German reinforcements which have now come to the Riga district include Landsturm called out in September, who have received little training."

"The Germans believe the women of that town, who have been captured, have been forbidden to supply the Germans with food," the despatch adds. "All cafes are closed." No Belgians are allowed to go outside between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m.

"The town of Leipnitz, in the Prussian region, spoke dismally of the Austrian troops."

Paris, Cable.—A correspondent of the *Le Figaro*, writing from the town of Havelbeke, Belgium, says the Germans are being punished by the German government because the women of that town refused to do military work for the Germans.

"Twenty-nine women, he says, have been sent to Germany as prisoners, and the German government has been forbidden to supply the Germans with food," the despatch adds. "All cafes are closed."

"No Belgians are allowed to go outside between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m."

"The town of Leipnitz, in the Prussian region, spoke dismally of the German troops."

A fellow can never disguise the fact that he is in love. It is hard to keep company without giving it away.

LONDON'S GUARD

Naval Gunners to Defend Against Zeppelin Raiders.

London, Cable.—The fact that aerials alone cannot be relied upon as an adequate defense against Zeppelins and that expert naval gunners had been attached to anti-aircraft batteries and searchlight stations in London, were the most interesting statements made by A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the course of answering a running fire of questions in the House of Commons to-day relative to preparations that had been taken to check air raids.

Bad weather, he repeated, had hampered the British aeroplanes during the recent Zeppelin attack, and be characterized as a legend the report that six Zeppelins appeared off Harwich on the afternoon of the same day.

London, Cable.—The *Daily Express* in an editorial regarding the execution of Miss Edith Cavell says: "The whole empire will echo Sir Edward Grey's thanks to Mr. Whitehead (U. S. Minister to Belgium) for his splendid efforts to save Miss Cavell, whose execution is an affront to American and Spanish humanity, which will surely demand more than President Wilson's note. Germany is the pariah of the nations. No other nation can continue relations with her without losing self-respect."

The Times in an editorial says:

"The very spirit of Zabern, out of which the whole brutal and stupid story is born, is Europe, outside of Germany and the countries of her allies, a man who can read it without the deepest emotion of pity and shame. We do not know whether the hidebound brutality of the military authorities or the lying trickery of civilian officials is the more repulsive."

"They have killed an English nurse who was executed at Vincennes in 1804, on a charge of complicity in a conspiracy against Napoleon, after a court-martial, at which no evidence was taken, and by killing her have measurably deepened the stain of infamy that degrades them in the eyes of the whole world. They could have done no deed better calculated to aid the British cause."

The Daily Mail, in an editorial says: "It is a deed which in horror and wicked purposelessness stuns the world and eries to heaven for vengeance."

The Morning Post in an editorial says:

"Surely such a story has never been presented to the modern world as is here unfolded. The newspaper which refers to the Napoleon-Duc D'Enghien incident and asks: 'But what is there in common between such an episode and a midnight execution of a defenceless woman who never meant harm to any human being, who only came with in reach of the criminal law by her superior regard for the higher precepts of mercy and compassion?'

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The American Legation at Brussels acted nobly. Comment is wasted on the story of the butchery. The sense of the civilized world can be left to judge between this helpless woman and her murderers."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"We cannot be too grateful to those Americans and Spanish officials who worked with such passionate zeal in behalf of our unhappy countrywoman."

DUTCH CONDEMNATION

Amsterdam via London, Cable.—The execution of Miss Edith Cavell is the subject of condemnatory editorials in the Dutch newspapers to-day. The Nieuw Van Der Jagt says it trusts that a vigorous protest in the name of humanity will be made from all sides, and adds:

"What poor psychologists the German officials are. From their first request to Belgium for a free passage down through the Lusitania case and the visits of Zeppelins to other towns, and finally incidents of the Cavell sort, the Germans have shown everywhere a lack of the most elementary conception of psychology."

THE GENTLE HUN

Will Punish Belgians for Allied Air Raids.

Amsterdam, Cable.—German authorities in Belgium have announced, says the Echo de Bruxelles, that on the occasion of any Anglo-French zero-plane raids on Belgian cities under German occupation the inhabitants of the city will be held responsible. If bombs fall on the barracks the soldiers, according to the announcement, will be quartered in civilian homes and a fine corresponding to the damage will be imposed upon the

city.

Advices from Paris last July said the German officials in Belgium had imposed a fine of \$1,000,000 on the city of Brussels in consequence of the destruction of an Zeppelin dirigible balloon in chords at Evere, to the north of Brussels, by aviators of the Entente allies.

DOING HER SHARE

Half of Canada's Overseas Men Are From Ontario.

Toronto, Report.—Ontario is general, and Toronto in particular, may well be proud of their recruiting achievements, revealed in figures that have reached the city from Ottawa. According to these, of 105,482 men recruited throughout Canada till September 30, Ontario contributed 47,780, the western Provinces 28,611, Quebec 17,521, and the Maritime Provinces 11,170. Of Ontario's 47,780 the 2nd Division contributed 32,648, and Toronto alone 20,000. While these figures are not a complete analysis of all Canadian recruits till the end of September, whose number has been given as roughly 160,000, they show that Ontario has supplied about 50 per cent. of the total, and that the 2nd Division of Ontario has supplied more than Quebec and the Maritime Provinces put together, as well as more than the western Provinces, and that Toronto alone has supplied more men than the whole Province of Quebec.

FERRY HIT PIER; 40 HURT.

New York Report.—Forty men and women were injured to-day when theackawanna ferry boat Netherland crashed into the Barrow Street pier during a fog and buried a number of passengers under the hoofs of a dozen horses which were on the boat. Six of the injured were rushed to hospital and the others were treated by ambulance surgeons after being landed.

The fellow who gets the reputation of being a rolling stone never makes an up-hill flight.

FATAL BLOT ON GERMAN HONOR

British Press Comments On Murder of Miss Cavell.

High in Praise of U. S. and Spanish Officials.

London, Cable.—The *Daily Express* in an editorial regarding the execution of Miss Edith Cavell says: "The whole empire will echo Sir Edward Grey's thanks to Mr. Whitehead (U. S. Minister to Belgium) for his splendid efforts to save Miss Cavell, whose execution is an affront to American and Spanish humanity, which will surely demand more than President Wilson's note. Germany is the pariah of the nations. No other nation can continue relations with her without losing self-respect."

Mr. Thomas is still optimistic as to the outcome of the struggle, and is confident that the Oliver bullet will win.

He said he is not in Canada permanently, as he has big interests in England, which must receive his attention. He came out to Canada originally for about six weeks, and recently called the British Government's attention to the fact that he has now overstayed his time considerably. The date of Mr. Thomas' departure, however, has not been set.

SLACKERS NOT WANTED HERE

Eligibles From British Isles Cannot Come Into Canada.

Few, However, Have Tried to Do So, So Far.

London, Cable.—"The feeling in the Canadian Immigration Department in regard to recruiting necessities is such that if there were any attempts on the part of military engines to enter Canada in large numbers, the Dominion Government would probably make effective certain general provisions of the Immigration Act," declared Mr. Owen Smith, chief commissioner of emigration. "Certain evening papers have raised a scare by asserting that young men were trying to escape Lord Derby's attention by emigrating to North or South America. So far as the British Dominions are concerned, both the Canadian and Australian immigration agencies have plainly told slackers that they are not wanted. Canada is not sending 150,000 of her best men to fight the Empire's battles just to make room for slackers," said Mr. Smith. "As a matter of fact, we do not receive half a dozen inquiries per month from eligibles, but any evident slackers would be politely directed to the nearest recruiting office. This has been our policy for the past year."

Mr. Smith pointed out that while the immigration authorities in Canada will be powerless to prevent the landing of men who fulfilled the ordinary regulations, if the evil became apparent, it could be met by sub-section 3, section 8, of the Immigration Act, under which the Governor-General may prescribe the immigration of any specified class or occupation.

The general opinion seems to be that the new who might emigrate to escape military service are of the peace rank type, and no more representative of Britain than the Donzhobors are of Russia.

FIRE IN SWEDEN

Nerve-Wracked German Sailors Made a Bad Blunder.

London, Cable.—A passenger train to Sweden via London, Cable, says the Swedish submarine was fired upon yesterday morning off Ystad by a German submarine, which mistook her for a British vessel. The mate was seriously wounded. The submarine was slightly damaged. The Malmo squadron of the Swedish fleet has gone to Ystad.

A despatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company from Stockholm says that the German Ambassador to Sweden has called on the Premier and the Foreign Minister, and expressed regret over the Berlin incident.

Stockholm, Cable, via London, says the attack on the Swedish submarine Typhon was made by an armed German trawler. The Swedish Minister at Berlin has been instructed to make a vigorous protest.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS

Warnings Would be Useless to Peoples, Says Home Secretary.

London, Cable.—Sir John A. Simon, the Home Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening as to whether it would not be possible to warn London of Zeppelin raids, asserted that the times of Zeppelin raids were unpredictable, and that the German air-ships were driven off before they even reached the coast.

"If the public were warned every time Zeppelins were sighted on their way to England," said the Home Secretary, "nine times out of ten they would be disappointed. Besides, the Government could not say which part of the metropolis would be visited, as the Zeppelin crews themselves have the remotest idea where they are. And, after all, if the public was told, it would not prevent the dropping of bombs, and would have the effect of bringing people out into the streets."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.	
Passenger	10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express	3.31 p.m.
Passenger	GOING WEST
Mail & Express	6.02 a.m.
Passenger	4.45 p.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage	
Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.	

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS. Published every Thursday at the Leader Office in the Center Block, next door to Telephone office.

Subscription Rates:—Canada One Dollar a Year. United States \$1.50.

JOB PRINTING
Excited with enthusiasm and despatch, and at very moderate rates.
E. SIDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, OCT. 28, 1915

The "Holy War" in Turkey.

As might be expected, Turkey has seized the opportunity of the present conflict to wage "holy war" against the Christians under its rule. It is determined to be rid of them, and to that end since last March pursued the Armenians with a systematic relentlessness that surpasses in horror the reign of terror of 1895. Out of a people that number a million and a half, the Turks have forced into the army all the young men available, and have already either massacred or driven toward the deserts of northern Arabia, under conditions that have made the flight often fatal, and always as terrible as death itself, fully half a million, four-fifths of whom are women and children. Several hundred thousand others have succeeded in escaping into Russia.

Throughout Asiatic Turkey the government has put into effect a system of destruction. It has removed governors of provinces who were unwilling to forward the plan, has released prisoners and organized them into military bands for the express purpose of driving out the Armenians, and has even suffered the wild Kurd hordes to assist. It has entirely emptied many a town of its Armenian population. As the Armenians have for a century eagerly taken advantage of the manifold opportunities for education that the foreign missionaries have offered, many of them are leaders of communities. The Turks have taken teachers and pupils out of the American schools and colleges, and, indeed, have robbed or searched Americans; they have even gone so far as to imprison them or to expose them from the country, and to put their lives in jeopardy. It is evident that the fate of the Armenians awaits all other Christians in Turkey, and even the Jews.

The testimony concerning these horrors comes from representatives of the Armenian church, from American and British missionaries and teachers, from the apostolic delegate of the Vatican at Constantinople, from the American committee on Armenian Atrocities, from American consular officers in Asia Minor and the Italian consul at Trebizond, and from Mr. Henry Morgenthau, the ambassador of the United States in Constantinople. The German ambassador in Constantinople has admitted the state of things, and "Tannin," the official organ of the government party in Turkey, has recently said that the Armenians must embrace the Moslem religion or be exterminated.

Ambassadors from other nations have already protested at Constantinople, but without avail; they are told in reply that Turkey never accepts advice in respect to its domestic affairs. The earnest protest that the United States government made on October 4th through Mr. Morgenthau was a gratifying expression of American sentiment, but it was hardly to be expected that the Turkish government would give it serious consideration.

It has even been proposed to bring to the United States the half million Armenians who still remain unharmed. Such a plan would probably meet with hearty approval from the Turks, for if carried out it would relieve them of great expense. Whatever the merits of the plan from a humane point of view, many persons would be unwilling to see it put into effect if it meant that we were being made a cat's-paw of the wily Turk. Experience has shown that he unscrupulously uses every situation of that sort to the utmost advantage.

The Cheese Trade

A very firm feeling has characterized the cheese trade during the past week, which has been exemplified by the strength of the country markets, and on spot, along with an upward tendency of prices in England. The English make has no doubt fallen considerably below that of 1914, owing to several causes, one of the principal being the enormous demand for summer milk, and the high prices offered for it, and the prospects are that the autumn make will be reduced. It is known that the Government has contracted considerable New Zealand cheese, and shipments for the Imperial Government are still going forward from Montreal; but whether or not they are on new contracts is kept secret. There is a strong tone to the market, although business is quiet after the sharp advance at country boards. As regards prices in this market an exporter stated that he could not buy finest Western colored under 16c., but that his cables did not warrant the payment of that figure. The textures in the dairy sections of Quebec and Ontario could scarcely be more favorable for production, although the milk supply is diminishing at the factories. But at present profitable values to farmers, every gallon of milk is taken to the factories. As to the future of the market, a well posted exporter stated a few days since that judging from the opinions of his English correspondents, every box of Canadian cheese would be wanted between now and the new make. The army requirements will be an important factor in the situation; as there can be little doubt that provision therefore will have to be made for a long time.—The Trade Bulletin

FURNITURE

New arrivals in

BUFFETS,
DINING TABLES,
PARLOR CHAIRS,
TABLES, ETC.

Don't Forget before the rush is on, to have us call or bring in your Furniture and have it Repaired and Re-finished, or have your Couch and Parlor Suite re-upholstered and made like new.

Picture Framing a Specialty. Large assortment of mouldings to choose from.

James Ralph
Funeral Director

War Articles Worth Following.

The "Witness" articles on the war situation are appreciated throughout Canada by the best informed people, for their clearness and sincerity, as well as for their fine spirit, breadth and foresight.

The Montreal "Weekly Witness" is a truly great national paper. It always has been and still is absolutely owned and edited by Dougall, Mr. John Redpath Dougall being its editor.

While some papers are notoriously and obviously at the beck and call of predatory interests, there are others, like the Montreal "Weekly Witness" that have maintained their independence. It has never swayed. It has never tanted. It has never swayed. The "Witness" is its unique self, loved by its friends, hated by its enemies.

During the past three generations it has conscientiously, devotedly and very efficiently, served its country in many ways, notably in its campaign for temperance, righteousness, religious liberty, education, and everything looking towards lower cost and higher plane of living. If Canada is not yet enjoying to the full the benefits of these things, it is far ahead of many other countries in most of them, and this is due in no small measure to the stand, or, more correctly, the solidified campaign of the "Witness" whenever opportunity afforded.

The welfare of the Canadian farmer in particular has always been considered of prime importance by the editor of the "Witness" and the "Witness" has done yeoman service to agriculture.

Generations of our finest Canadian families have literally been "brought up on the 'Witness'" as many of the most eminent Canadians will testify, and they continue its devoted admirers.

Besides the moral and political aspects of this great newspaper, it has attractive features embracing all the interests of the family and a splendid Farm and Poultry Department. Its short and serial stories are strong and fresh, and they alone are worth several times the price—one dollar a year. To bona fide New Subscribers mentioning the name of this paper, one trial year may be had for only 65 cents, or three months on trial only fifteen cents. The publishers are, as always, John Dougall & Son, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

The "Weekly Witness," has now no connection with any daily newspaper and is the healthiest for it.

RIVER VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. John ManKitrick, Pte. C. E. Westlake and brother Fred, of Belleville, were Sunday visitors at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Wm. Richardson.

A number of River Valley people attended the dedication and sacramental services held in Stirling Methodist Church Sunday morning. All enjoyed the excellent discourse delivered by Dr. Shorey.

Mr. Wilmot Rose and sister visited Miss Bessie Richardson Sunday afternoon.

Miss Orpha Hubble, of Frankford, has been visiting at Mr. and Mrs. Harry Richardson's a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Elam Wescott, of Mount Pleasant, were guests of Mrs. C. A. Jennings, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Richardson and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morrow motored to Marmora on Sunday.

Quite a few from here took in the tea meeting held in Stirling Church, Monday evening.

Miss Violet Richardson is visiting friends and relatives in Smithfield a few days.

Turn Out 300 Shells Daily

It is worth anyone's while to spend a little time in the Dickson shell factory. There are at present fully one hundred hands employed and the output is about 300 shells daily. The management have the satisfaction of knowing that the shells made here are among the best manufactured in Canada. Plans are under way by which the output will be increased and the plant enlarged. Needless to say this is now one of the best industries in the town.—Campbellford Herald

Lumber Burned at Coe Hill

At Coe Hill on Saturday morning a disastrous fire took place, whereby half a million feet of lumber was burned. This lumber was in the yard near Coe Hill station owned by S. L. Purdy. The lumber was fully insured. The loss will be about \$7,000. How the fire started is unknown.

William Rosebush

William Rosebush, aged 64 years, died Friday morning at his home on the 4th concession of Sidney. He was a Methodist in religion. Surviving are his widow, one step-daughter, Mrs. B. A. Goldsmith, of Trenton, and two sisters, Mrs. Lewis Graham, of Trenton, and Mrs. Jane Nolan, of Stirling.

Rawdon Circuit

Next Sunday, Oct. 31st—Bethel 10.30, Mt. Pleasant 2.30, Wellman's 7 p.m. Pastor will address S.S. at Bethel and also preach a 5 minute sermon to boys and girls at public service there. In the evening the Anniversary music will be reported, evening theme "The Touch of Power."

S. F. DIXON, Pastor.

Wellman's Women's Institute.

The October meeting of Wellman's Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Walter Scott and 17 were present. The meeting opened by singing "The Maple Leaf." Roll call on Gens of Thought. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Miss E. Todd gave the topic, "The wise course in sorrow," which was much discussed. Instrumental music by Miss Sylvia Dracup and a humorous reading by Miss Alice Pollock entitled "Aunt Jerushia's Meditations" were given. A patriotic quartette was given by the Misses Nellie, Leila and Evelyn Totter and Mrs. Blake Totten, which was much enjoyed. Moved by Mrs. Reid, seconded by Mrs. Hubble that Miss Alice Pollock be delegated to attend the convention to be held in Toronto on November 12th and 13th. The hostess served maple cream candy and fresh picked raspberries. Next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Todd on November 18th to complete a Red Cross quilt. A full attendance is requested and visitors are welcomed.

County Court

In the County Court Judge's Criminal Court Monday morning Wm. Reynolds, of Marmora, was found guilty of stealing ore from the Deloro Mining and Reduction Company, and owing to the very strong representations made by residents of Marmora in petition and letters sent to the court, the fact of his previous good conduct and on account of his youth, His Honour took a somewhat lenient view of the case and imposed a suspended sentence of a year. The Bulgarian Elif who is also charged with the same offence was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Ontario Reformatory.

William Carneau appeared before the Crown in both cases and A. A. McDonald appeared on behalf of Reynolds, the other prisoner being undefended.

A Dead Soldier's Noble Message

One of the most pathetic, yet significant, letter yet published from the Dardanelles was that of Sergt. Richard Spence, of the 8th Manchester, which was found on his dead body after a battle on the Gallipoli peninsula:—

"The Trenches, Sedel Bahr.—Lie here in the reserve trenches; we landed on Turkish soil yesterday. All around is beautiful country, flowers of all colors smiling in the rays of the sun. The birds sing gaily, and yet to my front are men, men of whose community I belong, fighting like demons, hacking, brawling, and blowing each other to eternity. Yet the flowers and the birds live on, heedless of the death struggle that exist between the nations. Such are the ambitions of the human race, the stronger chokes the weaker, and such will be until the end of the world."

Today may be my last, but what matter to that, I am sacrificing my all for my country.

"If I fall, well it will be my fate, Grieve not for me, for what is better than the over-peaceful sleep. Away from all battles my soul shall rest in the blue heavens above. There I shall see my beloved sisters and brothers, who I know wait for me with outstretched arms.

Rather praise the Lord for His mercy in accepting me in His arms. I am ready to face the foe, free from fear or conscience. My one wish is that you do not grieve, otherwise you will disturb my spirit, and I will await your coming in the heaven of rest, where nought can separate us."

Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

- (a) Regimental Number
- (b) Rank
- (c) Name
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company
- (e) Battalion, Regiment, (or other unit) Staff appointment or Department.
- (f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT
- (g) British Expeditionary Force
- (h) Army Post Office, LONDON, England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

MENIE

(Too late for last week.)
John in Japan.

Rev. Mr. Dixon called on Tuesday to see Mrs. H. C. Martin who is very ill at her father's home.

Solborne Sharp, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Sharp, has enlisted for overseas service and is now in Barriefield.

Large numbers from here attended the Anniversary Services held on Sunday last. Rev. Mr. Sanderson preached two very able sermons and his travel talk on Monday evening was very much enjoyed by all who heard it.

The following letter has been received from Sergeant A. W. Armitage by Mrs. C. U. Clancy:

Sergt. A. W. Armitage,
No. 412175 "F" Coy,
39th Batt., C. E. F.,
West Sandringham Camp,
Kent, England.

Mrs. Clancy:—

Just a few lines to you in answer to your kind and welcome letter, and hoping you are all well, as it leaves me at present.

I went up to London about three weeks ago, and I found my mother after some trouble, but I had the time of my life when I did find her. I had six days leave, and I didn't have more than about ten or twelve hours sleep the whole time; what with visiting people I knew and going to theatre I had some time. My mother pretty near went crazy when she saw me. I see by the papers that the English, French and Russians are more than giving it to the Germans; I wish I was there now.

I was talking to a fellow from the 2nd battalion and he knew Floyd Garrison, and he told me that Floyd had gone to the front as Captain in charge of a machine gun battery. I guess it is going to be pretty hard to get over there for us sergeants, you see we are a reserve battalion, and we will keep sending drafts over to fill up other battalions as they are needed, and I was told by the sergeant-major that they were going to keep us sergeants here to drill the recruits, worse luck, anyway I am going to make a bold strike and get over doing a little bit.

Young Ed asked me in his letter if soldiering was really hard work, he ought to be here with us he would think so then, when you have your full pack on about 80 lbs besides your rifle, and have to march about 21 miles a day you will not think it was fun, tell you, but I am used to it now, any way I will do anything for one swipe at a German.

You heard of the 21st battalion from Kingston, they went over to the other side about two weeks ago, and I heard that there was about 100 or so of them left out of 1200, and 7 officers killed, I don't know how true it is but they have been in the thickest of the fighting since they went there. When I went home I found out that both my brothers were in France and my brother-in-law, so I think our family is doing its share.

How is the weather over there! We are getting it pretty wet over here, and it nearly all clay soil round the camp and it makes it pretty bad for drilling, but we can't expect anything else with so much big gun fire so near us—it is only about fifty miles from here to the firing lines as the crow flies. Well, this is all at present so I will close with my best respects to you all, I am

Yours Truly,
Albert Armitage.

Two Hundred and Fifty Stories

And every story a good one. They are entertaining, but that is not all you can say about them. You know there is hardly a periodical publication that is not full of time-wasting stories, but not a single story in The Youth's Companion is a time waster. Take the stories of C. A. Stephens. It would be hard to pick out one from which you cannot learn something useful and yet entertaining.

Some of The Companion stories refresh your knowledge of geography; some tell you the mysteries of chemistry; some reveal the secret of forestry and of general farming. They cover a wide range. They are chosen with an eye to the possible likings of every member of a Companion family—stories of vigorous action and stirring adventure for boys; stories of college life and domestic vicissitudes for girls; stories that range all the way from sheer drollery to deep seriousness for men and women. There are no stories quite like those in The Companion.

If you are not familiar with The Companion as it is to-day, let us send you sample copies and the Forecast for 1916.

New subscribers who send \$2.25 for 1916 will receive free a copy of The Companion Home Calendar for 1916, in addition to all the remaining 1915 issues from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
Boston, Mass.

New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

Picture postcards of some of the new battleships recently launched in Great Britain have reached Canada. The publication of these cards has been made a criminal offence in the old country. The censor's department at Ottawa has sent out warning to the press against the reproduction of these pictures in Canada.

E. J. PODD

Piano and Organ Tuner

AGENT FOR

Karn and Morris

Pianos and Organs

Dominion Pianos

Wills & Co's.

Pianos and Player Pianos

Raymond Sewing Machines

STIRLING, ONTARIO

Prepare for the Winter

and ward off colds by taking a good Tonic. These recommended below have our personal guarantee.

Rexall Wine of Cod Liver Extract

Pleasant to take.

Aids Digestion.

Promotes Nutrition.

Rexall Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites

Tones up the Nervous System.

Stimulates the Appetite.

Enriches the blood.

Morton's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil With Hypophosphites

Pleasant to the taste.

Easily Digested.

J. S. MORTON

The Trappers Catch Brought the First Foreign Wealth to North America."

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes from the Dominion Experimental Farms, 1915-1916.

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes in (in 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on from several of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoe can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain-cleaning machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules; but requests received after the end of December will probably be too late. Samples cannot be sent in response to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experiences in crop-raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All application for grain (and applications from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cerealist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed, delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed to the Superintendent of the nearest branch Experimental Farm in that province.

J. H. GRISDALE,

Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

MUSKRAT

Get "More Money" for your Furs.

Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon, Foxes, White Weasel, Fisher and other Furs are collected in your section.

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS.

A reliable responsible firm with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of selling the skins of the most valuable fur animals.

AND PROFITABLE PURCHASES. Write for "The Shubert Catalogue," the only reliable accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. CINCINNATI, U.S.A.

Local and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Will Simmonds of Marmora were in town yesterday.

Miss R. McFaul motored to Woodstock and spent the day with relatives.

Messrs. C. Cook and J. Hough motored to Madoc on Sunday.

Deer licenses can be had from James Boldrick or R. A. Sutcliffe.

Mrs. Potts returned on Friday from Toronto, where she has been visiting.

Miss A. Hornd spent the week end with her cousin, Mrs. Wm. Linn.

Miss Erma Snarr, of Harold, spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. C. B. McGuire.

Don't forget the M.A.F. Tea Friday evening in aid of the Red Cross, in the Agricultural Room.

Notwithstanding enormous war orders the U.S. shoe trade is losing European trade; civilians have ceased to buy.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Teal and Mr. Wellington Teal, of Ridgeway, are the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Gould.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gilroy, of Gee Hill, are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Roy.

Mesdames D. Utman, Meggison, McCutcheon, and Miss Meggison motored to Foxboro yesterday to see the new arrival at Mrs. Joe Daniels.

Mr. James Bailey is here from New York State on a visit to his brother, Mr. Truman Bailey, who is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haight, of Foxboro, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams over the week end.

Signaller Duncan Montgomery, of Barriefield Camp, spent Sunday at his home here.

The Rev. B. F. Byers will hold service on Sunday, Oct. 31st, at the home of Mr. John Judy at the hour of 2.30.

Mr. N. E. Booth, of Brooklyn, N.Y., spent the week end the guest of Major and Mrs. Alger.

Sept. 25th, Wellman's W. I. contributed \$20.00 to Rawdon Red Cross and St. Thomas church donated 12 jars of fruit.

Mrs. Denike, of Campbellford, and Mrs. F. Butler, of Belleville, visited Mrs. T. Cook over the week end.

Misses Aleita Green and Clela Heath attended a dance in Belleville on Thursday night.

Mrs. G. Richards left on Tuesday for Toronto to attend the S. S. Convention as delegate.

Misses Geo. Reynolds, B. Sine' and Geo. Whitty left yesterday to join the Hastings Hunt Club, near L'Amable.

Mr. Harper Shaw of Campbellford was in town on Tuesday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw.

Mrs. John Shaw returned on Friday from a visit to Grand Rapids, Detroit and Toronto.

Major H. H. Alger who has been home for a few days returned Tuesday to Camp at Barriefield.

Captain Walt who has for the last week been with us much to the delight of all his friends returned Monday to Camp.

Mrs. J. S. Morton and daughters, Helena and Willmore returned last week from a two weeks visit with friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kerr, Miss Jennie Wright and Miss Pratt, of Tweed, were guests of Rev. A. J. Terrill and Mrs. Terrill on Sunday.

Corporal E. Gould left Tuesday for Camp. Ernest has been home visiting his parents previous to their going to Oshawa, where they intend to reside.

Miss Annie Vance and Miss Bray, of Madoc, returned home on Sunday, after spending a week at the home of Mrs. Robert Vance.

The Provincial Government has purchased from W. H. Gibson, Newcastle, a car load, (800 boxes) of Golden Russet apples to be shipped to the hospitals in France for wounded soldiers.

The Women's Institute of Stirling wish to state that donations of fruit, jam, &c., will still be thankfully received, and may be left at the Agricultural rooms any day before 5 p.m.

All those who are filling Xmas socks for the soldiers are requested to hand them in by 28th Oct., at the latest. On that date there will be a regular meeting of the Red Cross Society. Ladies are requested to bring needle, thread, and thimble to assist in preparing the gifts for shipment.

The Guild of St. John's Church, Stirling will hold a Military Bazaar in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17th, this will be one of the finest treats that the public can possibly enjoy. Everything will be in the keeping with British traditions. 10% of receipts for Red Cross purposes. Full particulars later.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Red Cross Copper bags will be collected on Friday, Oct. 29th.

Miss Flossie May, Picton, has taken a position in the telephone office here.

The proceeds from the Patriotic concert amounted to \$129.71.

Messrs. Will Credicott and Carmen Foster, Moira, were in town for the tea on Monday night.

Rev. W. H. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Marmora, were in town on Monday and Tuesday.

Reeve Coulter, L. Meiklejohn and F. Ward were in Belleville yesterday on business in connection with the box factory.

Gen. Joubert, of Boer war fame, has arrived at Berne, Switzerland, on his way to Salomica, where his purposes joining the English forces.

The Ladies of Huntingdon Township will give a grand dinner and supper on Friday, Nov. 5th, in Guild Hall, Crookston. Entire proceeds for Red Cross purposes.

Stirling Cheese Board

At the meeting of the Cheese Board on Tuesday, 355 boxes were boarded. Watkins bought the board at 15¢.

Dr. E. V. Frederick, formerly of Campbellford has been appointed assistant senior surgeon to No. 1 Canadian Stationary Hospital on the side of Lemnos.

\$40,000 represents the Canadian Press in the Trafalgar Day campaign in behalf of the British Red Cross Society. Every paper, large and small, did their part gladly.

At the Wednesday evening meeting in St. Andrews church; Stirling, the Pastor, Rev. J. T. Hall in the name of the congregation presented Mr. Edgar Matthews who recently enlisted, with a signet ring as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by the people of St. Andrews.

On Friday evening, Oct. 29th, the M.A.F. Club will serve tea in the Agricultural room from 8.30 to 10 p.m. in aid of the Red Cross. Come and spend a social evening with your friends. Music will be furnished during the evening. Admission 10c.

DIED.

TAYLOR—In Spring Brook, on Monday, October 25th, Charlotte Lavender, wife of Frederick Taylor, aged 43 years.

Acknowledges Gift of Fruit

The following note has been received from the Canadian Red Cross Headquarters at Toronto:

Mrs. H. Morrison,
Stirling, Ontario.
Dear Madam:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of shipment of 14 boxes of fruit for which enclosed herewith please find official receipt. With many thanks for this most welcome contribution which we assure you is sincerely appreciated.

Yours truly,
NOEL MARSHALL,
Chairman Executive Committee,

Stirling Village Contributions for British Red Cross Fund

Anglican Church.....	\$ 11 00
Methodist Church.....	20 70
Presbyterian Church.....	16 75
River Valley W. I.....	5 00
A. B. Davis, Glen Ross.....	5 00
Mrs. Nina Reynolds.....	4 00
L. O. L. 110, Stirling.....	30 00
Stirling High School.....	15 40
Stirling Public School.....	16 05
River Valley School.....	10 50
Stirling young men.....	20 50
Horticultural Society.....	10 00
Keystone Chapter, No. 72.....	10 00
Stirling Cheese Board.....	100 00
W. S. Martin.....	50 00
Stirling Council.....	200 00
RECEIPTS FROM FLAG SALES	
Katie Kennedy.....	4 60
Freida Mathews.....	8 65
Gertie Graham.....	11 85
Amy Morrison.....	3 95
Getra Matthews.....	5 30
Ella Brown.....	14 00
Florence Morton.....	8 20
Marian Moore.....	5 65
Jessie Judd.....	7 80
Total.....	\$594 90

A check will go forward for full \$600.00.

Thanks are due the young ladies for their kindness in selling flags.

High Tea

The High Tea given on Monday night by the Ladies Union of the Methodist Church was a great success. The tables very prettily arranged were laden with dainties and the young ladies and gentlemen in charge of them were untiring in their efforts to please.

An excellent program was given in the church, the opening anthem by the choir violin solo; Mrs. Watts, song; Bessie Conley, recitation; Gertie Graham, and a quartette by Messrs. C. and M. Cook W. Brough and E. Eggerton. The speakers were; Rev. Mr. Shorey, Lindsay and Rev. Mr. Kenny, Chairman of Conference. Proceeds amounted to \$180. Proceeds of social on Tuesday evening amounted to \$19.00. Collections re-opening services and social amounted to \$1,421.00. The ladies deserve great credit for the management as everything went off without a hitch and the evening was enjoyed by all.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Letters to the Editor

Belgium, Oct. 4th, 1915

Dear Editor:
Just a few lines to let you know I am still alive and well. We came out of the trenches day before yesterday afternoon after days in the front line, it wasn't very nice this time on account of the rain but we had good dug outs so we managed to keep pretty dry. We are now billeted to a few hundred yards from the trenches in brigades reserved for the Germans start any thing.

I suppose by this time you have heard the good news regarding the Western front. I guess the Germans found out they were not the only ones that could fight. I would have written to you sooner once we were well, but we were much thankful than say we're well, but very thankful I am able to write that.

The Germans are quite busy to-night sending over a few shells; there was one of their aeroplanes over this afternoon. I suppose he went back and told the gun crew he saw something they won't stop now till they send over about fifty shells, then the Kaiser no doubt will have a fatigue party out-to-morrow gathering up some more pots and pans to make a few more.

The nights are getting quite cool here now, I suppose winter will soon be here again. We have stopped to stand by the fire for months now and the boys don't look much the worse for wear, yet I haven't been to England on leave yet and don't know just when I will get going, but I hope before long.

Well I can't think of much more to tell you this time, the Stirling boys are all well. I will close with best wishes to all, hoping that some day I will return to see again. I remain

Your Sincere Friend,
8103 Private Wm. Hill,
No. 2 Company, 2nd Batt.,
1st Canadian Contingent.

A circular notice issued by the Post Office Department repeats the caution against careless packing of parcels for prisoners of war abroad. It is pointed out that very careful packing is necessary in regard to parcels intended for the Mediterranean expeditionary force in view of exceptional conditions of transit and exposure to great heat during transportation; large consignments should be sent in several parcels as they arrive in better condition than do large parcels.

NOTICE

A special re-organization meeting of Minto Farmers' Club will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 1 at the club rooms. Members will please attend.

Notice

The Re-organization Meeting of the Anson Farmer's Club will be held at the regular meeting place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 2nd, 1915 at 8 o'clock sharp. All interested in club work are welcome.

G. F. SPENCER, Pres.
ROSS F. HOARD, Sec'y.

Poultry Wanted
Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

W.M. LINN,
Phone 32, Stirling.

Poultry Wanted

First-class work horse, weight about 1300 lbs. W. J. GRAHAM.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, and continuing every Tuesday until further notice. Highest market prices paid.

JOHN TANNER,
T. J. THOMPSON.

DR. G. FRASER**DENTAL SURGEON****MADOC**

For the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and any other business that may come before the meeting. A report of the work of the Society for the past year will be given. All officers and members are requested to be present.

G. E. KENNEDY, Pres.
A. D. MCINTOSH, Sec.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

—Of the—

Stirling Horticultural Society

—will be held on—

Thursday, Nov. 4th, 1915

At 8 o'clock, p.m., in the

In the Agricultural Hall

The High Tea given on Monday night by the Ladies Union of the Methodist Church was a great success. The tables very prettily arranged were laden with dainties and the young ladies and gentlemen in charge of them were untiring in their efforts to please.

An excellent program was given in the church, the opening anthem by the choir violin solo; Mrs. Watts, song; Bessie Conley, recitation; Gertie Graham, and a quartette by Messrs. C. and M. Cook W. Brough and E. Eggerton. The speakers were; Rev. Mr. Shorey, Lindsay and Rev. Mr. Kenny, Chairman of Conference. Proceeds amounted to \$180. Proceeds of social on Tuesday evening amounted to \$19.00. Collections re-opening services and social amounted to \$1,421.00. The ladies deserve great credit for the management as everything went off without a hitch and the evening was enjoyed by all.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

Reeve Coulter, who is on the executive committee of the Conservative Association attended a meeting in Marmora on Saturday for the purpose of naming a candidate for License Inspector for North Hastings. Nine names were submitted to the committee, but up to the present no decision has been given for publication.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. October 31, 1915.

The boy Joshua crowned King.—2 Kings 11:1-20

Commentary.—1. Joshua preserved (v. 1-3). Athaliah was the daughter of Ahab and Jezebel and was possessed of the same cruel and wicked disposition that had characterized her mother. Jezebel's errand openly when he married his son Joram to this woman. During the year that her son Ahaziah reigned, she dictated the kind of administration to be given the kingdom. At his death she was not content to give way to a successor, but undertook to make herself secure in the possession of the throne by putting to death all who might claim heirship to the throne, including her own grandchildren. Ahaziah's sister, half-sister according to Josephus, preserved the life of the infant Joshua. Athaliah's youngest child, by hiding him in a room in the palace where beds were stored when not in use. Jehosheba was the wife of Jehoada, the priest, hence was able to keep the child hidden in the chambers of the house of the Lord to which she had access. During the seven years of Athaliah's usurpation of the throne of Judah, Joshua was carefully and successfully hidden from his cruel grandmother, the Lord's hand was signalized in his preservation, for there was a great work for him to do for the nation.

II. Joshua made king (v. 4-12). The seventh year—The seventh year of Jehoada—These were others, in Judah's reign—They named him, in Judah's army. Their names are given in 2 Chron. 22: 1-3; where it is stated that Jehoada, the priest, assembled the Levites and chief fathers of the nation at Jerusalem. Made a covenant with them—Jehoada gained the confidence and support of the people before he disclosed to them his purpose to depose Athaliah, who was reigning without right, and place Joshua, the rightful sovereign, upon the throne. Jehoada made a covenant with them by taking their solemn promise to co-operate with him in this plan. Showed them the King's son—it could not have been known that a son of Ahaziah was alive, and it was a revelation to the assembled leaders of Judah to have Joshua brought into one of the chambers of the house of the Lord, where they were assembled. The sight of this boy who had a right to the throne and who had been providentially preserved from death could not fail to arouse the patriotism of the people of Judah.

5. This is the thing that ye shall do—Jehoada had his plans of procedure clearly made and was prepared to give directions to the people. You that enter in on the sabbath—The priests and Levites served by courses, one week at a time, and entered upon their duties on the Sabbath. Watch of the King's house—A third part of those coming in to perform service were to keep guard at the royal palace, so that no trouble could arise from that source. Gate of Sur—This gate is not elsewhere mentioned, hence its location is not known. It was a point evidently where opposition to Jehoada's plan might arise. At the gate behind the guard—Reference is made to the royal guards, Jehoada placed men here for the purpose of taking care of these guards of Joshua. 7. You that go forth on the Sabbath—in planning that the deposition of Athaliah should take place on the Sabbath, Jehoada could make use of both of those who were coming in to take up their week's duties and also of those who were just finishing, and as the Sabbath was the day of larger assemblies of people at the temple, there would be no suspicion on Athaliah's part of what was taking place. Keep the watch of the house of the Lord—While three companies were keeping watch at the royal palace, other companies were guarding the boy Joshua at the temple.

8. Compass the King round about—if Athaliah or any of her supporters should know that Joshua was alive and an attempt was being made to place him on the throne, every effort would be made to take his life. Ranks—Ranks, Let him be slain—Whoever should break through the guards placed by Jehoada would be considered a supporter of Athaliah. 9. Did according to all things—Jehoada found in his associates faithful men who believed that right should prevail in the nation. 10. King David's spears and shields—The weapons that David had taken from his defeated enemies had been placed in some of the chambers of the temple as memorials of his victories. 11. The guard stood... round about the King—the great altar stood in front of the porch of the temple, and the guard extended from the northeast corner of the temple to the altar and from the altar to the south-east corner of the porch, enclosing a triangular area. 12. He brought forth the King's son—Jehoada led out before the people the boy Joshua who had never appeared publicly until that day. It was a bold step, but a righteous one. The position of Joshua was by one of the pillars of the porch, the place where the kings were crowned (v. 14). Put the crown upon his head—Jehoada, the priest, placed the crown upon Joshua's head. He was the one who officiated upon this occasion. Gave him the testimony—This was the law of Moses, Joshua was to know God's word and was to rule his people in harmony with it. Anointed him—The priest anointed him for kingship. The anointing oil was probably the same as that used for consecrating Levites to the priesthood. They clapped their hands—in token of their joy over the coronation of Joshua as King, the people clasped their hands. It was a symbol of pleasure and approbation. God save the King—Long live the King!—R. V. This expression was used when Saul was made King of Israel (1 Sam. 10. 24).

III. Athaliah slain (vv. 13-16). Athaliah's sin was to be visited upon her own head. She had put to death many that she might reign, and now when right and justice were to triumph she must pay the penalty. She was attracted by the shouting of the people and hastened from the royal palace up

the beautiful approach to the house of the Lord. The sight that met her eyes did not, however, bring her own grandson, wearing the crown amidst the acclamations of the people, should have made her tremble and say that justice was at last done, but she most reluctantly cried, "Treason." She had been guilty of treason for seven years. Athaliah was slain as a punishment for her crimes, and thus ended the career of a woman not unlike the cruel and wicked Jezebel, her mother. Although she had succeeded in holding the reins of government for years, retribution was at all the time in store for her, and at last she received her just rewards for her terrible sins. Her entire course was evil.

IV. True worship restored (vt. 17-20). The worship of Baal had become firmly fixed in the hearts through the influence of Athaliah. A temple of Baal had been built, possibly not far from the house of the Lord. The sons of Athaliah had broken into the Lord's house, and had taken the things that were dedicated to Jehovah and placed them in the house of Baal. Jehovah made a covenant between the king and the people and the Lord that they would be the Lord's people. In carrying out this covenant they broke down the temple of Baal and destroyed its contents. They put to death Mattan, the priest of Baal, and thus put away Baal-worship. This way was now open for the renewal of the worship of Jehovah. The officers with Jehovah took Joshua from the temple and sacrificed him to the royal palace and placed him on the throne. This great change was made amid the rejoicings of the people. There was no disturbance in the city, for public sentiment was with Jehovah in the course he pursued.

Questions.—Who was King of Judah after Jezebel? What was Athaliah? What course did she take to obtain the kingdom? Who was Jezebel? What pietistic act did she perform? Who was Jehoada? What plan did he propose and execute? How old was Joshua when he began to reign? To what covenant did the king and people enter? How was Baal-worship destroyed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Revolution in Judah.

I. Revealed an overruling Providence.

II. Discovered human instrumentalities.

III. Established true religious reform.

IV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

V. Revealed an overruling Providence.

VI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

VII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

VIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

VIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

X. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XIV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XVI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XVII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XVIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XIX. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XX. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXIV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXVI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXVII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXVIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXIX. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXX. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXIV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXVI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXVII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXVIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XXXIX. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XL. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLIV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLV. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLVI. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLVII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLVIII. Revealed an overruling Providence.

XLIX. Revealed an overruling Providence.

L. Revealed an overruling Providence.

LI. Revealed an overruling Providence.



ROYAL YEAST CAKES

MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

MADE IN CANADA

Once Roheste was away (for like most old women, she loved a comely youth, and her mother having once done a good deed, who was determined to keep him from the monk's clutch), "There you seek me, mother," said he.

"Nay, 'twas rather name. Tisso, they told me, were transduced boldly from the Outbellete some said to heaven, others to hell. 'Twas the madd they sought."

"Ah, Mary Mother! Did they carry her away then?" cried the monk valiantly looking about for any sign of Roheste.

"'Fool!' exclaimed the jester, contemptuously; 'thinks he is of Elvyn to be caught so simply.' Old women are not infidels, boy? This mad bair away and safely nearing De Cokefield ere this time."

"And what hour is it, dame?"

"Thou hast slept long, for 'tis bordering on eventide, and thou wilt have no time to reach Bury to-night, if thou be still exact brained enough to remember where thou art as those dead, whose funeral was observed in the tomb and forgotten. 'Tis well with thee to sleep there soundly, thinking thus?"

Jocelin having no comfort to offer one whom the church had taught him to regard as doubly damned, made her no answer, replying instead to her implied question:

"Yea, dame, I go back to the Abby. The least he can do who hath sullied the whiteness of a maid's nuns is to wash it clean with his blood."

"Part will soon come down, my son," said the witch, with a whisper, "sleep with me again to-night, for a few hours makes no difference, now the madd is safe, and on the morrow I'll set thee on thy way."

Footsteps crunched on the snow outside the hut. "Hide thee 'hind yon curtain; some village wife comes, no doubt. Yea, though they fear and hate the witch, they must needs run to her, to let it blood in king's milk or fits in the weanling. By the step, it is the Widow Margot, mother of simple Tom. No doubt he hath been at some ponderle again. These simpletons are surely begot of Satan."

Widow Margot entered; stout, panting and rosy—a woman of some forty years. She was decently dressed, as became the widow of a well-to-do Franklin, with rather comely features, though somewhat vacant of glance and expression.

"Lawks sake, now good Dame Bernece! How fares it with thee this bitter day? The wind from the river cuts one chop as a cheese whittle."

"Well enough, widow," answered the witch, stoutly; "what brings thee out, then in this chill river wind?"

"Why, now, chummer," said the widow, propitiating, "I said to my son Tom, 'Now there siteth poor Dame Bernece all mewed in by the snow; mayhap she wanteth. Twere a kindly deed to carry her a pat of butter and some of this rare waste cake thy cousin Anne sent us yesterday. On' Tom,' sayest I, 'twill not come amiss if I carry thither this missive, which by this day came from London town, brought by a messenger in scarlet and gold, who flung it at our door with a pack of my brother Peter's mottles (thou knowest Peter is Prince John's jester, dame), and by my troth, all he spake was, 'From the chamberlain of the palace, for the Widow Margot'; then he spurned away like mad, ere one could question him.'

"Mary, save us, Tom," sayeth I, "perchance the goody will read what it is, for 'tis well known that she readeth like a monk. By our Lady," says I—"but Dame Bernece stopped her—

"Aye, 'tis a favor they ask. Yet, thank thee for the food; there's naught in the cupboard save a crust. Come thou back on the morrow and I'll give thee the postscript of the scroll."

After faintly protesting this mandate, and relating such news and gossip as she knew, the discomfited Margot was forced to depart, leaving her gift and the precious letter in the clutches of the witch; her curiosity unsatisfied, and her fears for the safety of the mysterious missive greatly augmented by the precision with which the grim old woman locked it from sight in an iron bound oaken chest.

"There must have been nuptials at Anne's Grange," Dame Bernece sniffed the spicy cake approvingly, and she commented to Jocelin, who (the visitor safely out of sight) had come forth again. "Waste-cake is not so common as it was in King Henry's time. Aye, hard to get the better yet. Draw up to the fire, Jocelin, the night lowers chill. 'Tis well Roheste is safe at home, for methinks if the widow's gossip be true, the Hispaw hawketh bud of a lord who with slight attendance rode through Ely this morning is none other than the bastard, Geofrey Clifford, on his way to visit his mother, the Prioress. Odds heartilists, say I, Lady Prioress! She is no more fit for Prioress than that Grimklin yonder. The favorite seeketh the crosses in his mother's pouch, methinks, more than the cross on her scroll."

After faintly protesting this mandate, and relating such news and gossip as she knew, the discomfited Margot was forced to depart, leaving her gift and the precious letter in the clutches of the witch; her curiosity unsatisfied, and her fears for the safety of the mysterious missive greatly augmented by the precision with which the grim old woman locked it from sight in an iron bound oaken chest.

"There must have been nuptials at Anne's Grange," Dame Bernece sniffed the spicy cake approvingly, and she commented to Jocelin, who (the visitor safely out of sight) had come forth again. "Waste-cake is not so common as it was in King Henry's time. Aye, hard to get the better yet. Draw up to the fire, Jocelin, the night lowers chill. 'Tis well Roheste is safe at home, for methinks if the widow's gossip be true, the Hispaw hawketh bud of a lord who with slight attendance rode through Ely this morning is none other than the bastard, Geofrey Clifford, on his way to visit his mother, the Prioress. Odds heartilists, say I, Lady Prioress! She is no more fit for Prioress than that Grimklin yonder. The favorite seeketh the crosses in his mother's pouch, methinks, more than the cross on her scroll."

"I said not whether I went, nor needest thou, presumptuous boy. Am I, whom a king once obeyed, and a realm served, to be cross-questioned by such as thou, sirrah?"

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR FURS

Holland's Trappers Gather
in the Spring and Fall
and we pay the highest prices
for Fox, Marten, Lynx, Beaver,
Mink, Sable, Seal, Raccoon,
Porcupine, Skunk, Bear,
Horned Owl, Fox Skin, Rabbit,
Hare, and other furs.

JOHN HALLAM LTD., TORONTO

been told the world was watching with him in his life for life.

My message is to the public to know that I am President of the Canadian Society of Engineers. When this time comes, I am ready to go. Now that my end is near, I am ready. At the French Hospital, where I was first taken, they asked me if I cared to have a priest or minister. I said, "I had been a member of the church for 61 years, and if the teachings and doctrine could do no good for me, then death would be the best for me." I am 71 years old, and in the last month of my life, I am young. Let me say to you, death may come at any time like a lightning stroke, prepared always as I am. Then death can have no terror.

I have a good wife and daughter and wife son. My wife and daughter are with me. I only pray to God to let me live with my son get here.

Such confidence is inspiring, and in the confidence and trust there are materials upon which to base many sermon. But most remarkable of all is how simple and essentially personal and domestic are the wishes when the last sum-

Appendicitis Prevented, Life Lengthened Health Maintained

Doctors say if people kept their bowels in proper order there would be no such disease as appendicitis. It is due solely to neglect, and is therefore preventable.

If you have constipation, bad breath or headache you need medicine right away.

At the moment you suspect your bowels are clogged, you should take Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the smoothest regulator of them all. They move the bowels and cleanse the liver so smoothly you scarcely notice the effect.

But you can get the action just the same. Taken at night you wake up next morning clear headed, hungry, rested, energetic, feeling like a different man.

Why don't you spend a quarter to

day and try Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They work as easy, just as nature would order, never gripe or cause headache. Finest thing for folks that are out of sorts, depressed, lacking in color and spirits.

Folks that use Dr. Hamilton's Pills are never sick, never have an ache or a pain—feel good all the time simply because their system is clean, regulated and healthy. This you can easily prove yourself.

◆◆◆

When Tommy Has a Laugh

Sharpbill—So the family across the street have new photograph, eh?

Crookedbill—No; it's those pesky bees swarming again.

ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

Their Strength is Taxed and They Are Victims of Weakness and Suffering.

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother rales ill it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their suffering and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by back aches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite unrefreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good, nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for, should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy. Mrs. G. Strasser, Acton West, Ont., says: "I am the mother of three children and after each birth I became terribly run down; I had weak, thin blood, always felt tired, and unable to do my household work. After the birth of my third child I seemed to be worse, and was very badly run down. I was advised to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found the greatest benefit from the pills and soon gained my old-time strength. Indeed, after taking them I felt as well as in my girlhood, and was able to return to my work."

"Give, give," cries the horse-leach; and is never satisfied. Ungrateful, have I not stripped more than one shrine for thy profigate spending? Thinkest thou I can go on forever restring the records? The Abbot will some day discover the falsities, and then 'twill be disgrace and banishment to Acre for my Lady Prioress; and what for her princeling?"

"Nay, Mother, thou are overwrought. Something on thy journey displeased thee. Didst say thou went to Bradfield?"

"I said not whether I went; nor needest thou, presumptuous boy. Am I, whom a king once obeyed, and a realm served, to be cross-questioned by such as thou, sirrah?"

(To be Continued.)

◆◆◆

When Death Has No Terrors.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

In Bellevue Hospital, New York, Judge George F. Stackpole, lawyer and former school principal of Riverhead, L. I., awaited death, a victim of anthrax. This is one of the rarest diseases known to human beings, and there is no recognized sure cure for it. It is commonly called "wool sorters' disease" and is due to a germ of unusual size which develops spores that pass through the system. The only treatment accepted is to cut out the point of infection at once, else death ensues quickly. An effort is being made to save Judge Stackpole, however, by the use of a special serum intended for animals.

"I said not whether I went; nor needest thou, presumptuous boy. Am I, whom a king once obeyed, and a realm served, to be cross-questioned by such as thou, sirrah?"

(To be Continued.)

◆◆◆

When Death Has No Terrors.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

In Bellevue Hospital, New York, Judge George F. Stackpole, lawyer and former school principal of Riverhead, L. I., awaited death, a victim of anthrax. This is one of the rarest diseases known to human beings, and there is no recognized sure cure for it. It is commonly called "wool sorters' disease" and is due to a germ of unusual size which develops spores that pass through the system. The only treatment accepted is to cut out the point of infection at once, else death ensues quickly. An effort is being made to save Judge Stackpole, however, by the use of a special serum intended for animals.

"I said not whether I went; nor needest thou, presumptuous boy. Am I, whom a king once obeyed, and a realm served, to be cross-questioned by such as thou, sirrah?"

(To be Continued.)

◆◆◆

When Death Has No Terrors.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

In the early years I saw her go; Mastered my doubts and set me down to wait.

Ready to touch her robe when she returned.

It seemed not long before the lonely

one lay close in and where the sunrise

burst.

Ernest, the twilight magic spread its slate.

It seemed not very long to wait—Life's loom.

Droned on—I heard not while with anxious breath.

I saw it stir across the silent gloom;

"Is she?" I cried, and rose to call her

her name.

"But it was death."

—Percy M. Cushing, in Hampton's

FRUGAL.

(Houston Chronicle)

The impresario—Certainly, nuncam,

I supply you with a second string,

to whom you sing so perfectly yourself.

Prima Donna Absoluta—But my

singing is worth \$5,000 a night, and

nothing is worth the price of squandering that amount on the children.

Cecilia, Soprano ETATIFU

she-wielder

IT WASN'T THEIR FAULT.

(Ladies' Home Journal)

Alexander Greenleaf, editor of the *Greenleaf*, was entertaining a group of prominent members. After dinner Alex, under the influence of a bottle of whisky, asked his wife, "What's the matter with these fellows?"

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he replied smiling.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

"They're all right," he responded.

"They're all right," she responded.

What's Going on in the Country

**Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County**

FRANKFORD

Verses composed to the memory of Mrs. Evelyn Earl, but given in too late for last week's publication. Composed by her aunt, Mrs. H. H. Ferguson.

Evele sleepeth death,
Awakes to share again,
To bring her blessed succour,
With all her heavenly saints.

Evele leaves a vacant chair,
How empty seems her room,
Evele leaves a lonely earth,
Left silent in her tomb.

On Wednesday, eight of the Ladies of the W.M.S. of Frankford and two from Stockdale, motored to Brighton to attend the Convention of the District held at that place. The morning session opened at 10 a.m., when the reports of the different auxiliaries were given and all reported an increase in membership also in the finances. At the close of this session a dinner was served in the S.S. room of the church by the Ladies of Brighton and too much praise cannot be given the ladies for their beautiful dinner also for their hospitality to the visiting ladies and gentlemen. The afternoon session continued at 2 p.m., when very interesting papers were given by a number of ladies. One of the features of the afternoon session was the election of the Organizer, as Mrs. Winterborn is leaving this district and moving to Oshawa, she has held this position for about fifteen years. We were all sorry to lose her, but expect to stand by and help our new one as faithfully as we can. Mrs. Hewitt of Brighton was elected as the Organizer for this district.

Mr. Striker has purchased the house built by Mr. A. M. Chapman, but at present occupied by Mr. Geo. Graham. Mr. Striker expects to move in a short time to his new home.

Rev. and Mrs. Battstone were in town Thursday. They attended the fowl supper at Stockdale in the evening.

The regular W. M. S. meeting was held on Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Geo. Benedict. There was a large number present and a very profitable afternoon was spent. We feel that interest in our meetings are growing.

Quite a number from here took in the fowl supper at Stockdale on Thursday evening.

Miss Katie Windover spent Saturday night and Sunday the guest of her friend Miss Grace Moran, Murray.

Rev. Mr. Bick of Ivanhoe, preached in the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

There was no school in Mr. Bell's room on Thursday and Friday as Mr. Bell was ill.

Mass was held in St. Francis church at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

Service was held at 11 a.m. in Trinity church, on Sunday. Rev. B. F. Byers, officiating.

Ed. Turley of Montreal, spent Sunday under the parents' roof.

Miss Wood of Rawdon, visited her sister Mrs. Blackburn, over Sunday.

The Golden Rule S. S. class of the Methodist church are holding a Xmas shower for the soldiers. Any one wishing to contribute please leave the goods at Mrs. Spencer's, before Saturday, Oct. 30th.

Mrs. Bowen is visiting friends and relatives in Trenton for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Sims and Miss Grace Ford motored to Belleville on Monday.

Jack McDonald of Shannerville and Mrs. Will Hermon of Trenton were called home on Saturday, their mother, Mrs. Jim Murney being ill, but at time of writing she is much improved.

CARMEL

A large number from here attended the re-opening services of Stirling Methodist church on Sunday, also the tea meeting on Monday evening.

Mrs. J. B. Weaver is spending a few days in town.

The threshing machine is again in our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Farrell were guests of Wm. Wallace on Sunday evening.

Miss Myrtle Weaver spent Sunday last with Miss Iva Luerly, Stirling.

Keep in mind the "at home" at Milton Hagerman's Thursday evening, 28th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farrell spent Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. Claude Sharpe, at Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carlisle spent Sunday at the home of Wm. Patterson.

Albert Carlisle of Guelph, formerly of this place, has answered the call of his King and Country.

MENIE

Mrs. John Rannie visited Mrs. J. S. Williamson Saturday.

Dr. Haig had the misfortune to break the axle of his car going around Menie corner on Monday evening.

Al Hoard has been very busy putting up silos.

C. U. Clancy has been laid up with a lame back.

Less Little, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Little, has enlisted for overseas service.

Quite a number from here attended the re-opening services held in the Stirling Methodist Church on Sunday.

Mr. John Ray and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bennett motored down to Mr. Moran's in Murray, on Sunday.

Ed. Bennett and wife and James Stewart and wife attended the Tea Meeting held in the Tabernacle church, English Line last Tuesday night. They report a splendid program and lots of good things to eat.

MINTO

The services at Salem on Sunday were well attended, and excellent sermons were given at both services by the Rev. Mr. Knox, of Frankford.

Nicholas Stout and Miss Jennie Tanner attended the Golden Jubilee in Toronto this week as representatives of St. Thomas Sunday School.

The sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jeffrey at the death of their young daughter, Blanche. Interment took place in Stirling cemetery on Wednesday of last week, the burial service being read by Rev. Mr. Hall. We are glad to know that Mrs. Jeffrey is becoming quite strong under the care of nurse Conley.

More boys for the boy! The fifth son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Green on Wednesday of last week. We are glad to be able to report that both mother and little son are doing finely. Nurse Wilson has been in attendance.

The entertainment given in Crookston hall by the members of St. Thomas' church was a decided success in every way. The house was crowded, but the full amount realized is not yet known, as all returns from the tickets have not been handed in to the treasurer.

Quite a number from this neighborhood attended the Patriotic meeting held in Beulah church on Monday evening.

HAROLD

A number from here attended Anniversary Services in Stirling on Sunday last.

Mrs. George Bailey is visiting relatives at Kincardine.

Miss Flossie Heath is spending a few weeks with friends in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nickle, of Cole Hill, called on relatives here last week.

Robt. Cook has been improving his place by building a fine new house.

Miss Erma Snarr spent a few days with Miss Lilian McGuire, of Stirling.

Miss Pearl McAdam spent Sunday in our section.

SINE

Will Snider and wife spent Sunday at Canifton the guests of Rollin Reid.

Misses Vera and Irene Sine spent the week end at Stirling the guests of Mrs. S. A. Murphy.

A number from here attended the Anniversary Services at Salem on Sunday.

Robert Matthews and wife, Luella and Mary visited W. H. Waller's on Wednesday evening.

Miss Aleita Green entertained on Sunday.

W. H. Waller, wife and family spent Sunday at Earrest Sarles.

Mrs. T. McKeown and daughter Edna, Bellview, visited her sister, Mrs. J. C. Wilson.

Peter Rupert and Nettie, and Mrs. Caniff, Winnipeg, also Mrs. McKeown spent Friday the guests of Mrs. Mark Tuckers.

Miss Gladys Tucker spent a few days last week in Trenton.

M. Reid spent Sunday afternoon with Warren Harlow.

HOARDS

Miss Mary Matthews spent Sunday with her cousin, Miss Gefra Matthews.

Alfred Hutchings, of the 59th Battalion, Barriefield, and his brother Ed., of Wellmanns, were guests of Edward Montgomery on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farrell, of Carmel, attended service at cream Sunday and spent the rest of the day with her sister, Mrs. Claude Sharpe.

Miss Gladys Tucker and Aleita Green spent Monday night in Trenton.

Silas Green and wife spent Sunday in Stirling the guests of J. L. Ashley.

Alfred Hutchings, of the 59th Battalion, Barriefield, and his brother Ed., of Wellmanns, were guests of Edward Montgomery on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. William Donnan spent Sunday at H. Johnston's, Stirling.

Miss Emma Farley is attending the Golden Jubilee S. S. convention at Toronto this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Walt, of Stockdale, spent Sunday at W. H. Wilson's.

The Daily Telegram truck passed through here on Tuesday delivering tea to its customers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Adams spent a few days this week visiting friends at Thomasburg.

A number from here attended the Patriotic meeting at Beulah on Monday night.

Alfred Hutchings, of the 59th Battalion, Barriefield, and his brother Ed., of Wellmanns, were guests of Edward Montgomery on Monday last.

Mr. Sam Patterson, of Stirling, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. James Linn.

Leonard and wife held Friday evening, Topic given by Mr. McConnell, was on "The Home and Nation Building." The pastor and the president each gave an address on the Lord's Day Alliance work, and a collection was taken amounting to 80cts. Next Friday night the President will take charge of the topic.

Service here next Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

A large number attended the services in Stirling on Sunday last and the tea which was held on Monday evening.

Mr. Merle Spencer and Miss Leila Pollock, of Wellman's, attended the anniversary service at Ryleston and Stirling in the evening.

Earle and Pearl McAdam, Mabelle Bailey and Miss Bertha Fair, of Anson, and Morley and Clifford Sine took in the anniversary services at Salem on Sunday.

A large number attended the Patriotic meeting in the Opera House on Friday evening and greatly enjoyed hearing the speakers, Captain Ponton especially.

Frank Grace and Nellie Jeffs spent Sunday the guests of their cousin Florence Hagerman, Minto.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer are attending the Sunday School Convention held in Toronto this week.

A few from here attended the tea meeting in Stirling on Monday night and all report a fine time.

Alex Hoard spent the week end with her cousin Mrs. Wm. Linn, Stirling.

Miss Flossie Hubbell spent Sunday with her cousin Flossie Rutherford, Rylestone.

Mrs. Frank Spencer entertained Mr. and Mrs. Tom Locke, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dunk and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Diamond on Sunday last.

Frank Grace and Nellie Jeffs spent Sunday the guests of their cousin Florence Hagerman, Minto.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer are attending the Sunday School Convention held in Toronto this week.

A few from here attended the tea meeting in Stirling on Monday night and all report a fine time.

Alex Hoard spent the week end with her cousin Mrs. Wm. Linn, Stirling.

Miss Ethel Brown is the guest of her parents at Glen Ross this week.

Messrs. Leonard and James Sharpe were guests at Campbellfield last Thursday.

Mrs. Loretta Johnson entertained Miss Mabelle Brown, of Glen Ross, a few days last week.

Some of our young people attended the tea meeting at the English Line last Thursday evening.

John Johnson and Son, Harold, took a trip to the city on Monday last.

HALT!

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks

Suit Cases and Club Bags

Go-Carts and Wagons

Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.

Team and Single Harness

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

**T. H. Mc KEE
MANUFACTURER**

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lot 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Insurance,
Stirling.

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

**J. T. BELSHAW & SON
Phone 61
STIRLING, ONT.**

Lengthy Arguments Are Unnecessary

to prove that Kingston's Bread has an appetizing taste and a richness of flavour not found in cheap bread. Discriminating housewives who want the best in quality and service order

KINGSTON'S BREAD

Matters pertaining to taste and nutrition cannot be settled by bold announcements or newspaper talk. Your best plan is to see for yourself the difference between ordinary bread and Kingston's Bread through tasting our varieties.

10 Cents a Large Loaf

GEO. H. KINGSTON, STIRLING, - ONT.

The Home of Machine Made Bread

STERLING HALL—ELLIOTT'S

Watch This Space Next Week.

Highest Prices Paid for all
Kinds of Produce

R. A. ELLIOTT

Parcels Delivered Promptly
Phone 22

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 10

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX The Store of Quality

Specials for this Week

Here is a Chance for You to Save Money

Read Every Item Carefully

Ladies' and Misses' Collars...

A complete range of Linen, Lace, Dimity, Voile and Lawn Collars, in all sizes and shapes, regular prices 25c to 60c. Your choice this week.....15c each

Pleated Chiffon Ruching, regular 25c, for.....10c yard

Pleated Net Ruching, with black velvet ribbon shaped for collars and fichus, regular 50c. Clearing price35c

Shams and Dresser Scarfs

Embroidered on good quality material neatly hemstitched. Full size. This lot a winner.....25c each

Moire Underskirts

Good quality in assorted colors, slightly faded, regular \$1.25. To clear this lot.....50c each

Grand Clearing of Ladies' Blouses

A complete range of sizes, in Lawn, Voile and Striped Silk Blouses, regular \$1.00 to \$1.50. Your choice.....50c each

Flannelette Blankets

Fine quality, size 60x76. An exceptional bargain.....98c per pair

Fine Cashmere Hose

Good black, you cannot buy too many of these for prices are soaring rapidly. Our price.....25c pair
Ribbed Wool Hose, all sizes.....25c pair

Grocery Specials

Jewel Salmon— $\frac{1}{2}$ tins, finest quality, regular 12½c, for.....10c

Herald Salmon—Large tin, choice quality, special at 15c. This week, 2 tins for.....25c

Seeded Raisins—The Sunkist Brand, scarce stock, regular 12½c. This week.....10c pkg.

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE
FOR BEST PRICES

Talcum Powder and Toilet Soap—Sweetheart Brand, good stock, regular 10c. This week each.....5c

Y.M.C.A. Toilet Soap, guest size, regular 2 for 5. This week 6 bars for.....5c

Pure Cane Syrup—2 lb. tin regular 15c, for.....10c

COOK AND FOX

Subscribe for the Leader

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. HERBERT, Esq., President.
S. H. Angus, Esq.
Sir William Macdonald.
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
A. Beauregard, Esq.
H. L. Dunsford, Esq.
Wm. McIlroy, Esq.
Sir Frederick William Taylor, M.D., General Manager.
Capital Paid up.....\$16,000,000.
Res.14,000,000.
Undivided Profits1,252,864.
Total Assets (April, 1915) 280,542,678.

Current Rates of Interest
are allowed on deposits in the Savings
Department of the Bank of Montreal.
Deposits of \$1, and upwards are received
on Savings Accounts.



T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.

Sunday School Golden Jubilee Convention

Held in Massey Hall, Toronto,
October 27th, 28th, and 29th.

(Special Report by our Staff Correspondent)

The Ontario Sunday School Association held their Golden Jubilee Convention in Toronto. It was opened Tuesday evening, October 26th, with pageantry, and lasted the three following days, there being three sessions each day.

It opened by a scene representing Abraham sitting before his tent with his household around him listening eagerly to him telling about the Word of God. Next came the School of the Scribes taught by Ezra. He, being gowned in his priestly robes, taught the people who kneeled before him in Oriental fashion and dressed in Oriental colors. The next to be presented was the old Synagogue School.

Following this was an amusing scene, yet true to life. About thirty ragged street boys appeared and behaved as boys of 1870 used to do. Robert Raikes walked behind them and took particular interest in them. He called them together and talked to them, tossing some coins which they all eagerly grabbed for and all left the stage.

The same boys returned and were followed by Robert Raikes. Here began the first Sunday School in Hare Lane, Gloucester, England, in 1870. Robert Raikes divided the boys in groups of eight and nine and brought in teachers for each group, who were dressed to suit the period. The ladies placed over each group had trouble to keep order, which made it quite amusing. Each lady was paid for her services. The scene was again changed and seats were placed in order on the platform and a Sunday school of the nineteenth century was portrayed.

The next scene was that of the Reformation and the part it played in developing the Sunday school. A character representing Martin Luther led his great class of men, and during the scene they sang the reformer's great hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is Our God."

Following this was a modern Sunday school from Cradle Roll to Home Department. Heading the procession were two tiny tots in pink carrying a banner with "Cradle Roll" on it, and each department of the Sunday school was headed with a banner on which was the name each represented. At the front of the stage were two gates and these were opened and each department in turn passed through them representing classes from the cradle roll up. Following this came a procession of people representing nearly every employment and headed by Highland pipers. All classes of people and employments were represented showing the wide influence of the Home Department.

A tableau representing each nation of the world made a suitable ending for this pageant. They all marched in one by one and formed at the back against a fitting background.

By Wednesday morning about two thousand delegates had assembled in the city from all parts of Ontario. The morning session was divided in different departments and held in the different churches in the city.

The elementary division met in the Sunday school rooms of the Walmer Road Baptist church. Mrs. E. W. Halpenny presided. This was a joint session until 10.45, when the Cradle Roll and Beginners workers went into the Beginners' room, Primary department to the Primary room and Junior department and each took up their own difficulties. The teen age division met in the Jarvis Street Baptist church. This was divided into workers with girls in the school room, Miss F. Maddock presiding, and workers with boys in the church auditorium, J. C. Begg presiding. J. L. Ball dealt with the subject "Training to meet

the problems of a teacher of boys." He said the teacher should stand before the class. Also not start off with the lesson, but take some subject or recent event or some real event and draw a comparison between it and the Sunday school lesson, and show that the lesson could really be true to life and could come into the boys' lives. By some means hold the interest of the boys, for if they become bored and disinterested they will fail.

Miss Bertha McLeod then dealt with "Temperance teaching for boys." Miss McLeod, by means of a colored chart, showed the difference in the brain power of a boy before and after taking liquor into his system, his brain power or intellect being much duller after taking it than before. She told of a teacher who took an occasional glass which did him no harm outwardly, but all the boys of the class he taught filled drunkards' graves. They saw their teachers taking intoxicants and why couldn't they? They did, but it got the upper hand of them. Show our boys the evil of drink. It is said one man went to an hotel one day intending to get a drink, but just as he entered he saw some young boys pulling an intoxicated man around by the coat tail. He made so much fun and was such a disgrace that the other man went out again and quit drinking. If a few more had will power like this the liquor traffic could be easily put an end to.

"Missionary teaching for boys" was taken by Rev. W. A. McTaggart. He said missionary work was not altogether helping in China or Japan or the West, but to do kind acts at home and by helping some one each day. A kind word or deed will help someone to live a Christian life.

At 10.30 the boys and girls went together for a combined session. Miss Lilian Smith told about class organization and class activities. There are many ways a girl may be kept busy now, especially at Red Cross work, but at other times making scrap-books for missionaries going to distant lands, social evenings and some good study, missionary talks with curios if they can be obtained from returned missionaries, make small cards and on one side put a maple leaf and have other side for absent members or to write to new members.

Mrs. Lamoreaux then dealt with character building. She told many instances she knew about where girls' characters had been lost just for the want of a kind word or pleasant look. The teacher of a Sunday school class should set an example. A boy's or girl's character is mostly formed at from thirteen to sixteen years of age, and if they can be kept in the Sunday school under good influence it will make for good in them.

The Adult Division, ministers and superintendents met in the school room of the Metropolitan church and auditorium. Home Department and Missionary Department met in the school room of St. James Square Presbyterian church.

(To be continued next week.)

5th of November Dinner at Crookston

The Women's Institute of West Huntingdon gave a grand dinner and tea at Crookston on Nov. 5th for patriotic purposes.

Excellent meals were served by the ladies of the township and they certainly deserve credit for the splendid management. Four lodges were present; Tanner L. O. L. No. 509, Ivanhoe, No. 435, White Lake, No. 425, West Huntingdon, No. 300. The 15th Regiment Band of Belleville was in attendance.

Mr. W. F. Tummon, reeve of West Huntingdon acted as chairman and Mr. W. C. Mikel, K. C. of Belleville, and Rev. J. T. Hall, Stirling, delivered addresses.

The concert was given by the 15th Regiment band and the programme was very much enjoyed. The proceeds for dinner and tea amount to about \$400, the concert \$76.00. They expect to clear about \$300.

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience

for family funds. It may be opened with the Union Bank of Canada in the names of two persons,

UNION BANK OF CANADA

either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.
Branch also at Spring Brook.

Rawdon Township Council

Rawdon Town Hall, Nov. 1st, 1915. Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Mr. John Booth made application for a grant on Town line as colonization road which was to be considered. He also applied that Mrs. Plunket's taxes be remitted. No action taken.

Messrs. Moore and McLeod made application for a grant for a stationary hospital in Egypt which furnishes 400 beds that is a gift to the country while the war lasts. \$100.00 was granted.

Correspondence read and filed.

An account for job on Marmora boundary was laid over.

Mr. James Seeney was placed in road division by himself on Side Road, Lot 21 and 22, Concession 1.

Mr. William McLaren applied for grant on side road. Mr. Haslett was instructed to investigate with power to act.

Mr. Jas. Mumby offered \$1.50 for cedar taken from bridge on side road, which was accepted.

Mr. Wm. Adams complained of an error of assessment. Moved by Mr. Montgomery, seconded by Mr. Jeffs, that no action be taken.—Carried.

A by-law was given its first reading assuring Colonization Roads.

Moved by Mr. Jeffs, seconded by Mr. Haslett, that the following accounts as read be passed.—Carried.

Canadian Overseas Red Cross Society\$300.00

Col. Dawson donation to 59th Battalion200.00

John Tanner, taking W. Jones to shelter14.00

Jas. Seeney, supplies for Stanley Johnston13.36

A. W. Green, job Lot 21 and 22, Concession 17.50

Joseph Jackson, 49 yds. gravel2.45

Ross Anderson, gravel from Sidney13.00

A. McInroy, attending Jas. Wilson while quarantined5.00

T. J. Thompson, three inspections and mileage4.30

J. L. Aehley, grant Stirling Agricultural Society20.00

Jas. Warren, 132 yds. gravel6.60

Thos. Matthews, 570 yds. gravel28.50

M. Sweet, com. statute labor3.00

Jas. Hagerman, tile and labor, Lot 6, Con. 38.00

Robert Scarlett, putting in culvert, Lot 14, Con. 101.00

A. Bateman, sheep killed5.33

Andrew Reid, job Lot 6, Con. 1125.00

Dr. A. B. R. Williamson, donation to Stationary Hospital, Cairo100.00

Council adjourned to meet Wednesday, Dec. 15th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. F. BATEMAN, Clerk.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned having received instructions from Mrs. Cecilia A. Adams, will sell by Public Auction, on Lot 19, Con. 5, Huntingdon Tp., 1½ miles north-west of Thomsburg, on

Thursday, Nov. 25th, 1915

Free Lunch at Noon

commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, the following Farm Stock and Implements:

1 Bay horse, 1 brown mare, bay colt, rising 3 years; 10 grade Holstein cows, 1 grade Ayrshire cow, 3 yearling heifers, Holstein grade; 3 Spring calves, Holstein grade; 1 2-year-old thoroughbred Holstein bull (pedigree produced at sale). 2 brood sows: Tamworth; 12 shotes, Tamworth; 20 hens, 7 geese, binder and truck, Massey-Harris; mower, horse rake, cultivator, Massey-Harris; seed drill, Massey-Harris; corn scuffer, roller, disk harrow, spring-tooth harrow, plow, stone boat, lumber wagon, milk wagon, democrat wagon, wagon box, wagon rack, buggy, cutter, buggy and cutter tongue combined, grained box and bottom, 2 sets of heavy harness, set light driving harness, set single harness, set heavy breeching, pair sheep wagon sleighs, pair light sleighs and box, pair horse blankets, pair horse covers, roof cutter, set scales, fanning mill, 20-40 gallon milk cans, milk strainer, potash kettle, coal heater, cross cut saw, grain scoop, grind stone, whey barrel, grain cradle, wheelbarrow, 100 bu. rye, 150 bu. oats, some corn in stock, quantity of turnips, whitetop, neck yokes, forks, chains, scythes, etc.

TERMS—\$10 and under cash; over that amount 8 months credit, approved security, with interest at 6% per annum. W. E. Tummon, Clerk.

Canadian Products on Prohibited List

The exportation of all manufactures and products of cotton except cotton waste, which remains prohibited to all foreign destinations, and cotton lace, and of furs dressed or undressed and manufactured thereof has been prohibited from Canada to foreign destinations in Europe other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Business and Professional Cards

MEDICAL

DR. A. L. WELLMAN, Physician and Surgeon. Silver Medalist Graduate of University of Toronto. Late House Surgeon of the Toronto Western Hospital. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Telephone 87121

SPRINGBROOK, ONTARIO

LEGAL

G. G. THRASHER Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Private and Company monies to loan.

Office in W. S. Martin Block, Mill St., STIRLING, ONTARIO.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

J. F. WILLS, K.C. M. WRIGHT.

WILLS & WRIGHT

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Public, Etc.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

NORTHRUP, PONTON & PONTON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. Money to Loan.

Solicitors for:—The Bank of Montreal, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Town of Deseronto.

W. B. Northrup, K. C. R. D. Ponton

W. N. Ponton, K. C.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

LODGES

STIRLING ENCAMPMENT No. 80, I. O. O. F. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, the Friday on or before the full moon. Visiting Brethren welcome.

J. M. CLARKE, C. P. E. S. BENNETT, Rec. S.

AUCTIONEER

HENRY WALLACE The popular Auctioneer is prepared to conduct sales anywhere at Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 8821

R. F. D. 2 STIRLING

P. J. SCRIMSHAW

AUCTIONEER Stock Sales a Specialty Terms Moderate

Phone 4714 BELLVIEW, ONT.

BREEDERS

Insure your Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy in the

General Animal Insurance Co. of Canada

will protect them. For full information as to rates write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD, Agent, Stirling, Ontario.

Representing first-class Fire, Accident and Health Insurance Companies at current rates.

Write now for particulars

STONE & WELLINGTON TORONTO, ONTARIO

Cobourg Man Arrested on Serious Charge

John Dobensky, of Cobourg, was arrested Wednesday afternoon upon information laid by Hyman Brelein of Port Hope. According to the story, when Brelein purchased his business from Dobensky, he gave four notes for three hundred dollars each. It is alleged by Brelein that after Dobensky had accepted these notes he added the words "at 7 per cent interest." The note was adjourned for hearing until Friday afternoon and in the meantime Dobensky was out on bail of \$600.00.—Cobourg Post.

Choice list of Varieties for Spring Planting. Liberal Terms. Handsome Free Outfit. Exclusive Territory.

Write now for particulars

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.

Branch also at Spring Brook.

WEEKDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. November 14, 1915.

Daniel in the King's Court—World's Temperance Sunday.—Daniel 1: 1-9.

Commentary.—1. Hebrew youths under training (vs. 1-7). Nebuchadnezzar was a powerful king of Babylon and was fired with the ambition of world conquest. His father had met and conquered the Egyptian army and had besieged Jerusalem after Jehoiakim was made king. He took as captives, among others, the youths, Daniel, Hananiah, Shadrach and Azariah. This was the beginning of the seventy years' captivity. The young men just named belonged to noble families and were destined to become important in the land of their captivity. The King of Babylon gave directions that some of the captives should be selected to be nourished and trained for positions of trust in his government. Those chosen must be superior in physical strength, beauty and intelligence. Among those selected were Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah, to whom, according to Oriental custom, new names were given. The names which these young men bore had each some reference to God; Daniel means, "Jehovah is my judge"; Hananiah, "The Lord is gracious"; Mishael, "Who is what God is"; Azariah, "The Lord hath helped." In each case the new name given had some reference to a heathen god. These youths were to be fed from the king's table. They were to eat the rich food and to drink the wine prepared for him. They were to be under instruction for three years in preparation for the king's service. They were probably from twelve to sixteen years of age when they were called to begin their course of training.

2. Daniel's Purpose (vs. 8-13).—**Daniel.**—It is certain that Daniel belonged to a noble family in Judah. He was in Babylon during the entire period of the seventy years' captivity and lived some time after that. He was at least eighty-five years old when he died. Purposed in his heart literally, "Laid it on his heart." Undeniably his purpose was a strong desire to keep a clear conscience in spite of his heathen surroundings, would not defile himself with . . . the king's meat nor . . . wine—Daniel had been instructed in the law of God. The law of Moses forbade the eating of certain kinds of animals and prescribed the killing of animals which were to be eaten. The children of Israel were not to eat the blood. It was customary for heathen people to offer their food and drink to their idols by pouring out portions on the ground. Thus the Jew might defile himself: 1. By eating animals that were unclean. 2. By eating the flesh of beasts that had been strangled. 3. By partaking of that which had been offered in sacrifice to idols. "The king's dainties" (R.V.) would also be likely to weaken the physical and mental vigor of the Jewish youths. Daniel's temperance principles would not admit of his drinking wine, the prince of eunuchs. This was Ashpenaz (vs. 8), into favor and tender love—The Revised Version, "To find kindness and compassion," is more exact. Ashpenaz became favorable to Daniel as soon as the latter made the request mentioned in the preceding verse. Daniel had a noble and amiable disposition, which won the admiration and love of Ashpenaz. Besides this, the Lord was directing the course of Daniel and was moving upon the heart of the prince of the eunuchs to the end that the future prophet might have a standing at the court of Babylon. 10. I fear my lord the king. Ashpenaz had received his orders, and it would endanger his life to disobey them. Oriental monarchs were despots, had the power of life and death and did not hesitate to exercise that power (Dan. 22:5, 12) at the slightest provocation. This servant was responsible to the king for the physical condition and intellectual advancement of the Jewish youths, worse liking—"Worse looking"—R. V.

11. **Mitzar.**—The steward.—R. V. This is not a proper name, but denotes the office to whose immediate care Daniel and his companion were committed. 12. Prove thy servants—Daniel and his companions had confidence in the course they desired to take. They believed that if they honored God in keeping his law he would honor them and give them prosperity. Ten days—Farrar called this "a sort of mystic Persian week." It was long enough to give an idea as to the effects of the diet. Pulse—The word means leguminous food, such as beans and peas, but is used here in a wider sense to include vegetable foods in general. Water to drink—The wisdom, as well as piety, of the Hebrew young man was shown in their purpose to abstain entirely from the use of strong drink. 13. As thou seest deal with thy servants—Daniel was entirely willing to accept the results of the test. Temperance will bear the light of day and will stand the test everywhere. It recommends itself.

14. Standing the test (vs. 14-16).—So he consented—"So he hearkened."—R. V. Daniel and his companions were courageous in the request that was made and perhaps for that reason it was granted. The steward may have been the more ready to grant the request, since the test was only for ten days; and if the Hebrew youths did not thrive during that time, there remained nearly three years of training, during which any slight disadvantage could be overcome. 15. Appeared fairer, and they were fatter in flesh (R. V.)—Godliness promotes temperance, health, a good complexion. Peace with God brings peace of conscience, serenity of mind and sweetness of temper; and these are the certain means of bringing sweetness of countenance—Robinson. It is an evident fact that those who give themselves over to the pleasures of the flesh bear the signs of dissipation upon their countenances. The Hebrew youths were obeying their con-

sciences and had a firm trust in God, therefore they thrived upon the healthful diet which they chose. The steward took away the portion of their meat. "The steward took away their diet." R. V. The ten days' test had been so satisfactory that the steward considered it safe to give them the food and drink they desired.

IV. The Hebrews honored (vs. 17-21).—17, 18. These four youths were highly favored. The particular their notable intellectual advancement is ascribed to God. It is expressly declared with regard to Daniel that he had an understanding of visions and dreams, which was one branch of Babylonian learning. "Visions were revelations to the prophets when awake, and dreams when asleep. God thus made one of the despised covenant people surpass the Chaldean sages in the very science on which they most prided themselves." J. F. & B. God gave Daniel this skill in the interpretation of dreams on a preparation for the great work that lay before him. The great men of Babylon were to know something of the God of Israel. At the end of three years the youths under training were brought in before the king. 19. The king commanded with them—Nebuchadnezzar talked with the young men with a view to ascertaining the progress they had made during their three years' training, and their fitness for the positions in which he desired their service. He found the four total abstainers superior to the others at every point. Before the king: As his personal attendants. 20. In all matters of wisdom . . . ten times better—The king subjected them to a severe test by asking them difficult questions, and found the four Hebrew youths far superior to the wise men in his kingdom. "Ten times better" is a term which means greatly superior, the number ten denoting completeness. 21. Daniel survived Nebuchadnezzar and his successors, and was still alive when Cyrus, the Persian, came into power.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Youthful Integrity.

I. Determined Daniel's prosperity.

II. Prevented habits of intemperance.

I. Determined Daniel's prosperity.

It was a sad occasion at Jerusalem when the most promising of the young nobility, in whom the hopes of the nation were centred, were carried away captive to Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar had one design in the matter while God had another. The Babylonian king designed to induce the young Hebrews into all the sins of the Chaldeans to the end that all remembrance of their allegiance to the true God might be obliterated. God was preparing them to do service for his church at a time when it was no longer hidden away among the mountains of Idah, but was in danger of being obliterated by the powerful producers. There is also a lesson in this every poultry keeper. Take proper care of the hens that moults late because of the cold weather. Such hens make excellent breeders in the spring, and should be properly cared for. This can be done by putting them into the house early and not allowing them to suffer from the cold winds.

The shedding of feathers is a heavy drain on the constitution of the fowl because it is necessary to manufacture a new coat. The making of new feathers can be greatly aided by feeding highly protein or meat foods. The ordinary grains like wheat, corn and oats do not contain enough protein. Meat scraps from the house are necessary if best results are to be obtained. If a fowl is thoroughly chilled and thereby weakened by late moulting during cold weather, she will find it difficult to recuperate until late winter or early spring. By giving her extra care she can be started laying much earlier in the winter.

Late hatched pullets rarely lay until the middle of the winter or early spring. Chickens should be hatched in April or May if they are expected to furnish eggs in the late fall or the early winter. It is often difficult to get fully matured pullets before winter sets in. This can be done, however, by early hatching and proper feeding of the pullets during the later summer and early fall. If the pullets do not receive their proper growth by the first of November and show signs of laying it is doubtful whether they will lay to any extent until the following spring. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as possible, thus giving pullets plenty of opportunity to develop size. If they are allowed to mix indiscriminately with the old hens and cockerels they are liable to be stunted in growth as it is impossible for them to get their proper allowance of food. Keeping them out on the range separated from the rest of the flock is the best method of handling them.—O. W. Dynes.

MILK-FED CHICKENS

Sour milk is utilized in one of the best possible ways by feeding it to the chickens. Those who think that they get greater returns by feeding it to hogs should remember that the flesh of chickens brings twice as much on the market as that of hogs.

Milk and corn are both liked by chickens, and a proper mixture of the two makes one of the best and most appetizing rations for the season when the days are warm and the nights cool. For the best results the corn should be cracked and soaked several hours in either sweet or sour skimmed milk or buttermilk. The corn may be put in piles in the morning and the milk poured on until the top of the corn is submerged two or three inches. When this has been absorbed more should be added at intervals during the day, and the mixture will be excellent for feeding by night.

A liberal supply of this ration will keep the chickens growing rapidly and insure their being constantly plump and in excellent condition for the market. Try it once and the fowls will tell you whether they like it. Try it two weeks or a month, and they will show you whether it is good and economical feed.—A. C. Smith, Minnesota Experiment Station.

Many a man is blinded by his most glaring faults.

and he determined to temperance. With him moderation meant mystery. He guarded his influence while he guarded his soul. Not in abstinence only, but in all his conduct he was pure. The censure was aimed at the purity and courage of Daniel, whose purpose was formed before debilitation began. When self-respect and fidelity to God were the chief characteristics of Daniel, he determined to temperance. Wild game, or what are known as the pome fruits; but I do not recommend it on the stone fruit, or peach, plum and apricot, although I have used it successfully and without any injury whatever to the trees in my own peach orchard. It is necessary that it be raw oil and pure white lead. Ordinary paint will not serve the purpose, especially when used in the sun, it is especially likely to kill the trees. I have never recommended it for use on peach trees, notwithstanding the impression that has gone out to this effect. It will not kill the borer that are in apple, pear and quince trees, but it will be effective during the season. It will not kill the borer from entering. Some of our practical growers claim that it will be effective during two seasons, and they certainly find it efficient in protecting trees from rabbits and mice for two seasons."

FARM GARDEN

SOME HOG POINTERS

Very interesting data concerning the cost of wintering brood sows and the cost of growing and fattening pigs are given in Nebraska's Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin no. 17, which is a report of the North Platte Sub-Station.

By using a large amount of alfalfa, with a smaller amount of grain, the cost of wintering old hogs was 25¢ per head, at the low figure of \$1.25 each without allowing the sow to become too thin for the best results in raising litters. On a ration containing from one-fourth to one-third alfalfa hay, young brood sows are carried from the pasture fields to the farrowing pens at a small profit, and in suitable condition for farrowing and raising fair litters.

The average number of pigs per litter raised from old sows during a period of four years, was 6.55, at a cost of \$2.11 per pig weighing 50 pounds. The average number of pigs raised by young brood sows during a like period was 6.2, at a cost of \$1.98 per pig weighing 50 pounds. The fall pig was grown to the weight of 50 pounds as cheaply as the spring pig.

When grazing on alfalfa pasture pigs receiving 2.5 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of their weight daily have gained 6.75 pounds each day. The rate of gain on alfalfa pasture bears a close relation to the amount of grain fed.

The most suitable supplementary feed to corn for fattening hogs seems to depend on several variable factors. Corn meal, cold pressed cottonseed cake and tankage rank close together in the profits secured in nearly all tests. In some tests these produce faster gains and more profit than corn and alfalfa, and in other tests the reverse is true. That physical condition of the hogs is influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such a by-product as those just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn, for fattening hogs.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

The summary indicates among other items that with corn valued at 60 cents per bushel the cost of feed alone for producing a pound of pork is about five cents.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS.

Two bulletins of premier importance have recently been issued from the Health of Animals branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, of which Dr. Torrance is the veterinary director general. Both can be had free on application to the publications branch of the department.

The first, number 17, is entitled "Enteroto-Hepatitis, or black-head in Turkey." Chas. H. Higgins, B. S. D. V., of the biological laboratory, is the author. While the disease has been known to affect all species of fowl, it was customary for heathen people to offer their food and drink to their idols by pouring out portions on the ground. Thus the Jew might defile himself: 1. By eating animals that were unclean. 2. By eating the flesh of beasts that had been strangled. 3. By partaking of that which had been offered in sacrifice to idols. The king's dainties" (R.V.) would also be likely to weaken the physical and mental vigor of the Jewish youths.

Daniel's temperance principles would not admit of his drinking wine, the prince of eunuchs. This was Ashpenaz (vs. 8), into favor and tender love—The Revised Version, "To find kindness and compassion," is more exact.

9. Hens moulting early resume production more quickly after moulting than those moulting later.

10. The most prolific hens moult latest.

It is thus seen that hens which moult late are usually the heavy producers. There is also a lesson in this every poultry keeper. Take proper care of the hens that moults late because of the cold weather. Such hens make excellent breeders in the spring, and should be properly cared for.

This can be done by putting them into the house early and not allowing them to suffer from the cold winds.

The shedding of feathers is a heavy drain on the constitution of the fowl because it is necessary to manufacture a new coat.

The making of new feathers can be greatly aided by feeding highly protein or meat foods.

The ordinary grains like wheat, corn and oats do not contain enough protein.

Meat scraps from the house are necessary if best results are to be obtained.

If a fowl is thoroughly chilled and thereby weakened by late moulting during cold weather, she will find it difficult to recuperate until late winter or early spring.

By giving her extra care she can be started laying much earlier in the winter.

Late hatched pullets rarely lay until the middle of the winter or early spring.

Chickens should be hatched in April or May if they are expected to furnish eggs in the late fall or the early winter.

It is often difficult to get fully matured pullets before winter sets in.

This can be done, however, by early hatching and proper feeding of the pullets during the later summer and early fall.

If the pullets do not receive their proper growth by the first of November and show signs of laying it is doubtful whether they will lay to any extent until the following spring.

The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as possible, thus giving pullets plenty of opportunity to develop size.

If they are allowed to mix indiscriminately with the old hens and cockerels they are liable to be stunted in growth as it is impossible for them to get their proper allowance of food.

Keeping them out on the range separated from the rest of the flock is the best method of handling them.—O. W. Dynes.

and quince, or what are known as the pome fruits; but I do not recommend it on the stone fruit, or peach, plum and apricot, although I have used it successfully and without any injury whatever to the trees in my own peach orchard. It is necessary that it be raw oil and pure white lead. Ordinary paint will not serve the purpose, especially when used in the sun, it is especially likely to kill the trees. I have never recommended it for use on peach trees, notwithstanding the impression that has gone out to this effect. It will not kill the borer that are in apple, pear and quince trees, but it will be effective during the season. It will not kill the borer from entering. Some of our practical growers claim that it will be effective during two seasons, and they certainly find it efficient in protecting trees from rabbits and mice for two seasons."

Grapes may be pruned from the dropping of the leaves in the fall to the spring, but not until the buds begin to swell.

Pruning after the buds begin to swell is devalizing. It is seldom advisable to prune when vines are frozen, as the brittle canes are easily broken during handling.

Summer pruning is far less practical now than formerly, with a tendency to do less and less of it.

It is used to remove surplus shoots and in heading back canes to keep them within limits.

Very often shoots grow from weak buds on the fruiting canes to the detriment of the fruit-bearing shoots.

These weaklings should be rubbed off. So, too, shoots often break from arms, spurs, or even the trunk where they are not wanted.

These should be removed. Secondary shoots sometimes appear on fruiting shoots, especially in the exits of the latter; these should be rubbed off. Here, for the most part, summer pruning should end.

▲ 17-year-old five-acre orchard, down in Perry County, Pa., where the sod mulch system is practiced, yielded 2,400 bushels of fruit with less than corn and alfalfa, and in other tests the reverse is true. That physical condition of the hogs is influenced by weather and other factors seems to determine whether alfalfa hay or such a by-product as those just mentioned is the most profitable to feed with corn, for fattening hogs.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset the extra cost.

Ground wheat, either soaked or moistened, gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of gain than corn, but corn gives faster gains with less grain for 100 pounds of grain than whole wheat, either soaked or dry. Soaking wheat increases its feeding value only slightly, but grinding the wheat increased its feeding value about one-fifth.

For growing pigs on alfalfa pasture and fattening them when having access to alfalfa hay, a grain ration of corn proved more efficient than a grain ration of two parts corn and one part shorts.

Experiments in cooking alfalfa hay for hogs indicate that the feeding value of the alfalfa may have increased slightly by the cooking, but not sufficiently to offset

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST

Passenger.....10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....3.31 p.m.

GOING WEST

Mail & Express.....6.02 a.m.
Passenger.....6.45 p.m.

Stirling and Marmora Stage

Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS. Published every Thursday at the Leader Office in the Coulter Block, next door to Telephone office. **Subscription rates—Quarter one dollar a year. United States \$1.00.**

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and dispatch, and very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1915

Parting Scenes Make Recruits

When bodies of Canadian soldiers leave their home district for service abroad there are many affecting scenes.

Men in the finest physical condition, who have been steeling themselves for the grim business of war and who imagine they have hardened their feelings as they have hardened their bodies, are quite overcome at the moment of parting with those near and dear to them.

Upon able-bodied young fellows who are looking on the influence of these touching farewells cannot be lost. It will bring home to them and sink into their minds the sense of the meaning of this war.

Those who are under the deepest shadows of this awful tragedy of war are familiar with its grief and horror. But we, safe in the lee of Britain's navy are permitted to live almost as if the peace of the world had not been disturbed.

It is the duty of everybody who has influence to frown on frivolity and try to make the careless realize what a time of world catastrophe they are living in.

It is only by making young men serious that the free recruiting movement can be stimulated. Headlessness and insensibility are more to blame than selfishness or cowardice.

It is true, there are some people whose love of ease and concern for their own safety are stronger than any other sentiment or instinct.

But the majority have a better self that gets the upper hand once they come to their senses.

The true nature of the war and its call for service and sacrifice would be caught for the first time by many of the spectators of leavetakings on the part of their young fellow-citizens on the way to the front. So far from being deterred by the scenes, stay-at-homes would be roused to a strong resolution to do their part against the enemy.

—Mail and Empire.

Grisly Guests in His Dugout

A good story was told the other night by Major Barre of the Royal Montreal, illustrating the rivalry between that Battalion and the 13th Highlanders. The two battalions, he said, were the best of friends in the trenches, and fought together like one battalion. But once they got back to billets there was plenty of rivalry.

One day in April the Royal Montreal were in the trenches—trenches which some time previously had been occupied by Germans. The Sergeant-Major came to Major Barre and reported that he was discommoded in his dugout because there were three others in it.

"But you, as Sergeant-Major, are entitled to a dug-out to yourself," replied Major Barre, "come on and we'll see about it."

He accompanied the Sergeant-Major to the dugout but did not see any signs of other occupants, although the air was pretty thick.

"Where are the other three?" he asked.

"Here's one, sir," replied the Sergeant-Major, pulling a bit of sacking off the bald head of a burly German, which stuck out through the wall. "And here's another," and he showed part of the body of another dead German in a corner, built in.

"And here's the last," said the N.C.O. "How d'you like a mattress like that?" and he pulled back his straw bed, disclosing the remains of a very fat German underneath. The trio had departed from the firing line a considerable time before, and their presence could easily be discerned without looking for them.

"That's pretty tough," said Major Barre. "I'll send a squad around and have 'em cleared out."

"Cleared out," echoed the Sergeant-Major. "No, sirree. Don't you do it. We're going back to billets in a couple of days, and the bloom' 13th Highlanders are coming in—leave it to them." And so it was.—Beck's Weekly.

S. S. No. 4 Rawdon.

Report for October.

Class J. I.V.—Examined in 9 subjects, required 420—Maurice Barton obtained 495.

Sr. III.—Examined in 9 subjects, required 325.—Fred Jones 318, Irvin Clancy 300.

Jr. III.—Examined in 8 subjects, required 275.—Jessie Whitten 351, Clifford Hubble 318, Mabel Dunkley 312, Myrtle Sealey (absent).

Sr. II.—Examined in 7 subjects, required 250.—George Montgomery 292.

Pt. II. A.—Examined in 4 subjects, required 124.—J. Dunkley 186, A. Whitten 170, D. Jones 135, C. Bailey 119.

Pt. II. B.—Examined in 2 subjects, required 50.—H. Sharpe 83, L. Wescott 76, M. Sealey 70, C. Hay 68, M. Jones 68, L. McLaughlin 40.

Pt. I. A.—Examined in 3 subjects, required 75.—A. Jones 122, C. Dunkley 115, K. Godden 112, E. Godden 102, H. Johnson 82, G. Pounder 85.

Conduct marks.—40—M. Dunkley 400, L. Wescott 399, E. Wescott 398, J. Whitten 397, J. Dunkley 396.

Visitors 10. Average attendance, 25.3.

No. on Roll, 26.

M. J. McMULLEN, Teacher.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Mrs. Weaver, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Claude Sharpe, has returned to her home at Carmel.

Miss Florence Montgomery entertained Rev. D. P. Kins and his brother, J. A. Montgomery, Frankford. Also Percy and Myrtle MacMullen on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. James Landon and Miss Wren were Sunday guests at Mansfield's.

Edward Montgomery entertained Wm. Johnson and wife on Sunday last.

A few from here attended Quarterly meeting service at Wellman's on Sunday.

There will be no service here November 14th owing to anniversary services at Bethel.

James Summers and wife, James Sharpe and wife and Misses Helen and Leah were guests at Minto on Sunday.

Mrs. Hector Whitten, Miss Pearl Pounder and Miss Cora Hannah, of Anson, were guests of Miss Margaret McMullen at the Williams School on Friday last.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales.

T. H. MCKEE.

E. J. PODD

Piano and Organ Tuner

AGENT FOR

Karn and Morris

Pianos and Organs

Dominion Pianos

Wills & Co.'s.

Pianos and Player Pianos

Raymond Sewing Machines

STIRLING, ONTARIO

FURNITURE

New arrivals in

BUFFETS,

DINING TABLES,

PARLOR CHAIRS,

TABLES, ETC.

Don't Forget before the

rush is on, to have us call or bring in your Furniture and have it Repaired and Re-finished, or have your Couch and Parlor Suite re-upholstered and made like new.

Picture Framing a Specialty. Large assortment of mouldings to choose from.

James Ralph
Funeral Director

How Many Years Left?

If you want to know how many more years you are likely to live—according to the law of average, that is—study the following formula: Take the figure 80. Deduct your present age. Two-thirds of the result will equal the number of years you have to look forward to.

Let us suppose, for example, that you are 30. Take 20 from 80 and you have 60. Two-thirds of 60 equals 40, which is the answer.

Of course this formula is only approximate. It makes no allowance for people who are already over 80—and a man of 80 has still five years to his credit—or does it differentiate between the sexes, but in comparing its results with the actual figures which have been worked out by statisticians it is very near the mark in all the ages between 10 and 70, though the ladies may take an additional couple of years, their expectation of life averaging two years more than that of men.—London Answers.

Moon Signs.

The moon plays an important part in sign telling. I know several old ladies who regulate all their household affairs, and even the conduct of life, by this luminary. All kinds of weather hang upon the changes of the moon. As a matter of fact, you and I rather like to see the new moon over the right shoulder. To be sure, we have no faith in the baneful influence of this sign. Still, it is just as well to be cautious about offending her ladyship. Farmers study the shape of the new moon to determine if the month is to be wet or dry. The Indians used to say that if you could hang a powder horn upon the curve of the new moon the month would be generally pleasant. A circle about the moon means a storm approaching. The number of stars within the circle tell the number of days which will elapse before the storm begins. Farmers tell about planting corn in the old of the moon.—Margaret Woodward in Countryside Magazine.

Reforming a King.

King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is extremely democratic, and it was the remark of a workingman that first led him to be so. Formerly he was very reserved and was not often to be found mixing among his people. One day, however, he granted a private audience to a prominent workman. His majesty discussed many subjects with his guest, including the latter's work in a glass factory.

At last the king bidden that he might visit the factory himself one day, to which the workman replied:

"Your people have been a very long time without seeing your face—except on stamps."

The king did not say anything at the time, but he thought the man's words over very carefully, and henceforth no Italians had cause for complaint that his majesty kept himself aloof from them in the seclusion of his palace.

Swiss Have Mercantile Navy.

Long before Germany was to be reckoned with as a sea power Switzerland possessed a fleet equipped for warfare. Eight hundred years ago on all the larger Swiss lakes armed galleys were maintained by the rival cantons. Skilled shipwrights had to be imported from Genoa for the construction of these vessels, some of which carried crews of 500 men. The largest Swiss flotilla was maintained on the lake of Geneva when the inhabitants of Geneva were at war with Savoy. Since the neutrality of Switzerland has been guaranteed by the powers there has been no need for warships on the lakes. The Swiss, however, possess a mercantile navy, which carries a considerable amount of trade over the 342 miles of navigable waterways in the republic.—London Spectator.

What She Had Held.

It was the happiest moment of their lives. He had just proposed, and she had grab—er—accepted him.

Then he took a tiny leather case from his pocket and slipped a sparkling circlet on her finger, while she beamed with pride.

"I'm afraid it's rather loose, darling," he murmured. "Shall I take it back and have it made smaller?"

The damsel shook her head decidedly.

"No, Rupert," she said calmly. "An engagement ring is an engagement ring, even if I have to wear it around my neck."—London City Star.

The Other Way.

A compositor once set up the word "doughnut" so that it read "donut."

"Don't you know how to spell better than that?" asked the foreman.

"Well," said the compositor thoughtfully, "do you know it didn't look just right to me? I had a 'w' in there once and took it out."—Kansas City Star.

Distressed Him.

"You called me a boneheaded jellyfish!"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't care about your opinion; but, for heaven's sake, don't mix your metaphors!"—Louisville Courier Journal.

Right.

You probably look all right to your own friends, and the rest of the world doesn't care how you look.—Chicago News.

"Beads of perspiration are the jewels of honest labor," saith the proverb.

HYMENEAL

KERR—BLACK

The marriage took place quietly on Thursday morning, Nov. 4th at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John F. Black of her youngest daughter, H. Edna, to Mr. Robert Kerr of Toronto.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. F. Dixon in the presence of the immediate relations. The bride who was given away by her brother, Mr. John Black, of Montreal, wore her smart travelling gown of navy blue, fur trimming with hat to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerr left on the 10 a.m. train on a trip to Ottawa and other eastern points. They will reside on Quebec avenue, West Toronto.

Acknowledges Draft

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1915

R. P. Coulter, Esq.,
Reeve, Village of Stirling.

Dear Sir:

Your report of the 27th ultimo, enclosing Draft for \$600.00 in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, contributed as follows:

Grant Village of Stirling.....\$200.00
Voluntary Offerings.....400.00

\$600.00

has been received by the Honourable Mr. McGarry, Treasurer of the Central Provincial Committee, who has directed me to acknowledge receipt thereof, and to express his thanks and the thanks of the Committee for the generous contribution.

Yours very truly,

C. A. MATTHEWS,

Minister's Secretary.

Copper Bag Collections for October.

Mrs. Yeates.....\$2.73

Mrs. Martin.....9.14

Mrs. Phillips.....2.73

Mrs. Coulter.....10.70

Mrs. C. Linn.....7.12

Mrs. Faulkner.....6.09

Mrs. Matthews.....6.49

Mrs. Corrigan.....5.55

Miss Judd.....3.77

Mrs. Scott.....2.10

Miss Moore.....1.50

Mrs. Reynolds.....2.30

Sudden Death of George Weston

Mr. George Weston, a prominent and well known resident of the township of Sidney died at his home in the Eighth Concession, on Monday night, after only four days' illness. He had been out north deer hunting, when he caught cold and was compelled to return home. When he reached there on Thursday night, he was a very sick man, and the disease had obtained such a hold that he succumbed as stated above.

Mr. Weston was formerly a leading business man in the village of Frankford, where he conducted a large mercantile establishment. But he retired from that work about eight years ago, and he purchased a farm in Sidney, where he has resided ever since.

He is survived by his wife and a family of two sons and two daughters. The sons are Frank, manager of a large lumbering business in Saskatchewan, and William at home. The daughters are Misses Annie and Grace, who also reside at home.

Politically Mr. Weston was identified with the Conservative party, being one of its most ardent workers. In religion he was an Anglican. He was also prominent in Masonic circles.

Throughout his unusually wide circle of acquaintance, Mr. Weston was held in the highest respect and esteem.

The funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Frankford, on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

DR. G. FRASER, Dental Surgeon

Wishes to announce that he has taken over the Dental Practice of Dr. C. F. Wait during his absence at the Front, and will be in attendance at

—Stirling on

Tuesday & Friday of each Week

For Sale

1½ horse power Gasoline Engine, slightly used; 1 Sharples Cream Separator, second hand, in good condition; also a few New Cream Separators; Sloothe, Sleighs which I am giving a special bargain on.

W. J. GRAHAM.

Rawdon Circuit

Next Sunday, Nov. 14th, the Anniversary of the Bethel Church will be held, when Rev. J. D. P. Knox, Frankford, will preach at 10.30 and 7 p.m.

S. F. DIXON, Pastor.

Fresh Fish

Phone 62 and leave your order for Fresh Water Herrings delivered at your home for \$4.00 per hundred lbs. Fish received four days a week.

ROBERT FLETCHER.

Notice to Farmers

New Set of Gurney Scales with latest Compound and Tare Beam; also a New Rack to Weigh Hogs and Cattle.

THOS. H. MCKEE,

Harness Maker,

Stirling.

Stop that Cough
OR IT MAY STOP YOU.

Cherry Bark Cough Syrup

Cures, Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat

Agreeable to the taste.

Prompt in action.

PINABALSAM

For Coughs and Colds, etc., in any stage

This is the most convenient and efficient remedy on the market. Merely add the contents of a 25c bottle to a pint of syrup and it is ready for use.

Good for Old and Young.

J. S. MORTON

THE REXALL STORE

Luery's Weekly Store News

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient. Here is the very thing you are looking for.

Ladies' Tweed Coats, made in the latest Military styles, regular \$12.00, for.....\$8.89

Misses' Tweed Coats, sizes 16 and 18 years, regular \$10.00, for.....\$7.29

All Wool Serge Dresses in Navy, Copenhagen and Black, regular \$5.00 dresses. This week going at.....\$3.69

The newest and neatest things in gloves :

Dent's Washable Suede Gloves in Sand Shades and white, only.....\$1.25 per pair

Real Chamois Gloves in white only.....\$1.35 per pair

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

CREAM...

After Cheese Season is over

Why not patronize

The Largest Creamery in Eastern Ontario

We furnish cans and pay express.

Cheques issued twice a month.

THE LARGEST CREAM

Local and Personal

Mrs. Florence Morton spent Sunday at her home in St. Ola.

Norman Payne was home for the week end.

Springbrook W. I. contributed \$12.00 to Rawdon Red Cross.

Mrs. Wm. Linn and Miss Gertie Graham motored to Belleville on Monday.

Mrs. George Whitty is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Felix Rastotte, Tweed.

Mrs. C. F. Linn and Miss Florence spent Saturday in Belleville.

A number of young people attended a dance in Trenton on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lagrow motored to Belleville on Monday.

Mrs. Terrill spent the week end with friends in Belleville.

The total amount given by Ontario to British Red Cross Fund is \$1,240,000.

A number of young people attended a dance in Frankford last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Davis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Luery on Friday.

Lamp Lost
Lost an Auto Lamp. Please return to LEADER Office. Suitable reward.

The Stirling girls went to Brighton on Wednesday last and played the basket ball team there, winning the game by a score of 9-7.

Sig. Roswell Coulter who was home from Barriefield camp for a few days on sick leave, is in Belleville with the 80th Battalion.

Copy of advertisements or change of advertisements must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon to ensure publication in current issue.

Mr. Edwin Baker, recently home from the North West has taken the rooms over Mr. L. Meiklejohn's store, formerly occupied by Mr. Hammond who has moved over Mr. John Brown's store.

Christmas Tree—The annual Christmas Tree of St. Thomas Church, 8th Line, Rawdon, will be held on the evening of December 22nd. Refreshments will be served and a good programme rendered.

Mrs. A. L. Hough, Mrs. Henry Tullough and daughter Olga, Miss F. Linn and Mr. J. B. Hough were friendly callers at Mrs. Joe Daniels, Foxboro, on Sunday.

Mrs. C. Parker is here from Bowmanville, the guest of Miss Emily Parker. Mrs. Parker has leased her house to Mr. Joyce of Havelock, who will move his family here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lanigan Mrs. Thos. McCaughey, Wellman's Corners, T. Montgomery, Sr. and wife, and Mrs. C. Reynolds were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Fletcher on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Richardson, River Valley, entertained the Rev. B. F. Byers and Mrs. Byers, Mr. and Mrs. Boldrick, Mrs. Halliwell, Mr. Podd and son Frank, on Monday.

German scientists have been very resourceful in discovering substitutes for articles that were imported before the war, but it will trouble them to find a substitute for food.

A woman was kicked on the chin by a mule, causing her to bite off the end of her tongue, and her husband several times since refused an offer of \$1,000 for the mule.—Russellville, Ky., News-Democrat.

Anyone sending in news to the Leader should not neglect to sign their name. We insist on having authority for anything appearing in these columns, consequently where the name of the author does not accompany the items they are consigned to the wastepaper basket.

Mr. J. E. Gordon, C. P. R. station agent at Tweed, has been awarded the General Superintendent's prize of \$25 for the best kept flower plot on the Ontario division which extends from Windsor in the west to Smith's Falls in the east. This is the fourth consecutive season that Mr. Gordon has been awarded a prize, three of which were first and one second.

Frank Walker was a unique character. An honest comment on his life in a newspaper is hard to make. We do not want to say an unkind thing about him. He put nothing into this world and he got nothing out. His hoarded wealth brought him an early grave and he could take none of it with him. He was honest as he saw honesty, obeyed the laws of the land when it cost him nothing; neighbored with no one, trusted no one; got all he could get and kept all he got.—Marquette, Kan., Tribune.

"One of the most influential agricultural papers in the Dominion" is the way others refer to the Weekly Sun of Toronto. It is a paper which appeals to the wide awake farmers. Independent and fearless, it has always guarded the best interests of Canadian agriculture. Aside from that, its accurate and carefully compiled market reports and summaries give the reader a practical grasp of market conditions. "You have saved me dollars," is the repeated recommendation of hundreds of its readers. The sun is on the ground, it is the paper for the farmer who rolls up his sleeves, and to those who are farming for profit its market reports are worth many times the subscription price.

**Military Fair****Opera House, Stirling****Wednesday, Nov. 17th****Afternoon Free****Evening, Doors Open at 7.30****ADMISSION 10 CENTS**

You will enjoy it. The officers in the King's uniform will be present. The

15th Regimental Band

will furnish Military Music.

The Ladies' in Military Garb.

Military Decorations in the Hall.

Military Booths.

Come and see them. The 15th Regimental Band will furnish Military Music. See the grand military display. Admission 10 cts.

EVERYTHING BEAUTIFUL

Capt. Walt was home from Barriefield for the week end.

Service will be held at the home of Mr. John Juby, Madoc Junction, on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.

Miss Alice Pollock, of Wellman's, is attending the W. I. Convention as delegate.

Major H. H. Alger was home from Belleville yesterday and returned this morning.

Watch for the date of the Tea Meeting to be given by Wellman's L. O. L. No. 172 at Wellman's Corners.

The Stirling Leader and Daily Mail and Empire until Jan 1, 1917 for \$3.75.

Mrs. Matthews left yesterday for Toronto as delegate to the Women's Institute Convention and also the Ontario Horticultural Association Convention.

Bazaar.—The Maple Leaf Mission Band of the Presbyterian Church, Stirling, will hold their Annual Bazaar on Dec. 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl-Luery, Alecia Coulter and C. Cook motored to Belleville yesterday evening to hear the great Russian Musical trio.

The Camp at Barriefield broke up last Monday and the boys are now in Belleville. Many are coming to the Military Fair in the Opera House, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 17th.

The Anniversary Service of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Stirling, will be held next Sabbath, October 14th, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, of Toronto, ex-Moderator of General Assembly and Secretary of Foreign Mission Board.

A Public Meeting will be held in the Opera House on Friday Evening, Nov. 12th, for the purpose of discussing some matters in connection with the Box and Basket Factory. All ratepayers are requested to attend. Ladies specially invited.

Colonel T. D. Hemming, of Kingston, officer commanding that district, has endorsed the resolution moved by the Right Reverend Bishop Bidwell, Lord Bishop of Kingston, and seconded by Reverend Dr. McGillivray, Moderator of Presbyterian General Assembly, requesting the Provincial Liquor License Commission to close all bars and liquor shops during the war.

On Sunday afternoon last a long line of wild geese were seen slowly but steadily flying south. So high were they that it was only by the far away honking one knew that they were some place overhead, and it took several minutes gazing into the sky to discover the undulating "V" shaped flight. They had reached an exceptionally high altitude and while their winging seemed leisurely it was only a few minutes until they had dissolved in the depths of the southern sky. Paraphrasing a biblical passage, when the birds fly south the winter is at hand.—Cobourg Post.

Annual Meeting

A Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association will be held in the

TOWN HALL, HAROLD,**ON MONDAY, NOV. 15th, 1915**

At the hour of 8 p.m.

The meeting is called for the purpose of Re-organization and Election of Officers.

E. GUSS. PORTER, M.P.

And

ROBERT J. COOK, M.P.P.

And other prominent members of the party, have kindly consented to be present and address the meeting. A hearty invitation is extended to all friends of the party to be present, as it is important that good men be appointed to fill the various offices.

Geo. A. BAILEY, C. W. THOMPSON,

President

Secy.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP THE EMPIRE?

The Minister of Finance recently told us that it would be necessary, if we are to avoid a financial crisis in the Dominion at the close of the War; for every man in Canada to practice economy.

The best method of saving is by means of a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

The Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada has the policy which will best suit your individual requirements.

Apply to the Head Office, Montreal, or to the Local Manager.

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT YOU CAN SAVE.**Big Sale of Manufactured Furs by Public Auction**

As he is retiring from business Mr. James Boldrick will offer for sale by Public Auction, on

Saturday, Nov. 27, 1915,

commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, his entire stock of manufactured furs, consisting of Gent's Fur Coats and Cape, Ladies' Fur Coats, Muffs, Ruffs, etc., and one fine Fur Robe.

There will also be offered for sale several articles of household furniture, consisting of Parlor set, beds, tables, stove, good washing machine, refrigerator, etc.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY WALLACE, Auctioneer.

House Wanted

Will buy or rent a small House or Cottage.

ED. WELSH, Holloway.

Buildings Handed Over to Troops.

Colonel Ponton handed over the keys of the Corby Building on Front Street to the Militia Department on Saturday. These splendid offices have been generally given free of rent by the Corby Company of Montreal for the officers' quarters and orderly of the 80th and any other battalion for active service that may be located here.—Ontario.

C. S. Chard Writes From Belgium

Belgium, October 12th, 1915.

Mr. E. S. Bennett, Stirling, Ont., Canada Dear Sir.—Have received several copies of the LEADER. Understand you are sending these to the boys who have enlisted for overseas military duty with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. Many thanks for remembering those out here who are doing their bit here while others are doing the same there. We are receiving our mail regularly, no matter where we move, thanks to the field post office and our friends at home.

Although nearing the middle of October there are plenty blackberries on the bushes which grow along hedges—out of sight of snipers of course. When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

There are plenty blackberries on the bushes which grow along hedges—out of sight of snipers of course. When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.

When our boys and the enemy are paying compliments of the season by means of artillery, and when "Jack Johnson's," "Coal Boxer," etc. drop even some distance away, there is a tendency on the part of the average person to assume rather a humble position in a very short time.



The Housekeeper

Not soda water (washing soda) should be poured down a sink at least once a week, and twice is better.

Try thickening the custard for lemon pie with grated raw potato instead of custard.

One pint of tar and two quarts of hot water in an earthen vessel will red ants away. Keep this in your pantry and you will never see a red ant again.

Patent leather shoes should always be wiped off and a few drops of olive oil rubbed well in after wearing.

Dingy rubbers will be made to look new if wiped off with a cloth wrung out of ammonia water.

Blue paper should always be used for wrapping up anything white when putting it away. Be careful about this, as if you use white paper, the lace or linen or silk will turn yellow in time.

If custard cups will be greased before filling, custard will not stick, and there will be no trouble in washing them.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will remove the most obstinate indelible ink stain. Saturate well and rub hard.

When washing delicate fabrics a tablespoonful of Epsom salts to each gallon of water, will prevent color from running.

If your teapot has become musty, put a lump of sugar in it before putting away.

A GENTLE LAXATIVE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a gentle laxative. They are absolutely safe, and are so pleasant in action that once the mother has used them for her little ones she will never again resort to that harsh, ill-smelling, bad tasting castor oil, which baby always fought against taking. Baby will take the Tablets with a smile, and thousands of mothers tell us their little ones coax for them. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Willard's Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MAN, BREAD, DONKEY.

A Daily Spectacle in Spain Between Alcala and Seville.

Bred made in Alcala, Spain, is of such exceptional goodness that the village is famous throughout the country as "Alcala of the breeders." Each loaf weighs approximately 10 lbs. and is made of the town before baking.

An early train leaves Alcala daily for Seville, and before daylight long lines of carts, laden with bread, arrive from all directions.

At the station the panniers are removed and placed in freight cars, the drivers being drivers, simon cars, and mules, drivers, and bread are all transported by train to Seville.

Here amid scrumbling, babbling and shouting the animals are unloosed, panniers adjusted, and the bread-seeders go forth into the streets of Seville, calling the bakers and boasting of the quality of the bread they have brought.

At midday, panniers are packed into the cars, drive in the mules, and the carts are loaded, and the bread is carried back to their home town, ready for the following day's trade.

A charge of 18 cents is made by the railway company for the round trip of donkey, man and bread.—Argosy.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, &c.

AIRMEN'S PANIC.

They Never Knew When an Attack of Fear May Grip Them.

Professional aeroplane pilots have long since ceased to be ashamed to confess that they get scared and that a panic of fear while in the air may seize them at any time. Why this is so is the subject of an article in the London Aeroplane.

It appears that a flier with an imagination is never quite happy, especially on a long flight in calm weather when he has nothing to occupy his attention. One pilot, who is one of the finest flyers in England, has a habit which is most disconcerting to his passengers, however consoling it may be to him personally. He will fly without a waver for perhaps half an hour, then suddenly the passenger will imagine that a storm has struck them, for the machine will stand first on one wing tip and then on the other, then it will dive terrifically and then it will almost loop the loop. After that it will calm down and fly for another half hour, when the performance will be repeated. After they have landed and the passenger has remarked on the extraordinary squalls which struck them when over certain places the pilot will usually exclaim: "I think he was merely looking round at those intervals to see whether his tail was still there and was testing the controls to see whether anything was wrong."

"Cold feet" may lead merely to proper caution, or it may lead to complete loss of nerve. A pilot may have cold feet of a certain machine and so fly it with due respect for its peculiarities, of he may have cold feet of flying altogether, in which case he has better give it up, for if he does not he must take to "doping," which is fatal.

"A particularly malignant disease is 'constructor's cold feet,' in which the victim, always on the ground itself, watches every machine in the air in constant state of terror, expecting it to fall in pieces whenever it is moved by a gust, and when a machine of his own or any other makes is on the ground, he is always pawing around, finding some spot at which it may break."

Willing to Oblige.

A lady warned her new gardener that her husband had an irritating habit of disparaging everything to the green house and of ordering in a rockless manner new plants to be bought, but on no account was the gardener to humor him. "Whatever he says throw cold water on him, or he will ruin us with his extravagance."

At this point the new gardener turned on her a white and startled face. "Madam," he said, "if he orders me to pitch every plant in the place on the rubbish heap I shant ever have the pluck to do him with cold water. Won't it do as well if I get a drain full of warm water out of the boiler and let it trickle gently down his neck?"

Hasten slowly and without losing heart, put your work 20 times upon the until—Boleus.

WHEN RHEUMATISM STRIKES THE HEART IT KILLS---"NERVILINE" THE CURE

Effect of Nerviline on Chronic Cases is Almost Magicical.

Exposure to wet or cold is apt to bring on an attack.

The muscles stiffen, the joints swell, and exertion brings on excruciating twinges.

Often the pain shifts from one part to another, and this is dangerous, as the heart is apt to be attacked. Death as a rule follows a heart attack.

The pain of rheumatism is quickly relieved away with Nerviline.

This is a swift, lasting and safe way to cure rheumatism. You can depend on Nerviline. It has the power, the penetrating force, the control over pain that is so essential to a rheumatic remedy.

Lots of testimony to prove Nerviline's certainty to cure.

DANGER SIGNALS.

Red is Used Because It is the Most Effective Color.

Red is the color universally used as a danger signal because it can be seen farther than any other color. It is also the color that "attracts attention, excites curiosity and arouses to action," as William Churchill said in an address before the Illuminating Engineering Society.

Green, the complimentary of red, is seen almost as far as red, but green is the color of which nature makes fish use, and therefore a green signal is less easily recognized than a red, because the former may easily be taken for a part of the background, while the latter always contrasts vividly with the background. So green has been used for a clear or a cautionary signal.

At night especially red is used as a danger signal, red lanterns being placed on torn up streets and obstructions, red tall lights being used for motor-cars, red lamps to indicate fire exits in theatres, factories and hotels and more recently to mark dangerous parts of machinery, high current wires and other danger spots.

In Mr. Churchill's address, as quoted by the Scientific American, he gave the effective range of the several colored lights recognized by the Railway Signal Association under ordinary weather conditions, as follows: Red, three to three and one-half miles; yellow, one to one and one-half miles; green, two and one-half to three miles; blue, one-half to three-quarters of a mile; purple, one-half to three-quarters of a mile; lunar white, two to two and one-half miles.

Red, no matter how distant, never ceases to look red. This is not true of any other color, though a good green fairly approximates it.

Yellow light is visible much farther than the distance at which its color can be distinguished and is easily mistaken for a "neighborhood light" that in a house, for instance.

Lunar white—a pale bluish white—has come into use as a "clear indication for switches on many railroads. It can be recognized at greater distances than yellow and it not so easily mistaken for "neighborhood lights."

BOTH WERE STRONG.

But the Price Had a Shade the Better of the Flavoring.

"I don't kick at having to pay good prices," an irate patron of high priced restaurants was saying yesterday, "but I ask you isn't \$1.50 for garlic, rather strong, a bit too much?" And the recollection of the old woman who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"When the bill came the item for the racks of lamb was not \$1.50 but \$17.50. The waiter could not explain the increase.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"When the bill came the item for the racks of lamb was not \$1.50 but \$17.50. The waiter could not explain the increase.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last night, and as part of the dinner ordered two racks of lamb. The price of the cuts du jour was \$8 per rack. That's pretty high, but these are high times. I have a great opinion as to the merits of a dish, and in this case the waiter who took my order suggested that the dish on which the lamb was to be served should be rubbed with garlic, as one frequently does in cooking, said.

"I was giving a dinner for six last

RUSS TROOPS NOW DRIVING AGAINST HUNS

Counter-Offensive From Dvinsk,
On the Styrian in Volhynia,
and in Galicia.

AUSTRIAN LOSS

Heavy Fighting Around
Czartorysk Ended in Disastrous
Defeat to the Enemy.

London Cable.—Having checked the German offensive along the whole eastern front except directly west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counter-offensive at three points—west of Dvinsk, on the Styrian in Volhynia, and on the Stripa in Galicia.

In the fighting on the Styrian it is stated that the whole area of a forest in the region of Czartorysk, into which the Teutons had succeeded in penetrating deeply, was covered with enemy dead at the conclusion of a counter-attack. Here the Russians are said to have saved a very desperate situation only by united efforts of all grades of the forces. Eight officers and 400 men were taken prisoners out of an army corps made up, according to to-night's Austrian official statement, of mixed units of the Teutonic allies. The Austrians, on their side claim a large number of prisoners in the same fighting.

The Vienna contradicts Petrograd as to the situation in the Stripa River, both sides claiming success. An Austrian counter-attack near the village of Sienkowice, recently captured by the Russians, is said in the Petrograd report to have resulted in the storming parties being driven back to their trenches. The Vienna report asserts that most of the village was regained in this action.

The Russians are advancing on the Dvinsk front, and have reached the outskirts of Iloukst, a place which has changed hands several times lately. Below Dvinsk, on the Styrian, the Germans failed in an attempt to cross the river. Further south, in the Lake Sventon region, the Germans claim to have regained some of the ground they lost a couple of days ago. This is denied by Petrograd, which says the Russian advance continues with enormous losses to the enemy.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd, Nov. 1.—The official communication issued to-day says:

"In the region of Shlob, near Raggatzem, we repulsed an offensive of the enemy, who was beginning to entrench himself west of Raggatzem. To the south of Lake Babit our detachments have made progress. Toward the southwest and south of Auhane the enemy is making stubborn resistance."

"Near Gauan, on the Styrian below Dvinsk, the Germans unsuccessfully tried to cross the Styrian. In the region of Dvinsk we have advanced south-east as far as the outskirts of Iloukst. Near the village of Platonovka, south of Lake Sventon, the Germans repeatedly launched counter-attacks without success. We captured five officers and 531 men and four machine guns. The German losses on this sector were enormous. We continue our advance."

"In the region of Podgacie, west of Czartorysk, the enemy succeeding in penetrating deeply into the forest, where he commenced to extend himself. The situation became very desperate, but by united efforts of all grades of our forces we succeeded in preventing the Serbians from seeing the blue line of their Danube when they raised their heads."

"Two days ago it was quite different," my guide informed us. "So many shells have fallen upon it that its form is completely changed. Do you see the movement below Vabornitz? Those are the advancing Germans. There are about two hundred of them. That is not many, but it is the vanguard of invasion."

"I watched those 150 Serbians, who had not moved for half an hour, but who were gazing steadfastly at the iron curtain creeping up to them with nothing to pierce it but their rifles. No, I am wrong. They also had a broad consciousness of their heroism. They despise these Germans, who fight only from behind ramparts."

TO AID SOLDIERS

Broad Moratorium is Suggested in British Parliament.

London Cable.—The suggestion was made in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Alfred Mond that legislation be enacted to suspend during the war payment of rent, insurance premiums, interest on mortgages and similar fixed obligations of men who join the army. Sir Alfred, whose suggestion was received with favor, said that these charges were like millstones around the necks of many men who, except for them, would be glad to enlist.

Premier Asquith said the Government fully recognized the importance of the problem, and promised to consider the suggestion carefully.

DEATH BATTLE OF HERO SERBS

Pathetic Story Told by Eye-Witness of Their Bravery.

150 Men, On Bare Plateau, Fronting Hun Invaders.

Paris Cable.—There, Monsieur, with that you can go and see how Serbia is going to die," exclaimed Ljubomir Jovanovich, Minister of the Interior, handing a letter of recommendation to the general staff of to Albert Londres, special correspondent of the Petit Journal.

Armed with this letter M. Londres made his way far beyond Palanka, through long lines of retreating ox wagons and endless herds of sheep plodding through the mud of the Morava valley, without panic, escaping from the Teutons, whose voices were heard in the distance.

"At a cross road," writes M. Londres, "a Serbian captain, who was waiting for me, said, 'I was asked by Col. Torzitch, commanding our division, to take you to our last position.' We walked side by side in silence and then came out on a plateau."

"This is our last position, Monsieur," said the Serbian officer. "We are on Ossietz plateau. The two others you see a hundred yards away over there are the plateaus Vaboratz and Michavatz, which were just taken from us."

"I saw no soldiers, and asked, 'Where is your line?' " "There it comes," replied the officer.

"I saw debouching from a little wood, one by one, with a dignity that brought tears to my eyes, the 150 men who, on this grassy plateau, serenely had opposed to embattled Germany."

"On retiring from Vaboratz an hour ago," said the captain, "those 150 in the wood." Now they are coming out to face the enemy."

The Lieutenant in command took a few steps into a corn field and shouted a command to his men. They lay down on the edge of a field without a word or a sidelong glance and reiterately raised their rifles.

"Look, monsieur," exclaimed the captain. "There are the mountains of Hungary. Behind that pass is the village of Verscete, before which is Von Mackensen. Do you see that blue line a little further on? That is the Danube."

"For sixteen days, with their three, five, six and ten-inch guns the Germans had been blazing away on this front. They never found on this line a larger number of men than those 150 brave fellows before our eyes, but they had not yet succeeded in preventing the Serbians from seeing the blue line of their Danube when they raised their heads."

"Two days ago it was quite different," my guide informed us. "So many shells have fallen upon it that its form is completely changed. Do you see the movement below Vabornitz? Those are the advancing Germans. There are about two hundred of them. That is not many, but it is the vanguard of invasion."

"I watched those 150 Serbians, who had not moved for half an hour, but who were gazing steadfastly at the iron curtain creeping up to them with nothing to pierce it but their rifles. No, I am wrong. They also had a broad consciousness of their heroism. They despise these Germans, who fight only from behind ramparts."

JAP. CORONATION

Island Empire is Moving En Masse to Kioto.

Tokio Cable.—Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

British Forces Have Taken Two More Towns From the Germans in the Kamerun.

1,349 Private Factories Making Other Than War Material Under Lloyd-George.

Two new public schools were opened in London, the Tecumseh avenue and Boyle Memorial.

Arthur Forbes, of Clinton, was run over by a train breaking out of the station, and instantly killed.

The German submarine towed into Terschelling, Holland, is the U-8. She had stranded at Noordergrund.

At a meeting of managers of Knox Church, Galt, it was decided to engage J. L. Nicol, of Cannington, Ont., as organist.

King George got a supply of electrical energy from Kingston Mills, by agreement with J. M. Campbell, on favorable terms.

Sir Sam Hughes has asked Sir Charles Davidson to investigate the charges made by Mr. J. A. Weston, Conservative candidate for Regina.

The Swedish steamer Wally, bound for Finland with a cargo of rubber, has been captured by a German cruiser and taken to Memel.

The private factories controlled by the British Minister of Munitions for the making of munitions other than war material now number 1,349.

Major W. J. Brown, general staff officer 3rd divisional area, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Regiment, of Belleville.

William McFadden, Wolfe Island, is dead, aged 95. He was a resident of the island for 50 years, having come from Ireland. He lived in the same house all that time.

Ex-Premier Georges Clemenceau, of France, has been elected President of the Senate Committee on the Army, in place of Charles de Freycinet, who is Vice-President of the Briand Cabinet.

Ivan Morosovitch, a Serbian, of Point Anne, where local option is in force, was by Magistrate Mason, Belleville, fined \$200 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

Ben Bridges, of North Bay, is the first victim of the hunting season in the north country. He was brought in from Timiskaming with a bullet in his head which had entered his hip and he is now in the hospital.

An official communication issued Thursday night in London concerning the operations in the Kamerun region of German South West Africa says the towns of Bamenda and Bando have been occupied by the British, whose casualties were small.

The names of the officers recommended for the Queen's University heavy battery are: Capt. L. W. Gill, Officer commanding; subalterns W. L. Williams, C. R. Hagey and R. W. Elmer. The battery strength will be 560 men, of whom 70 will be drivers and the remainder gunners.

Colonel H. M. Elliott to be Master of Ordnance.

Gen. Benson Will Take Command in Nova Scotia.

Ottawa Report.—Important changes in the military headquarters staff are pending. Col. H. M. Elliott, who latterly has been in charge of the Seaway Canal, in Manitoba, will, it is stated, come to Ottawa and take the office of Master-General of the Ordnance, succeeding Major-General Thomas Benson, who is slated to take command of the 6th military district in Nova Scotia. General R. W. Rutherford, the present officer commanding the 6th district, will retire.

The branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance at Ottawa is one of the most important in the department. It has jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to arms and ammunition. The Standing Small Arms Committee and the Shell Committee are in this branch. The Master-General of the Ordnance is a member of the Military Council.

Colonel Elliott was an officer of the Royal Artillery before coming to Canada seven years ago, and is thoroughly posted in ordnance matters, holding a first class certificate in the long course of gunnery. He is an expert in garrison gunnery, was connected with the artillery here and went from here to Toronto, where he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General in charge of administration.

Colonel Elliott served with distinction in South Africa and in China.

General Benson, who will be succeeded by Colonel Elliott, is a brother of Major-General Sir J. W. Beaumont, and was born in St. Catharines. He graduated from the Royal Military College, and for a time was in charge of the School of Artillery at Quebec and inspector for artillery for Canada.

Before his appointment as Master-General of the Ordnance he was in command of the Eastern Ontario Military division.

General Rutherford, who retires, was formerly director of artillery. He has had a long career in the military.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

JAP. CORONATION

Island Empire is Moving En Masse to Kioto.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation feast is described by an American as a veritable Aladdin's palace, conjured into being in a single night. It is purely Japanese in design, but rivals any European palace in magnificence. This building is to be demolished at the conclusion of the coronation.

TOKIO. Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure for Kioto, where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on Nov. 10. The Emperor will leave the palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, and with him will go the entire court and members of the Government.

Kioto is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.

A view of the coronation hall affords an astonishing description of the extent of the preparations, forethought and organization. The special building erected for the coronation

What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County

CARMEL

Mrs. Fred Vandervoort, of Wellington, Mr. William Carlisle, Mrs. Walton Anderson, Mrs. Henry Farrell, and their mother, Mrs. J. B. Weaver, attended the Institute at River Valley on Thursday afternoon last.

Mr. Lorne Brooks made a sale for his thoroughbred black cattle and took same to Toronto last week.

There was no school here on Monday as our teacher, Mrs. Hutchinson, was sick, but she is now much better.

Mrs. Thos. Green, of Stirling, has been spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. William Wallace.

We are always very glad to welcome all visiting friends at our Sunday services.

Albert Green and family took tea at the home of Albert Weaver on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Farrell were Sunday visitors at his brother Henry's.

Miss Mabel Brown and Irene Jarvis spent Sunday evening the guests of Lyman Weaver and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. William Farrell have been spending a few days with the former's sister at Madoc.

Mrs. Lynn Weaver, who has had her niece, Miss Eva Row, visiting her for the past few days, entertained a number of young people on Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew also spent Monday with Mrs. Weaver.

Mrs. Fred Vandervoort has returned to her home in Wellington accompanied by her mother, Mrs. J. B. Weaver, also her nieces, Gladys Green.

Mrs. Henry Farrell had a number of young lady callers in the "we, sun" hours on Wednesday morning, as an auto from Wellman's Corners sought pasture in Mr. Hubel's field. The young men had a pleasant straight walk of about two miles to get another car, consequently some parents had to breakfast alone on Wednesday morning.

HOLLOWAY

Some of the men from this place have gone deer hunting.

Mrs. M. Wilson has returned home after spending the past three weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Afridow Wright.

Mr. George Rose and family, Ridge Road, visited his mother on Sunday.

There was no service at this church on Sunday, it being quarterly service at Foxboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haight visited the latter's mother on Sunday.

Clifford Wilson and wife and John Wilson and wife spent Sunday out of town.

The Women's Missionary Society of this place will hold their next meeting on November the 17th at the home of Miss Nella Dafoe.

George Ross and wife spent Sunday at Willie Wilson's.

HARRY TOWNSEND is on the sick list. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. George Eggleton visited the home of Egbert Hough last Sunday. Blake McMullen visited at Barriefield on Monday.

SINE

Mr. T. A. McMullen, wife, and Laurine, spent Sunday the guests of Mr. Gilbert Thompson.

C. U. Heath and wife, Clela, and Mrs. Silas Green motored to Belleville on Saturday.

Sorry to hear Mrs. Mark Tucker is on the sick list.

Mr. R. McKenzie and Mr. G. M. Denham spent the week end at the latter's home.

Mrs. Reynolds spent a few days the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mark Tucker.

A few from this vicinity attended the dinner given at Crookston on November the fifth and report a fine time.

Karl Sine, wife and Ora spent Sunday at Will Donald's.

Mr. Harper Rollins, Mrs. Rollins, Eva, and Miss Matthews motored to Picton on Sunday.

Mr. George McMullen is on a hunting tour.

Mr. W. T. Sine is attending jury at Belleville this week.

Bethel has purchased new windows for the church, which are very nice.

Bethel will hold their anniversary services next Sunday, November 14th. Morning service at 10.30, evening at 7. Everybody come to the ten meeting on the following Wednesday night, Nov. 17th.

WEST HUNTINGDON

Messrs. Jas. and Richard Haggerty are in the North country deer hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mumby visited friends at Spring Brook on Saturday.

Mr. G. A. Kingston loaded a car of turnips on Wednesday for the Graham Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

HOARDS

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hubble were guests at Mr. David Benedict's on Sunday.

Jennie and Alice Parker, English Line, are visiting their cousins, Jessie and Alice Whitton.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Jacob Scott, who has been on the sick list, is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer spent Monday the guests of Mr. Will Spencer, Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ackerman, Prince Edward County, were guests at Mr. Jacob Scott's and Mr. Frank Spencer's on Saturday and Sunday.

Flossie Hubble attended the Orange Walk at Crookston on Friday last.

Arthur Couch spent Sunday with Mr. Frank Bailey.

Mr. Liberty, Toronto, visited at Mr. Frank Spencer's on Sunday.

Mrs. Robert Sharpe, Stirling, spent a few days last week with relatives here.

Mr. Reynolds, Bancroft, started up business in Mr. A. Hammond's store here last week.

Church service Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

MENIE

Mrs. Dr. Milrap and Billie, of Nanapee, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams.

Sig. Edward Clancy, who has been home on sick leave, returned to Belleville on Tuesday, where part of the 80th Battalion are stationed for the winter.

J. B. Lowrey, of Frankford, visited in our neighbourhood this week.

Jimmy Englemon, of the 59th Battalion, Barriefield, came home on Saturday, returning Tuesday afternoon to Kingston.

Mrs. Wm. Stewart, sr., who has spent the last month with her daughter, Mrs. G. Dinkin, of Crow Bay, arrived home on Sunday.

Mr. J. Jidley Thompson and wife, of Stirling, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Town Line, on Sunday.

Miss Edith Gibbons leaves on Tuesday for Toronto, where she will attend the W. I. Convention held there on the 10th, 11th and 12th of November.

FRANKFORD

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Sine and Miss Edith Bell motored to Trenton on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

A large number from here attended the 5th November dinner and concert at Crookston.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Dickens spent Sunday at C. Denyes, Holloway.

Ploughing is the order of the day.

Miss Flossie Montgomery spent a few days last week as guest of Mrs. Harry Thompson.

Rev. Dr. R. P. McKay, Toronto, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and for many years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, will preach in St. Andrew's West Huntingdon, on Sabbath next, Oct. 14th, at 3 p.m.

Rev. C. S. Reddick has gone to Enterprise to assist Rev. H. Kemp in evangelistic work.

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 11

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX
The Store of Quality

Grand Clearing
OF
MILLINERY

**Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Trimmed Hats
ALL ONE PRICE**

Every Trimmed Hat in our store, reg. up to \$4.50
Your Choice \$2.50 each

Children's Hats, regular up to \$1.50

Your Choice 75c each

This is your chance to get Millinery very much less
than cost of production.

Come Early and Get Best Choice

Clearing Prices This Week

ON ALL

**Rat Coats, Fur
Lined Coats
and a few Fur Trimmed Coats**

The prices will astound you with their lowness

It Will Pay You to Investigate

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE
FOR BEST PRICES

PHONE 43

GOODS PROMPTLY
DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Subscribe for the Leader

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.
R. B. Angus, Esq.
Sir William Macdonald.
Sir Theo. Shaughnessy, C.C.V.O. C. R. Horner, Esq.
A. Baugher, Esq.
H. R. Dremmond, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.
Capital Paid up - \$16,000,000.
Rest - 16,000,000.
Undivided Profits - 1,252,864.
Total Assets (April, 1915) 289,562,678.

Savings Department
Deposits of \$1,000 and upward received
and interest allowed at highest current
rates. Savings Department accounts
given special attention.



T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.

Donations from the "Edith Cavell Knitting Club for the Rawdon Red Cross Christmas Boxes"

Mr. Alex Morton—Socks, Cocoa, Tobacco and Handkerchiefs.
John Styles, Will Preston, Tom Walker, John Thain, Wm. Thompson, Fred Snarr, A. Wellman, P. Jackson, J. Rannie, Geo. McGee—Tobacco.

Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Minnie Johnston, Mrs. W. Johnston, Mrs. John Snarr, Mrs. Blake Totten, Mrs. R. Totten, Mrs. G. Sword—Fruit.

Geo. Meeks—Cigarettes.

Master Ward Stiles—Chocolates.

Mrs. W. L. Mack—Bandages.

Mrs. Geo. Maybee—Fruit, Candy, and Bandages.

Mrs. Wm. Pollock—Xmas Cake.

Miss Lerena Totten—Chocolates.

Mrs. Chas. Dracup—Xmas Cake, Cocoa, Candy, Tobacco.

Selbourne Dracup—Tobacco, Gum, Miss Sina Johnston—Salmon.

Frank Johnston—Pipes and Tobacco.

Mrs. Fred Snarr—Cocoon.

Clara Snarr—Chocolates, Gum.

F. Mathews—Tobacco, Cigarettes.

Mrs. W. Wooton—Tobacco.

Miss N. Wooton—Honey, Cookies.

Miss Ella Snarr—Candy, Cocoa, Cigarettes.

Miss Zella Snarr—Note Paper, Cigarettes.

Miss A. Barclay—Cigarettes.

Mrs. T. E. McCaughen—Xmas Cake, Cookies, Candy.

Miss F. Hinckle—Note Paper, Pencils.

Mrs. L. Williams—Chocolates, Oxo, Gum, Stationery.

Miss K. Squires—Dates.

Mrs. E. JACKMAN—Xmas Cake, Candies, Cigarettes, Tobacco.

Mrs. Flossie JACKMAN—Handkerchiefs.

Mrs. I. Clancy—Apples.

Mrs. T. Hubble—Cookies, Bandages.

T. Hubble—Gum.

Mrs. W. Scott—Xmas Cake.

Mrs. M. Lucas—Candy.

Mrs. C. Dunham—Xmas Cake, Candy Apples, Popcorn.

Mrs. Ed. Todd—Xmas Cake.

Mrs. Ed. Scarlett—Chocolates, Gum.

Walter Dracup—6 Boxes Stationary.

Mrs. Walter Garrison—Socks.

Mrs. E. Rainie—Fruit, Cookies.

Fred Johnston—Tobacco, Salmon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Nix—Salmon, Gum, Cigarettes, Cocoa, Candy, Thread.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Nix—Candy, Honey, Tobacco.

Miss H. Cameron—Xmas Cake.

Mrs. G. McGee—Maple Sugar, Cookies, Tobacco.

Mrs. H. Hoover—Maple Sugar, Gum, Xmas Cakes, Cigarettes.

There were also donated:—

12 pairs of socks, knitted from Red Cross yarn, and 192 magazines.

EASTERN ONTARIO DISTRICT DAIRY MEETINGS

The Annual District Dairy Meeting for the County of North Hastings will be held at the

TOWN OF MADOC

Tues. Nov. 23, '15

At 2 o'clock p.m.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario.

Mr. G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, Mr. Henry Glendinning of Manila, and the District Representative, Mr. A. D. McIntosh, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, will address the meeting.

The local Dairy Instructor, Mr. C. F. Linn, will be present and report upon his work during the season.

Mr. T. H. Thompson, Director for the District, will occupy the chair.

At the close of the meeting a Director will be nominated to represent the district for the ensuing year.

The great value of this meeting to the Dairy Farmers cannot be over-estimated, and every farmer and farmer's son, who has the interest of his calling at heart, as well as its monetary success, should not fail to be present.

Jas. A. Sanderson, President.
T. H. Thompson, Secretary.

Death of Dr. Leslie Tuttle

Dr. Leslie Tuttle, an old and highly respected resident of Teed, died on Saturday, Nov. 13th, aged 80 years. For many years he was treasurer of the village and an active worker in the Methodist church.

He leaves a wife, two sons and one daughter, Henry of Vancouver, Ross of New York and Edith of Albert College, Belleville.

The funeral took place on Monday, Nov. 15th. The service was conducted at the home by Rev. C. H. Coon, pastor of the Methodist church. Interment in Teed Union Cemetery.

When the message containing the sad news of Dr. Tuttle's death reached his son Harry of Vancouver, Mr. James Tuttle, a brother of the doctor, was so overcome that he collapsed from the shock and died.

Re-packing of Parcels for Soldiers at the Front

The public is urged to exercise every care in packing parcels for the troops, as careful packing is absolutely essential to ensure delivery of the parcels in good order.

Parcels sent abroad require a higher standard of packing than is necessary in the Canadian Parcel Post, and this applies with even greater force to parcels for the troops. Those which are inadequately packed run great risk of damage or loss of contents.

Thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes, and thin wooden boxes, should not be used; nor does a single sheet of ordinary brown paper afford sufficient protection. The following forms of packing are recommended.

(1) Strong double cardboard boxes, preferably those made of corrugated cardboard, and having lids which completely enclose the sides of the boxes.

(2) Strong wooded boxes.

(3) Several folds of stout packing paper.

(4) Additional security is afforded by an outer covering of linen, calico or canvas, which should be securely sewn up.

The address of the parcel should be written in ink on the cover preferably in two places.

The address of the sender of the parcel should also be stated in order that it may be returned if undeliverable. The contents of the parcel should be stated on the cover.

In the case of parcels sent to the Mediterranean Force, they should be very strongly packed. They should be as nearly round as possible, and well padded with shavings, crumpled paper, or similar protective material. The outer covering should consist of strong linen, calico or canvas, and should be securely sewn up. The use of wooden or metal boxes with square corners is undesirable, as parcels so packed are liable to injure other parcels in transit. No perishable articles should be sent, and anything likely to become soft or sticky, such as chocolates, should be enclosed in tins. Parcels merely wrapped in paper or packed in thin cardboard boxes, such as shoe boxes cannot be accepted.

SPRING BROOK SCHOOL
Honor Roll—Jr. Room

Jr. II—Sam Stevens, Charlie Burkitt, John Danford, Ethel Howe.

Sr. I—Maude Bell, Elda Mason, Jas. Reid, Maurice McEwan, Arthur Mumby, Annie Morgan, Tillie Heath.

Jr. Ia—McKinley Nerrie, Alfred Jones, Robert Cooney, Gertie Stevens.

Jr. I b.—Leo Forestell, Geo. Joyce, Elsie Raven, Hazel Bird.

Jr. I c.—Ruby Jackson, Ernest Stevens, Lily Reid.

A. G. Tucker, Teacher.

Notice to Farmers

New Set of Surveyor Scales with latest Compound and Tare Beam; also a New Rock to Weigh Hogs and Cattle.

Thos. H. McKee, Harness Maker, Stirling.

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience

for family funds. It may be opened with the

Union Bank of Canada

In the names of two persons,

either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.

Branch also at Spring Brook.

Women's Institute Convention

On Friday the closing session of the Women's Institute, Toronto, was held with a good attendance.

Mr. Bailey, of the Department of Agriculture, spoke on "The Institute and the School," showing what co-operation could do in developing the school fair, and also in assisting in school garden plots. He was opposed to the idea of linking up the children's fair with the country fair as had frequently been suggested, they should run their own and preside at the meetings.

"Learn to let go," was the slogan used by Miss E. Vrooman in her very delightful address on "Physical Development," and if women only learned to do one of the simple but beneficial exercises she illustrated in her "Gym" costume, then the address was most valuable.

In this day of hurry and strain women are prone to go at such a tension that they rarely ache all over, not taking time to relax, or in other words "to let go." Consequently, flat feet, rounded or humped shoulders, narrow chests and imperfect breathing resulted. General physical development today has become almost a religion with some women.

Miss Vrooman was most generous in showing many simple exercises to the ladies that would all promote health and strength.

Mrs. H. S. Strathy told of the "News from Home" work and had many handsome samples of books ready to be sent to the boys at the front. She read several extracts from letters received from the boys telling of how interesting this condensed form of news was. The women were asked to induce their members to make the books during the winter, as all members of the family could help in this.

Several told of splendid work already being done by institutes in preparing the books. A number of questions relating to Red Cross work were answered by Mrs. Plumtree and she laid stress on the reports frequently circulated that the Red Cross sold supplies. She attributed such accusations to pro-Germans who wished to discourage the women in their grand work for the Red Cross.

Mrs. Buchanan, who presided, said that when she heard people bring forward such reasons for not working for the Red Cross or any other society, she ascribed to downright meanness and a desire to excuse themselves."

Several important resolutions were passed just at the close of the afternoon meeting. One was that the Dept. of Agriculture be asked to have short courses for girls in home cooking, sewing, first aid and possibly mother craft.

On Saturday Lady Pellatt entertained the delegates to tea.

Acknowledges Receipt of Rawdon's Contribution to Patriotic Fund

Toronto, Nov. 3, 1915

Thos. Montgomery, Esq., Stirling, Ontario.

Dear Sir:—

Your report of the 1st inst., enclosing cheque for \$352.30 in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, from the citizens of the Township of Rawdon, has been received by the Hon. Mr. McIarthy, Treasurer of the Central Provincial Committee, who has directed me to acknowledge receipt thereof, and to express his thanks and the thanks of the Committee for the generous contribution.

Yours truly,
C. A. MATTHEWS,
Minister's Secretary.

Thos. Montgomery, Esq., Reeve, Township of Rawdon

Dear Sir:—

Accept our thanks for the prompt return of the report of your Township and enclosing cheque for the balance of your contributions (\$352.30) in response to the appeal of the British Red Cross Society. Cheque for grant of \$300.00 by your municipality has been previously acknowledged.

On account of the wide spread interest taken in this appeal by the schools of the Province, it will be peculiarly interesting if you could let us know in total what the contributions from your schools amounted to. Also, if the Women's organizations of your Township, such as the Women's Institute, etc., contributed as organizations, I shall be glad if you will be kind enough to let me have a memorandum giving the amount of such contributions, provided this information can easily be obtained.

Yours faithfully,
ALBERT H. ANNORR,
Secretary.

Estate of Jane Ann Johnson, late of the Township of Madoc, in the County of Hastings. Probate of Will granted to Harry A. Johnson, Executor.

D. E. K. STEWART,
Solicitor for Executor

Box of fruit cake and 10 sealers of fruit and jelly.

SI pairs of socks, 8 flannel shirts, 1 pillow.

Box of papers

They also shipped on above date direct to the boys at the Front, 23 Xmas boxes.

Business and Professional Cards

MEDICAL

DR. A. L. WELLMAN, Physician and Surgeon, Silver Medalist Graduate of University of Toronto. Late House Surgeon of the Toronto Western Hospital. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Telephone 87r2

SPRINGBROOK, ONTARIO

LEGAL

G. G. THRASHER
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, &c.
Private and Company monies to loan.
Office in W. S. Martin Block, Mill St.,
STIRLING, ONTARIO.

PORTER & CARNEW

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
Public, Etc.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
Offices—Robertson Block, East Front St.

J. F. WILLS, K.C. M. WRIGHT.

WILLS & WRIGHT

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
15 CAMPBELL STREET
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

NORTHRUP, PONTON & PONTON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
Money to Loan.
Solicitors for:—The Bank of Montreal,
The Merchants Bank of Canada,
The Town of Deseronto.

W. B. Northrup, K.C. R. D. Ponton

W. N. Ponton, K.C.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

LODGES

STIRLING ENCAMPMENT No. 80, I.-O.-O. F. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, the Friday on or before the full moon. Visiting Brethren welcome.

J. M. CLARKE, C. P. E. S. BENNETT, Rec. S.

AUCTIONEER

HENRY WALLACE
The popular Auctioneer is prepared to conduct sales anywhere at Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 88r21

R. F. D. 2 STIRLING

P. J. SCRIMSHAW

AUCTIONEER
Stock Sales a Specialty
Terms Moderate

Phone 47r14 BELLVIEW, ONT.

BREEDERS

Insure your Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy in the

RUSS ARMIES, NOW UNITED, IN BETTER SHAPE

Recent Gains of Ground From Invaders Have Joined Forces in Riga Region.

HUN AMAZONS

From 100 to 200 German Women, in Uniform, Are Being Captured Weekly.

London Cable.—The Russian offensive has resulted in the capture of more than 4,000 prisoners during the past 48 hours.

The Germans admit that they withdrew troops from ground west of Riga, but they gained only a few weeks ago at considerable sacrifice, and that the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga is supporting the Russian army. By their recent gains the Russians have established connection between their forces on the Gulf of Riga by way of Kemmern and Lake Babit to Olai, which is half-way between Riga and Mitau.

German troops have systematically evacuated the forest district to the west and south-west of Shliok, west of Riga, because it has been transformed into swamps by the rains.

The official announcement at German army headquarters, but the Russian official explains that the enemy was driven from the forest as the result of an attack in which the Germans lost several thousand prisoners.

The official communication states that according to supplementary information, 1,500 men, 21 officers and 11 machine guns were captured in the fighting at Kokki in addition to 2,500 men previously reported.

RUSSIAN PLANS NOT AFFECTED

The correspondent of the Times at the headquarters of Gen. Ruskys northern Russian army says the premature advent of winter has not affected the Russian plans, as the rivers and ground have not yet frozen. In the Dvina valley there has been no interference with railway work and supplies are coming satisfactorily. The correspondent adds that the refugees who recently encumbered the entire region has disappeared, thus relieving the pressure on the railway system.

"Russia is now suffering only for want of rifles, and when she is properly supplied at least two million additional soldiers will be thrown into the field with results which only next Spring's campaign can tell." This is the opinion of a prominent American mining engineer, who has just returned to London after spending six months in the Russian Empire, mainly in Siberia, where he is the chief engineer of an important group of mines. Describing conditions in Russia he said "The depression which prevailed outside Russia during the great German drive through Poland was never really duplicated in that country, and the only thing that could cause revolution now would be the conclusion of an unfavorable peace with the central powers."

"The Russian peasant is not an imaginative individual, and the losses suffered in the war have not greatly impressed him. Even the generally admitted shortage of rifles, the waste of which has been unprecedented, is not causing the Russians much concern, as the staff has realized that the rifle used by the infantry is not an effective arm. The Russian army is now well supplied with heavy guns and munitions and the infantry is being supplied with thousands of machine guns.

GERMAN WOMEN IN RANKS.

"For the greater part of the war we have used Austrian prisoners as miners in our mines, but lately we have been receiving Germans from the Government prisoners' labor bureau. These Germans, in the main, are absolutely unfit for hard labor, most of them being old men with grey beards, while others are of the student class, many of them wearing glasses with thick lenses. A staff officer, who is closely connected with the prisoners' bureau, told me that for some time on the Dvina front the Russians have been capturing from one to two hundred women weekly. These were all in German uniform and were apparently serving as soldiers."

"In Petrograd I entered the recently-opened museum of atrocities. I was allowed to bring to England an Austrian rifle cartridge loaded with an explosive bullet, which is really a miniature shrapnel shell that explodes when a little plunger at the top is driven in by contact with a human target."

"In the Scandinavian countries nothing was talked about except the food shortage in Germany and some confirmation of this was given to me by a Dane who represents in Berlin one of the biggest American packing companies. This Dane declared that the fat allowance had been reduced from 17 to 7 ounces a person daily, and he stated that the German working population would have a difficult time getting through the winter on this reduced allowance. The Dane also told me that England was supplying its prisoners in Germany with food."

KAISER REPRIEVES WOMEN.

Amsterdam Cable.—A despatch to the Tidbit from Belgium confirms the report that Emperor William has commuted to penal servitude for life the death sentence pronounced by a German court martial against the Countess Johanna De Beville, Miss Robbs of Vineland Station, a representative to the Canadian National Exhibition.

James Ogilvie, of Hamilton, director for No. 5 district, and Mrs. Robbs of Vineland Station, is a representative to the Canadian National Exhibition.

ARSON CHARGE

Arrests Follow Four Fires at Wyoming, Ont.

Wyoming Despatch.—Four fires took place here last Saturday night from incendiary origin, and Provincial Inspector Henry Reburn, who was brought here from Toronto to investigate, to-day arrested John H. Anderson, son of a local storekeeper, on the charge of arson. Anderson pleaded guilty to a court, agreeing that he had been procured to start the fires by one Robert Riddell, also of Wyoming and a former licensed hotelman. Riddell was placed under arrest here to-night on the charge of procuring Anderson to start the four fires. Wyoming is a local option municipality, and Riddell is one of the hotelmen whose licenses were cut off by the vote taken last January. The fires, which were promptly extinguished, took place at the Temperance Hall, the G. T. R. station, the Williams House and Sinclair's barbers. Sentence was not passed upon Anderson.

MAKE BIG GUNS IN DOMINION

Industry is Practically Assured for Canada Now.

Japan Sends Expert to Study Our Shell Plants.

Ottawa Report.—It is expected that Sir Frederick Donaldson or Gen. Mahon, who have gone to England to report on the establishment of a big gun industry in Canada, will return to the Dominion to superintend the establishment of such an industry.

As already stated, it is known that they carried a favorable report, and that the manufacture of heavy artillery in this country is practically assured.

The industry will be financed, at the outset, at all events, by the British Government. It is intended to dis-

tribute among various steel plants

orders for parts which will be assembled at one or two centrally located plants.

It is understood that the Nova Scotia Steel Company has facilities for producing the gun steel which have favorably impressed the British experts, and that the assembling will in all probability be done to a considerable extent at the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If the industry is established at once it will be turning out big guns by spring.

CANADA'S SHELL PRODUCTION.

Canada's production of shells has won attention in Japan, where the steel industries have lately been engaged in making shells and other munitions for the Russian army.

With a view to studying the development of the shell-making industry in Canada, Major H. Kenodo, director of the Atkins Arms factory of the Imperial Tokio Military Arsenal, Atsuta, Japan, is in Canada, and called on members of the Shell Committee to-day. He was introduced to Chairman General Bertram by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Yada.

The necessary facilities are being extended to him for the inspection of Canadian shell-making processes.

No plans have as yet been promulgated for the reorganization of the Shell Committee, and it now seems probable that all the present members of the committee will remain, and that possibly one or two new men may be added to the advisory body.

It is intended to enlarge the legal branch of the commission and to give the chief legal officer a place on the new Executive Committee, consisting also of the mechanical and the financial heads of the commission.

REV. G. W. TEBBS NEW PRESIDENT

Ontario Horticultural Association Honors Hamilton Man.

Toronto Report.—The Ontario Horticultural Association, which, through its four-score branches, has 14,000 members on its rolls, will petition the Ontario Government to put on the statute books of the Province a Town Planning Act. The association went on record to this effect yesterday, appointing R. B. Wylie, of Ottawa, as a delegate to the Canadian Town Planning League.

Yesterday's sessions of the convention were largely of a business nature, the election of officers and delegates being held.

Rev. G. W. Tebbs, of Hamilton, was elected president of the association, succeeding J. H. Bennett, of Burrie. The other officers are: First Vice-President, Dr. F. E. Bennett, St. Thomas; Second Vice-President, Prof. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, C. A. Henson, St. Catharines.

James Ogilvie, of Hamilton, director for No. 5 district, and Mrs. Robbs of Vineland Station, is a representative to the Canadian National Exhibition.

A halcyon is a kingfisher, and "halcyon days" are so called because it was supposed that the weather was always peaceful when the kingfisher was breeding.

OUTLOOK IS BETTER IN THE BALKANS NOW

Mackensen's Drive in the North is Apparently Being Delayed.

Bulgars in South Asked Armistice--Allies Await Kitchener.

London Cable.—There has been no material change in the last 24 hours in the situation in Serbia. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing along the line west of Nish, but beyond the report of the capture of another 4,000 prisoners, which the Serbians say like those reported captured previously, were largely civilians or Albanian or Macedonian troops, who surrendered easily, the official report of the invaders do not record the capture of any town.

In fact, the Serbians are now facing the invaders in the mountains, which have proved protection to them in their previous wars, and they may be expected to make the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians a matter of some difficulty. It is also probable that the opposition the Austrians are meeting in their efforts to drive back the Montenegrins is delaying Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, for the right wing must be free from this menace before they proceed with their drive.

ASKED AN ARMISTICE.

The news from the southern part of the country is still more encouraging.

"According to information received from a Greek frontier station," says Steuners Salmon correspondent, "fighting on a large scale has been proceeding since yesterday between Gradko and Velcs. The Bulgarians asked for a suspension of hostilities for five hours for the purpose of burying the dead and collecting the wounded, but only two hours was granted.

"Further British reinforcements have been sent forward to strengthen the right wing of the Entente allies line."

With the arrival of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who would soon be on the scene, a further development in the campaign is expected, and it is possible that the Gallipoli army will become more active.

"So long as the Serbian army remains

were repulsed.

The enemy's attacks near Grdeljaca

were repulsed. The fighting on the right bank of the Liskovica River and upon the left bank of the Morava Blatnicka River, east of Gnilane, has resulted in our favor. Enemy attacks toward the gorges of Katcavka were repulsed."

The Prime Minister announced that no further contributions for machine guns are required, as all expenditure for that purpose should be defrayed out of the public treasury.

Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Jutland papers report the capture by British warships of additional German trawlers in the North Sea.

Formosan rebels to the number of 771, who had been condemned to death, will have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment under the Japanese coronation amnesty decree.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

The Province of Ontario Will Give \$5,000 for the Relief of Destitute Belgian Citizens.

DIED AGED 102

Newfoundland Voting Seems to be Going Against the Prohibition Party.

The Province of Ontario will give \$5,000 for the relief of destitute Belgian citizens.

Baron Vernon, captain of the Derbyshire Yeomanry, has died at Malta, from dysentery.

Wreckage believed to belong to the lost tug Frank C. Barnes has been sighted on Lake Ontario.

Frederick Palmer said that if the veil of secrecy were lifted, German conditions would amaze the world.

In his hundred and third year, Francis McManus, of Maidstone, passed away after only one week's illness.

Silly Sunday is to speak at the first meeting shortly in Toronto in the campaign for a "dry" Ontario by July next.

The majority against prohibition in Newfoundland on Nov. 11 is 1,220, and will be increased by the returns yet to be counted.

Glenary Scotchmen in a court case said they had dropped Gaelic and it was up to French-Canadians to drop French in Ontario schools.

William Bishop, aged 78, postmaster at the village of Komoka, ten miles west of London, Ont., dropped dead en route to night while sorting mail.

Wm. Hornal, farmer, of Kintyre, was found dead in his barn, having committed suicide by hanging, owing, it is believed, to despondency over ill-health.

The Dutch freighter Riouw has put into Cape Town, Africa, with fire in her bunkers, according to a cable received by the ship's agents at New York.

Peter Anderson, while visiting at Miquinette, near Cornwall, slipped under the wheels of a G. T. R. train while attempting to board it and was fatally injured.

It was announced in London that the marriage of Maurice Bonham Carter and Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the British Prime Minister, will occur on Nov. 30.

A halcyon is a kingfisher, and "halcyon days" are so called because it was supposed that the weather was always peaceful when the kingfisher was breeding.

Arrests Follow Four Fires at Wyoming, Ont.

CHAMPION COW

Holstein-Friesian's World Record for Butter Fat.

Minneapolis Report.—The world's championship for the production of butter fat by a single cow in a year has been won by Duchess Skylark Ormsby, a Holstein-Friesian, according to an announcement made here to-day.

The cow gave 27,161½ pounds of milk in the year, gave 558½ pounds of butter in seven days, maintained an average butterfat record of 4.32 per cent.; ate less than 20 pounds of grain a day; consumed only grain within practical reach of every dairyman, and remained in perfect health.

The cow gave 27,161½ pounds of

CHEERY NOTE BY MAN BACK FROM TRENCHES

Palmer, U. S. Writer, Praises Allies' Work—1,000,000 Trained Britons Have Not Fought.

THE CROAKERS

Are All at Home—The Soldiers Are Confident, United, and Will Finish Job.

New York Despatch.—Frederick Palmer, war correspondent, who has been where the shells have been bursting during several months, arrived to-day on the liner St. Louis with impressions of his experience that he has not sent in his despatch. He said the war would not be over until the British had put in action more than one million men who had not fired a hostile shot in a year. Nobody at the British front believed the end would come before next summer. The execution of Miss Cavell, he said, did more for recruiting than all the Zeppelin raids. Mr. Palmer happened to be in France when the news of her death was received, and its effect on the troops was electrical. Her death gave her a Joan of Arc character that appealed to the French heart.

"It takes only five hours to get from the trenches to London," Mr. Palmer said, "and what a contrast. Everybody is cheerful at the front. They have only to fight and die for England and not to bother with politics. London will not believe you if you bring any good news from the front. The British are spreading all their news broadcast. The Germans are suppressing theirs. The British wash their men on the public parade and the Germans wash theirs in the cellar with the lights turned off. If that steel curtain which is drawn over Germany were lifted the revelation might amaze the world. Only peace, however, will lift it.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN ENDED

"The lesson of the efficiency of the British navy is the same as that of the German army—trebleless industry and no amateur interference with professional experts. Steer hard work and brains put an end to the submarine campaign. There was no magic about it. None of the dream plans of lay inventors proved practicable when tried out.

"It was the professional naval mind that had the brains to cope with the submarine.

"The British are a stubborn people, and they do things in their own way. In order to encourage recruiting they talked pessimism. Now they are advising that the financial situation is serious in order to make the people economize. If I know anything about war, and my experience at the British front counts for anything, it is the talk that the British have failed in this war is nonsense. Their own new army had to wait on rifles and even uniforms to supply their allies. But this is one of the things the censor cut out, lest it offend our allies."

"I think the organization and equipment of the new army formed entirely of volunteers is a military masterpiece. There have been costly mistakes, but the rank and file of the army in France have put up one of the most splendid fights in all history. I have watched the British army grow and improve. I do not know what the relations of the British and French Cabinets are, but I know that the relations of the French and British soldiers were never so good. Different as the races are, they have fought their way into each other's respect."

THE CHAMPAGNE EFFORT.

Mr. Palmer said he was over the Champagne battlefield, and he believed that the French might have broken through but for the heavy rains on the second day of the attack which was made to relieve the pressure on the Russian side. The Germans knew that the attack was coming, and they brought 300,000 reinforcements from the eastern front, and concentrated them against the French and British armies. That front at Champagne was five times the length of that at Gettysburg, with at least ten times the number of men engaged. Tactically what the French tried to do at Champagne was what Pitt-Kett tried to do at Gettysburg—to break a solid front. A quarter of an hour of such fire as the French directed against the German trenches would have wiped out the Union army placed as it was in the face of the Confederates at the second day of Gettysburg. The French kept up their fire for 72 hours.

"I have not heard a British or a French officer or soldier mention the possibility of any compromise with Germany. The French have a saying that the ghosts of their dead soldiers would haunt them if they stop fighting while there is a German on the soil of France."

KELLY'S EXTRADITION ORDERED

Chicago Report.—Thomas Kelly, of Winnipeg, for alleged fraud in the construction of the Parliament building, was ordered extradited by United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason, today.

The Commissioner's decision was based largely on a record of investigation of the Kelly case made by a Commission at Winnipeg. The evidence was taken in this city where Kelly was arrested a month ago. He has been confined in jail in Waukegan, a suburb.

BRITISH RED CROSS THANKS.

Toronto Report.—Sir John S. Hendrie has received the following cable referring to the second instalment of \$600,000 sent to the British Red Cross Fund yesterday:

"Your cable just received has been very convey most grateful thanks for this further proof of Ontario's generosity."

(Signed) "STANLEY."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.
GOING EAST
Passenger.....10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....3.31 p.m.
GOING WEST
Passenger.....6.02 a.m.
Mail & Express.....6.45 p.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage
Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Saturday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL NEWS. Published every Thursday at the Leader Office in the Coulter Block, next door to the Telephone office. Subscription Rates—Canada One Dollar a Year. United States \$1.00.

JOB PRINTING
Executed with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.
E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.
Telephone 75

THURSDAY, NOV. 11, 1915

An Appeal on Behalf of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined, a year ago, that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national benefactions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the Fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August \$700,000 was expended, that the reserves are being materially decreased and that the national Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a further appeal to the Canadian Public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the Government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we mean what we said when we told them as they went forward—"Go and we will care for the wife and kiddies." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT IN TRENT RIVER.

A young man named Ambrose Allen McIntosh of Cornwall was accidentally drowned in the Trent River, in the 8th Con. of Sidney on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 13th.

He was working on the dredge when he fell off the forward end of the scow and was passed over by the scow. He was seen by Peter Wood and Joseph McCourt; the latter of whom jumped into the water to rescue him, but had to release himself from his grasp and save his own life.

The river was dragged and the body found on Sunday afternoon about 3 p.m. Mr. McIntosh, father of the deceased came up from Cornwall and the remains were taken there on Monday for interment.

WEST HUNTINGDON.

The Red Cross Society of West Huntingdon met on Thursday and packed 13 Christmas Boxes for our soldier boys at the front.

Mr. Andrews of Campbellford spent a few days last week as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Ed. Pitman.

Mr. Herbert Burke of Fuller occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church on Sunday night and preached a very impressive sermon from the text, "Father the hour is come."

Mrs. Cadman of Halloway is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Frank Ashley.

Miss Florence Hagerman of Mint spent the weekend the guest of Miss Sarah Wilson.

Sideslapping a query.

"When dat uppity collid man tried to stah a 'spite wid me," stated old Brother Cuddyhump, "by axin' if de world is round, like some folks say 'tis, why de doose don't de people on de yudder side drap off, I says to him: 'Putt it in writhin', sub; dess putt it in writhin', and I'll consider sho' yo' distension.' And dat sho' took de gas out'n his bloon! Uck, dat ignant nigger kain't write, and I kain't read if he could. If he could write and I could read I wouldn't ub instigated him to putt it in writhin', ubkaze I don't know de answer no mo' dan he does!"—Pittsburgh Press.

THE
New Shoe Store

We wish to announce to the people of Stirling and surrounding district that we intend to open an up-to-date Boot and Shoe Store on Tuesday next, Nov. 23rd, when we will have on display Shoes suitable for all occasions. You will find

the quality and prices right in every particular. We wish to extend to you an invitation to visit our store and inspect the line of Boots and Shoes we are showing.

S. S. JOYCE & SON

Opp. Meiklejohn's Hardware.



Sole Agents for Just Wright and Astoria Shoes for Men, and Cleo and Classic Shoes for Ladies and Children.

Printers and High Hats.

In no trade, writes a correspondent, has the fall from favor of the top hat been more marked than among printers. The old time compositor—"cuse hand," as he is now termed to distinguish him from the linotype operator—never forgot that he was the aristocrat of the labor world, entitled, as he proudly claimed, alone among old time craftsmen to wear a sword, the mark of the gentleman. A quarter of a century back top hats were common wear in printing offices. They are found still in quiet backwaters of the trade. But what would happen if the linotype operator came to his "mangle" nowadays wearing one? He would probably be pealed to death with "slugs." If he owns one he keeps it for funerals, christenings and weddings. One hat I know of has already committed polygamy, having been freely loaned to bridegrooms whose wardrobe was minus the hat of state.—London Chronicle.

Sunday School Golden Jubilee Convention

Held in Massey Hall, Toronto, October 27th, 28th, and 29th.

(Special Report by our Staff Correspondent)

(Continued from last week)

Wednesday afternoon there was a general session in Massey Hall called the "old guards" session. At the President's call, seven men came to the platform who had been in Sunday School work over forty years, these being the men who were the mainstay of the Ontario Sunday School Association in the earlier days and being the members of the "old guard."

This session was opened by two hymns led by Prof. E. O. Excell and his associates. The doors were then closed for half an hour for the Devotional Message by Rev. Canon F. E. Howitt. Following this was the President's Message of Welcome to the delegates. More singing led by Prof. Excell. Mrs. Mary Foster Bryner dealt with "First the Blade," showing how and way the beginners or little tots in Sunday School should have a place and made to feel that there is a place for them in the class rooms, for the first blade is the most tender.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by Theron Gibson and told that all the remaining units of the Province had been organized and that there were one hundred and twenty-one life members.

The treasurer's report was read by H. E. Irwin. He said things never went as smoothly as they did this year.

Rev. E. W. Halpenny then gave the history of the Ontario Sunday School Association since its beginning fifty years ago until now. John A. Patterson, K.C., then told of "The Old Guard," or the men who stood with this Association since the beginning.

At this session the Sunday School Association gave unanimous support to the Citizen's Committee of One Hundred Members to secure total prohibition for Ontario by Dominion Day 1916. A resolution was passed congratulating the Citizen's Committee on its work and calling on every Sunday School to do its share. Rev. G. C. Pidgeon gave support to this when he said that Ontario had taken many steps to get this out of the country, but the plans of this committee would do it if given firm support by young and old.

Wednesday evening session was opened by worship in song by Excell and Associates and then by prayer. The vice-president had charge of this session.

Rev. J. W. Aikens gave an address on "The Child and the Kingdom." He said it was up to the Ontario Sunday School Association to force the Ontario government to take steps along Temperance lines. When Germany made war on women and children it was hell let loose, and the liquor is the same, for it strikes the women and children through the man.

Music and offering.

Mrs. Lamoreaux in an address on "The teaching Circle" urged teachers to reach the soul of the pupil not the surface.

Thursday morning was a continuation of Wednesday morning. There was an extra meeting for Temperance and Teacher Training Workers in the school room of St. James Square Presbyterian church. County and Township presidents and secretaries met in Massey Hall. Place and value of county organization was discussed and shown very plainly why each should be organized.

Thursday afternoon was the Life

Members session. The Life Members were given a banquet on Wednesday evening from which only three were absent. At this session they were asked to come to the platform. Very few came, but Mr. David Fleming from Centre Hastings was present and Wm. Hamilton came down and took him up by the arm and placed him in a special cushioned arm chair he being the oldest member 89 years old.

This was opened by song led by Prof. Excell and the doors were then closed for a half hour for the devotional message by Rev. Canon F. E. Howitt.

The president then called the names of the different counties and the provincial secretary gave their standing. Centre Hastings delegation was fine but was outnumbered by two others. There were eleven Golden Jubilee counties out of eighty-one and Centre Hastings was one of the eleven. A representative from each Golden Jubilee county was then called to the front and presented with a Golden Jubilee banner. A representative from each banner county was then called up and presented with a banner county pennant by the president.

The provincial secretary then gave a talk on the future campaigns of the Association. He showed the necessity of setting higher ideals and of the finances it took to carry on these campaigns. An envelope was then passed to each person and the secretary asked for as large a donation from each as they felt able to give.

Mrs. Lamoreaux then discussed "The Teen-Age as a Problem." She told an example of a girl who had gone astray from neglect and read a letter she had received from another. The Sunday School should go out after these and make them feel they are needed in it.

The Thursday evening session was patriotic. It was opened by Prof. E. D. Excell in singing and then by Rev. Canon E. N. Howitt.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Johnston of Montreal clad in khaki made a most stirring speech on "The Sunday School in our Country Crisis." He said the men of today are passing through the hell of Flanders that you and I may enjoy freedom. Men are giving their lives that Canada may be free. Shall our country be prostituted? Shall drunkenness reign? Shall frivolity reign when men are dying?

We do not save our men who walk our streets on the way to the front we are not worthy of the sacrifice. Is the land for which the boys are dying to let the liquor traffic reign? Is the land for which mothers' hearts are breaking to have no higher ambition than the greed for gold? Is the Willard-Johnson pictures to be shown to attract the crowd in the cities. God forbid. Canada has many a call to greatness but never such a call as this. We are in with the Empire to the end and we are in to play the game fair and square. There are worse things than defeat. There is dishonor. The army to fight the great wars against unrighteousness and corruption is the army now in training in the Sunday School and teachers should be cautious and train it well.

Following this were patriotic selections played by Prof. Roper such as "The Maple Leaf," "O Canada," and "Tipperary." As the player began each there was a hearty clap from the crowd, Massey Hall being filled to capacity.

Mr. Marion Lawrence then gave an address on the "Essentials of Leadership." He explained how a true leader of people should act to have a good following. Not show himself as a leader but be humble and of good character and people will think it an honor to do as he wishes.

Friday morning was divided in denominational sessions in the different churches in the city.

Friday afternoon was the Canadian session opened by Excell and his Associates. The doors were closed while Rev. Canon F. E. Howitt conducted the devotional exercises. There was then a report from each committee. There was a session of an hour and a half of greetings from the sister provinces and from others. Excell in a hymn which was followed by an address by Mr. Marion Lawrence on "Who our neighbors are."

Friday evening or closing session was opened by a song service by Excell and associates followed by prayer.

The new president was installed.

Mrs. Lamoreaux then gave an address on "The Teen-Age as an Asset." The offering was then taken while Excell led a hymn. Marion Lawrence then gave an address on "Arise! Let us go hence" which closed the convention.

Thursday evening there was a banquet in the Assembly Room of the Central Y.M.C.A. given to all interested in Teen-age work. There was a special table for speakers and officers. A full course dinner was served from 5.30 to 6.00 o'clock, after which J. W. Beaton chairman of the provincial secondary division committee took charge of the meeting. A few comic and patriotic songs were sung by all. Mrs. Lamoreaux, F. E.

Stop that Cough
OR IT MAY STOP YOU.

Cherry Bark Cough Syrup

Cures, Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat

Agreeable to the taste.
Prompt in action.

PINEA BALSAM

For Coughs and Colds, etc., in any stage

This is the most convenient and efficient remedy on the market. Merely add the contents of a 25c bottle to a pint of syrup and it is ready for use.

Good for Old and Young.

J. S. MORTON
THE REXALL STORE

Luery's Weekly Store News

A Word to the Wise is Sufficient. Here is the very thing you are looking for.

Ladies' Tweed Coats, made in the latest Military styles, regular \$12.00, for.....\$8.89

Misses' Tweed Coats, sizes 16 and 18 years, regular \$10.00, for.....\$7.29

All Wool Serge Dresses in Navy, Copenhagen and Black, regular \$5.00 dresses. This week going at.....\$3.69

The newest and neatest things in gloves:

Dent's Washable Suede Gloves in Sand Shades and white, only.....\$1.25 per pair

Real Chamois Gloves in white only.....\$1.35 per pair

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

CREAM...

After Cheese Season is over
Why not patronize

The Largest Creamery in Eastern Ontario

We furnish cans and pay express.

Cheques issued twice a month.

THE LARGEST CREAMERY: WHY?

Because our prices and methods are correct.

Write us.

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, Limited

118 Front Street

References:

The Molsons Bank

BELLEVILLE CREAM...

Patton and a few county and secondary division work officials gave short speeches.

J. C. Begg of Hamilton said he did not like it called Secondary Division for he thought it was Second to None in Sunday School work. He also said boys should be made to feel their importance in Sunday School work and the work they do made known.

Another supt. told of organization and its value. He said up in his county there were three boys, neighbors to each other all living up poor sandy farms and only an old log school house to meet in. These three organized and in six months had a class of twenty. The whole three boys went out from there into the world and all made good.

Ed. D. Otter supt. of Secondary Division work for Ontario said to use the Central Office more and get help with all difficulties.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales.

T. H. MCKEE.

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of two years, years at a time, or for a term of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent in the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions, or by boundaries, or by descriptive words. The term applied for shall be stated by the applicant.

Each application must be accompanied by a sum of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise.

A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the quantity of mineral produced and pay a royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lessee will include the coal mining rights over the land, may be entitled to purchase whatever available surface right may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$100 per acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. R.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be held for.—58782.

MUSKRAT

Get "More Money" for your Furs
Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon, Foxes, White Weasel,
Fisher and Bear furs collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest
house in the World dealing exclusively in ANIMAL FURS
a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an international rep-

utation for "more than a third of a century," a long suc-
cessful record. Our shippers prompt SATISFACTION
AND PROFITABLE return. Robert Shubert, Agent.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE.
Dept. C 310 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

James Ralph
Funeral Director

Local and Personal

Mr. Minns, Public School Inspector, visited the school on Wednesday.

Wilbert Jones and family of Glen Miller spent Sunday with relatives here.

Dr. Hall of Hornell, N. Y. is visiting his mother-in-law, Mrs. McCann.

Mrs. Jos. Phillips was in Marmora on Monday.

Mrs. F. T. Sutton, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. W. R. Mather.

Mrs. G. E. Simmons went to Napanee on Tuesday to address the W. A. meeting.

Mrs. R. S. Beishaw and daughter, spent Sunday and Monday in Belleville.

Seymour township sent \$4000 to the British Red Cross Fund.

The Stirling Leader and Daily Mail and Empire until Jan 1, 1917 for \$3.75.

Dr. Frank C. Wenner, of Lockport, N.Y., spent the week end at the home of Mr. Trumman Bailey.

Mrs. H. Jones and family of Marmora and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crowe of Trenton were in town on Tuesday.

Sgt. B. H. Richardson of the 80th Battalion, Belleville, spent the week end in town.

Miss Kingston of Toronto spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Chas. Kingston.

Mr. Maxwell Anderson of Craix, Sask., spent a few days last week with his sister Mrs. R. Meiklejohn.

Rev. O. G. H. Lloyd, formerly Rector of Tweed, has been appointed assistant to the Rev. C. H. Buckland, St. James church, Guelph.

Lamp Lost

Lost an Auto Lamp. Please return to LEADER Office. Suitable reward.

Bazaar.—The Maple Leaf Mission Band of the Presbyterian Church, Stirling, will hold their Annual Bazaar on Dec. 10th.

We are indebted to the Belleville Ontario this week for setting up on one of their linotype machines part of the matter for this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Reid of Tweed were in town on Monday. They have been spending a few days visiting at Jas. and Robert Cranston's Harold.

Copy of advertisements or change of advertisements must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon to ensure publication in current issue.

The hunters returned last week from the north. There were eleven in the party and they were very successful, securing 11 deer averaging 135 lbs.

Lieut. J. M. Phalen of the 15th (Belleville) Regiment is one of 24 first cousins in the allies' service, nine of whom have been killed in action.

At the meeting of the Cheese Board on Tuesday, 695 boxes were boarded. Messrs. Cook and Bird bought the board at 16.516.

It was moved and seconded at the Cheese Board meeting that Mr. C. F. Linn Local Dairy Inspector be recommended for another year.

Christmas Entertainment

Salem Sunday School will hold their annual Xmas Entertainment on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 23rd. A splendid program is being prepared. Watch for further particulars.

Pie Social

The River Valley W. I. will hold a pie social in aid of the Red Cross on Friday evening, Nov. 26th. A good program is being prepared. Admission 25c and 15c.

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—The Post-Office Department has issued an order barring from the mails a book by one, James McGuire, entitled, "The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom." A penalty of \$5,000 is fixed for any infraction of this order.

A company has been formed, with head office at Trent River, to manufacture and deal in fishing tackle and fishermen's supplies. The concern is to be capitalized at \$40,000, and the Campbellford directors are Messrs. Andrew and Thomas Wright of Trent River.

The Canada Gazette contains the new fishery regulations for Ontario. The principal feature is the cancellation of the regulation providing a close season for whitefish on the Great Lakes during November. The Bay of Quinte waters, a spawning ground for whitefish, are released from this cancellation.

Miss Mary Lapalme, of this village, received a letter from her brother, Martin, who with his two brothers, are now with their Battalion in England. In a recent shooting contest the three brothers took first, second and third places. Fred won first, Martin second and Nelson third, and their conduct has been as exemplary as their shooting. Queensboro may well feel proud of the marksmanship and loyalty of the Lapalme family.—Madoc Review.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Owing to the enormous amount of job work and the fact that we have been unable to secure competent help the Leader has been late the past few weeks. We have overcome the difficulty, however, and have secured a first-class foreman. Next week we will issue on time.—Ed.

Messrs. Wm. Linn and T. Neal, Marmora, were in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Peter Murray of Frankford visited her nephew Mr. Walter Wright last week.

Mrs. W. T. Sine of Sine, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. Murphy, on Tuesday.

We have been obliged to hold over several items until next week.

The Leader has the best local and general news of the district, and is the best advertising medium.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Cook, Miss B. Gay and Jack Butler motored to Belleville on Sunday.

R. A. Elliot and Malcolm Cook are home from their hunting trip in New Ontario.

The military bazaar held last night was a great success. A full account in next week's issue.

Mr. Frank Bird, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morden Bird, left this morning for Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Miss B. Coulter, Misses M. Osborne and S. Hawkins impeded to Belleville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hadley, Mrs. Harnish, Marratt and Ezra motored to Frankford on Sunday.

Jas. Montgomery purchased for Henry Cook, from Dan McFee, a calf seven months old weighing 586 lbs.

An Assembly will be held in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24th, Belleville Orchestra will be in attendance. Tickets \$1.00.

Anniversary services were held on Sunday in St. Andrews church. Rev. Dr. McKay of Toronto was the special preacher.

Mr. S. S. Joyce & Son, formerly of Havelock, have opened an Up-to-Date shoe store in the Parker Block, opp. Meiklejohn's. See their adv. on page four, this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. John Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Linn, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Martin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Meiklejohn, and Mr. T. E. Butler Yeats attended the Masonic banquet in Marmora on Monday night.

Citizens' Mass Meeting

A public meeting was held in the Opera House on Friday evening, Nov. 12th, to discuss matters in connection with the box and basket factory.

Reeve Coulter, in addressing the meeting, said it had taken a great deal of time and a great deal of thought to work out the agreement. It was three months since the matter had first been taken up. The committee had very carefully gone over the matter and he didn't think one detail had been left out. He said it was the desire of the committee, F. T. Ward, L. Meiklejohn and himself, to get the consent of the ratepayers to go on with the foundation at once before cold weather set in, and he hoped the ratepayers would give their consent. Mr. Coulter said it was the penalty clauses that had taken so much time, as they were anxious to protect the corporation rather than run any risk or loss to the village of Stirling.

In this agreement nothing had been lost sight of in the interests of the corporation. He was not afraid to have it go before anyone as the village is protected in every shape and form.

Mr. Thrasher addressed the meeting and said the agreement was very rigid and very strong and he thought the committee deserved a great deal of credit, as they had given so much of their time and had considered every point.

Mr. Meiklejohn, in speaking of the new industry, said he had been wishing for something along these lines that would benefit the town. Mr. Marshall, one of the members of the firm, who will come to oversee the work, told him to tell the mothers of girls who might work in the factory that the moral atmosphere would be all that could be desired and there would be a lady overseer to look after the girls.

Mr. Ward said it afforded him a great deal of pleasure to see so many present.

It was nothing from a personal standpoint that brought this measure about. The factory, in locating here, would bring more work to the village and increase the population.

Mr. Coulter said the by-law and agreement could be seen at any time at Mr. Luery's store and he hoped the ratepayers would read and carefully digest it. He thanked them for their hearty vote which was a pleasure to him and the council in general, and he hoped that on the 18th of Dec. they would ratify it by their vote and give the council power to pass the by-law.

It was moved and seconded that the corporation go on and lay the foundation of the box and basket factory.

German Sime has the contract for the foundation which will be completed this week.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of ice and fell striking on her right arm. Dr. Potts was immediately called in and found the arm broken below the elbow. He tractioned the bone and Mrs. Parker is resting now.

Mrs. Charles Parker met with an accident on Saturday. She was going down the steps from Mrs. F. Parker's home when she slipped on a bit of

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII.

November 21, 1863.

Jonah a Missionary to Nineveh—Foreign missionary lesson. Jonah 3, 1-4, 11. (Print 3, 1-10.)

Commentary—4. Jonah's mission (3, 1-4). Jonah—Very little is known of this prophet aside from what is given in his prophecy. He was the son of Amitai and his home was in the northern part of Israel. The second time God in mercy gave Jonah a second call to carry the message to Nineveh. At the first call he instead of going the six hundred miles northeast to Nineveh, he started westward to Tarshish, in Sardinia, a distance of two thousand miles. His disastrous experience on that trip made him willing to obey the second call, although the very conditions that turned him aside the first time still prevailed. 2. Go unto Nineveh—His mission was to Nineveh, which was the great city of Assyria. This nation was hostile to Israel, and within a few decades carried Israel into captivity. That great city—the city must have had a population of more than half a million, and Jonah was called to go and "cry against it" (ch. 1, 2). Farrar calls the London of the ancient world. The preaching that I bid thee—The reason for the mission to Nineveh is given in the first call that Jonah received, where the Lord said, "Their wickedness is come up before Me" (ch. 1, 2). The city was a stronghold of heathenism, and the sins which accompanied their religious observances and resulted from them had come up before the Lord, who knew the kind of truth that the Ninevites needed and the preaching that would prove effectual. The Lord who calls men and women to proclaim His word has full authority to declare what shall be the nature of the messages they deliver.

2. Of three days' journey—Counting twenty miles as a day's journey, the distance around Nineveh was sixty miles. This was surrounded by a wall one hundred feet high and broad enough at the top for three chariots to be driven abreast. Within the vast space thus enclosed rose palaces of almost inconceivable size and grandeur, amida gardens and grounds in which the highest art had created every beauty that could gratify—rude or ravish the senses. One palace alone, disclosed in its ruins by the toil of the explorer, revealed two ty-seven huge gates of entrance, garded by colossal human-headed bulls and gigantic human-headed lions, and seven—one-halls and chambers, adorned throughout, round all their sides, by great squares of alabaster, covered with sculptures of warlike deeds of the king of kings, and varied scenes from civil or military life."—Geikie, 4. Began to enter—a day's journey.—The thought seems to be that he delivered the message which God had given him for the people. Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown.—The cup of Nineveh's iniquity was almost full, and unless the people should repent, there would be but forty days before the city would be destroyed. Taking this proclamation in connection with what took place later, we must conclude that there was an implied condition in the decreed destruction of the city. If the people did not turn from their wickedness by hearty repentance, they would be destroyed. The shortness of the time and the severity of the punishment would seem most impressive when the message was delivered by the stranger prophet from Israel.

II. A penitent people (3: 5-10). The people of Nineveh believed God. It was a strange sight that met the eyes of the Ninevites, and a strange message that greeted their ears, as the foreign prophet in his peculiar prophet's garb and with his denunciatory words passed throughout their city, yet with the work of the Holy Spirit the message took effect and the people believed God. Proclaimed a fast of humiliation and re-pentance. Put on sackcloth—They covered themselves with a coarse cloth, made of goat's hair, which was a symbol of sorrow and mourning. The repentance seems to have been immediate and general. 6. The king of Nineveh—he placed himself upon a level with his lowest subject, and all humbled themselves because of their sins. Sat in ashes—He left his costly throne and took the lowest place, expressing his deep sorrow. 7. Neither man nor beast—The case was one of momentous interest and demanded the deepest humiliation. Keil says, "It was the manifestation of the thoughts that just as the animals which live with man are drawn into fellowship with his sin, so their sufferings might also help to appease the wrath of God." Men and women old and young, rich and low, and even the cattle themselves, all kept such a fast as the total abstinence from food implies—Clarke, 8. Cry mightily unto God. Turn—From his evil way—rather to the off-sortal note, may be accompanied by a turning away from all sin. 9. Who can tell if God will turn—The very fact that Jonah's message, "Yet forty days," showed a few days' delay in the execution of the sentence gave them hope that if they should repent and turn away from their sins the Lord would accordingly change. Repentance in man is change of mind and purpose issuing in change of conduct. Repentance in God is change of operation or administration according as man's conduct agrees with or violates the requirement of divine law. Jonah's mission to Nineveh was really designed to prevent desolation. The narrative strikingly illustrates God's love and his eagerness to forgive. T. R. A.

the people should repent. He had more regard for his reputation as a prophet than for the salvation of a great city. He was glad that the Lord had mercy upon him and preserved him, but he was not pleased because the Lord spared the Ninevites upon their repentence. He desired to watch the results of his preaching. The gourd which furnished him shelter and which was destroyed by a worm became to him through the Lord's instruction an impressive lesson. He mourned over the destruction of the gourd which was of little value, but should not the Lord have regard for the population of a great city? His mercy would not permit him to destroy one hundred and twenty thousand children of tender age when the adult population had repented. Humanity is liable to fall into grievous errors. Men are inclined to be moved by what affects their personal interests. If Jonah had had an unblashed view of the situation, he would not have complained.

Questions.—Upon what mission was Jonah sent? What course did he take upon the first call? Where was Nineveh and how far from the land of Israel? How large a city was Nineveh in extent and population? What was the normal condition of Nineveh? What message did Jonah deliver? What effect did his preaching have upon the people? What did God do with the city? Why? Was Jonah displeased? What lesson did God teach Jonah by means of the gourd? Tell in what sense Jonah might be considered a foreign missionary.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Jonah's Mission.

I. Demanded implicit obedience.

II. Resulted in genuine repentance.

I. Demanded implicit obedience. Our lesson outlines the history of a special mission to a heathen city. Jonah includes it in a vivid narrative of a strange episode of his life. From it we learn what God is to those who truly repent. Jonah, the runaway prophet, is here introduced as the successful preacher. He has changed from a coward to a dauntless heroic prophet. He had thought himself free when he fled, but his first real enjoyment of freedom or when he started to fulfil God's command, which was plain, stern and uncompromising.

Jonah was brought through all his troubles to just that point where he must obey the command of God, that through him the people of Nineveh might learn of God and his love and holiness. God was merciful to Jonah in following him through all his flight, in bringing him back to the starting point, in using him though he had shown himself unworthy. Over against the confession of his lack of obedience and of charity, Jonah placed his record of God's loving-kindness and tender mercy. God's command, though full of restored confidence, implied a warning not to risk any further disobedience, to be exact in fulfilling the will of God in giving the message exactly as he received it.

II. Resulted in genuine repentance. God gave remarkable power to the message of his servant, so that the inhabitants of Nineveh, that great and dissipated city, were aroused to deep concern. Jonah's message was direct, simple and plain, with no enlargement, no argument, no exhortation. It sounded just one note, an unqualified announcement of coming judgment. No protest was offered of his divine commission. No call to repentance was addressed to their consciences. No promise was made or hope held out. The miserable plight of the people of Nineveh consisted in three discoveries, their great sin, the shortness of their time and the terrible character of their threatened destruction.

So sensible was the king of Nineveh of their demerit and the insufficiency of their repentence to make stonement for their sins, that he was doubtful what would be the consequence. The cup of Nineveh's iniquity was full. A cry of coming judgment, brief and plain, startling and stern, was the thing needed. God was merciful to Nineveh in sending a messenger to warn the city and in preparing the hearts of the people for the message. Remorse for their wrongs, the robbery and violence of many generations, was awakened. Though terrified and conscious that they were guilty before God and justly summoned to punishment, they evidenced some hope of grace as the result of Jonah's preaching. All classes joined in penitent acts, in prayer and reform. The king set the example. Self-abasement was universal and thorough. By the joint authority of the king and his government a proclamation was issued for public fasting, prayer and penitence on the part of the people. They acknowledged that the message must have come from the Lord. The history of their repentence reveals God's purpose of grace in the salvation of sinners. His purposes are of grace, even when they seem to be only proclamations of wrath. They are given for the very purpose of bringing the sinner to salvation by bringing him to repentence. God turned from the infliction of threatened punishment because Nineveh turned from sin. He did not change his purpose. He changed his method of working out his purpose. The whole attitude of the Ninevites toward sin and God became changed. Repentance in man is change of mind and purpose issuing in change of conduct. Repentance in God is change of operation or administration according as man's conduct agrees with or violates the requirement of divine law. Jonah's mission to Nineveh was really designed to prevent desolation. The narrative strikingly illustrates God's love and his eagerness to forgive.

WOULD NOT WORK UNDER HUNS

Amsterdam, Cable.—A Belgian correspondent of the Telegraph reports that the German military at Hanover has made an announcement that an engineer named Lenoir had been sentenced to serve five years in prison for declining to resume his post as Commissioner of Fortifications. He had refused to do so at the request of the German authorities.

The prophet instructed (4: 11) Jonah was grieved over the results of his ministry. The Ninevites had repented and their city was preserved. He had urged as an excuse for shrinking from duty, that God was merciful and would spare the city if

FARM GARDEN

HARVESTING ONIONS.

Growers, generally, prefer having the onions fully ripe before harvesting. When fully ripe the onions are entirely dead, and the outer skin of the bulb is dry. While this is very desirable, there are other things to be considered.

In the latest fall there are often heavy rains that damage the onions seriously before with the heat work curing. A second growth may start.

In cases of these things growers are often justified in pulling and topping when the tops are just beginning to turn yellow. To hasten maturity growers often run a roller over the field to mash down the tops. This, however, is not equal to natural ripening.

A mature onion cannot stand alternate freezing and thawing, but well cured onion frozen solid and kept in the condition will come out all right in the spring. The best onions are those which are possible to be harvested in the field.

To do this onions are pulled and laid in rows where they remain at least two or three days. They are then topped and stored in an open shed or room where plenty of ventilation can be given.

This finishes the curing. Slatted crates are convenient receptacles for storing onions and admit of air. White onions are quickly injured by exposure to sun and air and must be handled more carefully than yellow onions.

Where regular storage for onions is not obtainable or possible, a cheap and efficient way is as follows:

Select a dry, somewhat elevated place, not necessarily on a ridge or a hill. On this place set a box, or frame of desired dimensions for the amount of onions to be stored. The depth of the box should not be over 16 or 18 inches. Boxes of two by four or four by four should be placed under the box so that the box will not come in direct contact with the moist soil. The floor of the box should be reasonably tight. After the onions have been thoroughly cured and topped, they should be placed in the box and the boxes placed on top. The cover should be water tight. Before cold weather sets in keep the cover raised to permit ventilation.

No other protection is given to the onions but they are permitted to freeze solidly, and when in this state the box should be covered with dry straw or corn stalks or any material that would prevent the onions from thawing out, or alternate freezing and thawing. In the spring of the year, or when ready to be sold, the covering should be removed gradually and the onions permitted to thaw out without coming into contact with the sunlight. During the winter or while in the frozen state they may be taken out and gradually thawed out in a cool root.

In the frozen state the onions will keep perfectly and when thawed out will remain solid for a considerable length of time.

Care must be taken that the onions are dry when placed in the storage and that they are kept frozen throughout the winter. The quality of the onions is not impaired by one freezing.

As the bulbs approach maturity, the stalks above bulbs become weak and fall over on the ground. After the bulk of the tops have died down, the crop is ready for pulling, notwithstanding that some tops may still remain green and stand up. Throw two or more rows together and leave on the ground for a week or more to cure. The tops of the onion may be twisted or cut off at any time before marketing, but best when they are stored.

Onions stored in a damp cellar are almost sure to sprout, even though the temperature is almost down to freezing. A dry, well-ventilated loft, with a temperature of 33 to 40 degrees, is the very best place for them. While freezing does no harm, repeated freezing and thawing makes them soft and induces sprouting. If they are frozen at the beginning of winter they should be kept so until spring. After they thaw out they do not keep well, and should be disposed of as soon as possible.

Onions should never be put in deep piles, but sprawled out in shallow layers not more than 12 to 18 inches deep. They keep well in barrels with the heads out and holes bored in the sides to admit of a good circulation of air, or in stacked bins.

The writer uses trays, with slate bottoms made out of plastering laths, about two inches deep, which allows a free circulation of air. These trays are kept in an open, airy building until cold weather arrives.

Six to ten days after pulling the onions will have cured sufficiently to be removed from the field, but they are not yet ready for permanent storage. Onions intended for storage should be hardened so as to avoid bruising, and none but the best should be stored.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Fall plowing subjects the soil to the pulverizing effects of the frost; helps the two layers of earth to settle well together; conserves more moisture than spring-plowed land, and thus bears better the dry weather in the growing season; helps greatly to destroy the larvae of the wire worm, cutworm, and the red-headed white grub, and relieves the press and hurry of the spring work and enables one to work the land much earlier in the spring.

Gluten meals and feeds are by-products left in the manufacturers of starch and glucose from India neem. Gluten feeds differ from gluten meals in that they contain considerably more of the corn bran and hence relatively less protein, fat, and digestible carbohydrates and more of the indigestible woody fiber.

A Connecticut farmer grows cheese by growing a three-year rotation, two of clover and one of corn. This two-year clover seed turned under supplies the corn crop with nitrogen at little cost.

The idea that anybody can run a farm has been the downfall of many a back-to-the-lander.

The man who pays as he goes may be lucky, he doesn't have to pay coming and going.

It takes experience to teach some

men that they don't know all there is to be known about farming.

Before the winter vegetables are put away in your cellar be sure that it is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. A clean, dry cellar in a bad place even if empty. Plenty of lime will help to clean and freshen the cellar.

"In our neighborhood," writes a practical fruit grower, "every well-sprayed orchard bore fruit last year. The unsprayed orchards were worthless." Reports from other localities tell the same story of the good effects of spraying.

A horse kept shut up away from the sunshne is apt to get nervous.

No farmer is so rich that he can afford to allow weeds and briars to encumber his pastures.

Lime alone will not make the land rich. The more lime used, the more need there will be for keeping up the supply of humus, nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. A liberal use of lime must be accompanied by green manuring and dressings of barnyard manure or commercial fertilizers, if we would make lime the soil worth while.

THE POULTRY WORLD

FALL CARE MAKES BIG EGG YIELD.

It is at this time of the year that industry needs the proper attention if a good egg yield is to be expected. The hen needs more rest now than ever to complete their growth, too, to manufacture eggs. Thus means steady feeding, especially to the young flocks.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will not grow, but will peck at the grain, eat the shells, and waste the feed.

Pullets fed on grain, or on feed, will

What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County

RIVER VALLEY

Mr. Robt. Bush returned home from N. W. Susk. on Wednesday night, where he had been employed during the summer months.

Miss L. Boulton was the guest of Miss Flossie Rosenthal on Friday.

We regret to report another drowning accident on the canal late Saturday night. A young man in the person of Mr. McIntosh residing near Cornwall, Ont., unfortunately slipped off a dredge and fell under a passing tug, thus rendering help useless. His body was not recovered until Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Reddick called on Mrs. C. A. Jennings on Sunday.

Our S. S. was well attended on Sunday and a special collection was taken up to support the abolition of the liquor traffic throughout Ontario.

Miss Violet Richardson left on Saturday for Rochester, N.Y., where she will take a position in the telephone office.

Sorry to state that Mr. Archie Hatfield is on the sick list. Hope for his speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bush of Sidney, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Bush and Mrs. Fox of Pr. Ed. Co visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bush, near Stirling, on Sunday.

Don't forget our Pie Social in aid of the Red Cross R. V. school house Friday evening, Nov. 26th. Pleas of all description and sandwiches—so come and bring your friends and enjoy the evening with us.

Miss Hildred Hubble of Frankford is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. M. Donahue.

Miss Evelyn and Master Freddie McKenzie took dinner with L. Boulton on Saturday, thence to Frankford, where they and their mother intend spending the winter with the latter's mother, Mrs. Wannamaker.

DELORO

Mr. S. B. Wright is away on business.

Mr. S. D. Robinson has received a commission as Lieutenant and ten Saturday to report at Ottawa. Mr. R. A. Elliott is now the new Capt. of the Oxide.

Sergt. D. McCallum of Kingston spent the weekend at his home here.

John Bovett left Monday to join the Royal Engineers at Kingston.

Messes McNally and Wims spent Sunday evening in Marin, Ira.

Miss Anna Dominique of Cornwall is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. Mateer.

Mr. J. Richardson is visiting at Elmdale.

A number from here motored to Belleville to attend the concert given by the Cherniaksky Bros.

Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Thornton were in Toronto a few days last week.

MENIE

The anniversary services held at Burn-Brae on Sunday last were a great success. Rev. Mr. Barton of Prescott preached to large congregations morning and evening. The free will offering amounted to \$340.

Mrs. J. S. Williams and daughters, Mae and Lottie, spent the week end in Menie.

C. U. Clancey and John Cross spent Monday in Belleville.

Mrs. Ed. Abbott entertained a number of her friends of West Huntingdon on Sunday last.

Helen Green spent Saturday with her cousin, Miss Myrtle Weaver.

Mrs. Wilson of Gilmore is spending a few days at her son Alfred's and also Mrs. S. Holden's.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hagerman got a call to the general hospital of Kingston to see her brother who is seriously ill.

Our Minister, Rev. A. J. Terrill, has returned from hunting and we are pleased to have him here again.

MOUNT PLEASANT

James Laundon has finished his carpenter work at Mansons McConnell's.

Mrs. McKay of Duluth is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Johnson.

Sorry to hear of Harold Johnson's illness and glad that he is improving.

Mrs. James Sharpe and Miss Lelia were guests at James Summers on Thursday.

Epworth League was held on Friday evening. An excellent topic was given by Ross Hoard, on "China, the Land of Progress."

Mrs. Nancy McConnell was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Armstrong, for a few days last week.

The S. M. Circle met at the home of Mrs. Robt. Pounder on Saturday last. A good program was given. Four young ladies have been appointed to collect Missionary money and the one who collects the largest amount will receive as a prize, the gift which Mrs. Eleanor Johnson, 85 years of age, is making.

Raymond J. Brown, Recruiting Sergeant of the 93rd Batt., Cobourg was the guest of his cousin, Miss Florence Montgomery, on Saturday last.

CARMEL

The threshing machine has paid its last visit here for this season.

Mr. N. Birdley occupied the pulpit here on Sunday last.

The Ladies' Aid, which met at the home of Mrs. A. Wilson, was not as largely attended as should have been.

The weather being favorable the farmers have about finished ploughing.

We are always glad to have with us on Sunday Mr. Holgate of Moira.

Martha Carlisle spent the week end with her aunt, Mrs. Walter Anderson.

MENIE

Lynn Weaver and wife accompanied by Miss Row spent Friday evening last at the home of Wm. Carlisle.

The Anderson brothers have returned from hunting in the north and report grand success.

Mr. J. T. Weaver and wife of Stirling were Sunday visitors at Wm. Carlisle's and also accompanied them to church.

A number from Mount Pleasant attended Sunday services here.

Miss Una Row, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. L. Weaver, has returned to her home at Burn-Brae.

Mrs. Ed. Abbott entertained a number of her friends of West Huntingdon on Sunday last.

Helen Green spent Saturday with her cousin, Miss Myrtle Weaver.

Mrs. Wilson of Gilmore is spending a few days at her son Alfred's and also Mrs. S. Holden's.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hagerman got a call to the general hospital of Kingston to see her brother who is seriously ill.

Our Minister, Rev. A. J. Terrill, has returned from hunting and we are pleased to have him here again.

SPRING BROOK

A Maybee is spending a few days with Orval Trumble.

Mrs. M. E. Welch is spending the week with her mother, who is very ill.

Dr. Wellman took Mrs. Russell Embury on Tuesday last to the Belleville Hospital to be operated on for appendicitis.

SINE

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jackman of Stirling were the guests of Mr. Silas Green on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Thompson and Leslie were the guests of Mr. Thos. McMullen on Sunday.

Messrs. Clifford and Mowat and Miss Naomi Sine, also Miss Mabel Bailey were the guests of Mr. Wm. Snider on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ashley and Bessie were the guests of Mr. Silas Green on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Carlos, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson, Mr. Nicholas Stout and Misses Florence Wood and Jessie Hagerman were the guests at Mr. W. H. Waller's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Conger McConnell and Mrs. Armstrong were the guests of Mr. Wm. Broadwirth.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Smith and Esther were the guests of Mr. C. M. Sine on Sunday.

Miss Edna Luery, of Harold spent the weekend the guest of her cousin Miss Ethel Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Sine were the guests of Mr. George Rupert on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb. Hoover were the guests of Mr. B. C. Tucker on Sunday.

Mr. S. Badgley and wife, also Mr.

Lorne Badgley and wife of Sidney, spent Sunday afternoon the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Sine.

Mr. Kenneth Sine of Belleville spent the latter part of the weekend the guest of friends in this vicinity.

We are glad to report that Miss Gladys Tucker, who has been on the sick list is improving.

Mr. W. T. Sine who has been attending court, as jurymen at Belleville returned home on Friday.

The anniversary services held at Bethel on Sunday were well attended both morning and evening. The sum raised was \$102.

Mr. Wm. Snider spent a couple of days in Trenton and Picton the first part of the week.

Mr. J. Chuard and wife and Renchen spent Sunday the guests of Mr. Wm. McMullen.

MINTO

Miss Ada Hagerman has again gone to Albert College to complete her course.

M. W. J. Jeffrey is threshing in the neighborhood this week.

Thos. Solme brought a deer home with him on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, of Frankford, accompanied by Mrs. Geo. Simmons and Miss Kingston of Stirling spent Sunday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Stott.

A W. I. meeting was held in the home of Mrs. B. Hagerman on Wednesday of last week. A good attendance and some excellent papers were given.

There will be no service at Salem on Sunday next owing to the anniversary service at Bethesda, but Sunday school will be held in the afternoon.

Mr. Wm. MacMurray has been on the sick list for the last few weeks, but we are glad to know her health is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sarles, attended the anniversary service at Bethel in the morning and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Waller for the rest of the day.

HOARDS

Mrs. Frank Spencer entertained Flossie Hubble, Alexandra Hoard and Una Rowe, Healey Falls, on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Frank Bailey spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thompson, Murray.

A number of people from here attended the anniversary services at Bethel and Burnbrae on Sunday last.

Mrs. Spence spent Sunday with his uncle, Mr. McNeil McKenzie.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sharpe spent Saturday the guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Sharpe, Stirling.

Mrs. Toten Williams, Consecon, spent Thursday last the guest of Mrs. Frank Williams and her brother, Fred Jeffs.

Mrs. Alfred Wilson entertained the ladies of Carmel Ladies' Aid on Thursday last. A good program was given and a good time spent by all.

Mr. James Jeffs, Campbellford, spent the week end with his son, Fred Jeffs.

Arch. Sharpes had the misfortune of nearly losing one of his valuable horses on Saturday afternoon by falling in a well on the lower end of his farm. But by the help of about a dozen friends and neighbors they were pulled out, but were pretty well chilled.

This farm is situated mid-way between Brighton and Trenton along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway, and about 2½ miles from Lake Ontario, in the township of Murray, Lot 20 Con. B. It is a farm suitable for grain, dairy, fruit or gardening.

On this farm is quite a large Orchard consisting of about 200 bearing apple trees, and bearing plum trees and a number of young cherry and pear trees. It is close to choices lands for wood, grain, mill, church and store. Good shipping facilities, there being a station at Scotfield 1 mile distant and a C. P. R. shipping privilege 1 mile distant. On this farm is a splendid roomy barn with basement, fruit cellar, silo, litter carrier, water privileges, etc., full house and out buildings.

This farm will be sold with or without crops, implements and stock. There is a good chance to buy additional land near by.

J. FRANCIS FLINDALL,
R. R. No. 2,
Brighton, Ont.

Farm for Sale

14 horse power Gasoline Engine slightly used; 1 Sharples Cream Separator, second hand, in good condition; also a few New Cream Separators; new and second hand Slopers, Sleighs which I am giving a special bargain on.

W. J. GRAHAM.

HALT!

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks**Suit Cases and Club Bags****Go-Carts and Wagons****Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.****Team and Single Harness**

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. Mc KEE
MANUFACTURER

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lot #9, in the 9th Concession, 72 acres or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Insurance,
Stirling

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

J. T. BELSHAW & SON

Phone 61
STIRLING, ONT.

**Lengthy Arguments
Are Unnecessary****KINGSTON'S BREAD**

Matters pertaining to taste and nutrition cannot be settled by bold announcements or newspaper talk. Your best plan is to see for yourself the difference between ordinary bread and Kingston's Bread through tasting our varieties.

10 Cents a Large Loaf

GEO. H. KINGSTON, STIRLING, - ONT.

The Home of Machine Made Bread

STERLING HALL—ELLIOTT'S**Elliott's Saturday Cash Bargains**

Taking into consideration the difficulty in procuring goods on account of the scarcity and advanced prices we were never in a better position to serve the buying public, in every department throughout our store. This of course can be attributed to our foresight in purchasing our Fall and Winter stock early and so we are able to offer you some special bargains.

Saturday Specials in the Ladies' Mantle and Fur Department

Ladies' Tweed Coats, up-to-date style and color, regular \$12 and \$15; your choice on Saturday for **\$10.00**.

1 doz. Ladies' Sweaters in all colors, regular \$2 to \$4.50; Saturday only, 25% Discount.

Ladies' and Children's Furs in Stoles, Muffs, Collars and Caps, Special Saturday, 25% Discount.

Children's Knitted Caps and Hoods, regular up to 80c.; your choice on Saturday for 50c.

Saturday's Special Bargains in the Men's Furnishing Dept.

1 only Men's Sweater Coat, regular \$10.00; Saturday.....	\$7.00
2 " " " " Coats, " 9.00; "	6.00
2 " " " " " 8.00; "	5.00
5 " " " " " 3.50; "	2.99

Men's special Heavy Khaki Shirts, regular 65c; Saturday **43c** each.

Men's Lined Mitts, regular 30c; Saturday **25c**.

Men's Unshrinkable Wool Underwear at **75c** per garment.

See our special line of Men's Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats.

Always remember we are sole agents for the famous House of Hobberlin Tailored Suits and Overcoats, fit and style guaranteed or your money refunded.

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Produce

R. A. ELLIOTT

Grocery Specials for Saturday Only

Dominion Salmon, 1 lb. tins, regular 15c., Saturday.....	10c
Gold Label Salmon, regular 25c., Saturday 5 cans for	\$1.00
Quaker Rolled Oats, regular 25c per pkg., Saturday.....	20c package
Clark's Pork and Beans, regular 15c can., Saturday 2 cans for.....	25c
Lemon Biscuits, regular 10c lb., Saturday 3 lbs. for.....	25c
Special Line of Chocolates, regular 40c lb., Saturday per lb.....	20c

No. 1 Butter Crocks in all sizes at reasonable prices.

A very special quality of Breakfast Bacon, only **25c** per lb.

ALWAYS ON HAND—Fresh Pork Sausages, Bologna Sausage, Cooked Ham, Roast Shoulder, Pickled Back, Pickled Roll, and all kinds of Smoked Meats.

Parcels Delivered Promptly
Phone 22

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II. NO. 12

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX

The Store of Quality

Grand Clearing OF MILLINERY

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Trimmed Hats ALL ONE PRICE

Every Trimmed Hat in our store, reg. up to \$4.50

Your Choice \$2.50 each

Children's Hats, regular up to \$1.50

Your Choice 75c each

This is your chance to get Millinery very much less
than cost of production.

Come Early and Get Best Choice

Clearing Prices This Week

ON ALL

Rat Coats, Fur
Lined Coats
and a few Fur Trimmed Coats

The prices will astound you with their lowness

It Will Pay You to Investigate

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE
FOR BEST PRICES

PHONE 43

GOODS PROMPTLY
DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Subscribe for the Leader

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
H. V. MEREDITH, Esq.	President.
R. B. Angus, Esq.	E. B. Greenhalge, Esq.
Sir William Macdonald.	Hon. Robt. Mackay.
Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.	C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
A. Baumgarten, Esq.	C. B. Gordon, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq.	D. Forbes Angus, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.	
Capital Paid up -	\$16,000,000.
Rest -	16,000,000.
Undivided Profits -	1,252,864.
Total Assets (April, 1915) 289,582,678.	

Current Rates of Interest
are allowed on deposits in the Savings
Department of the Bank of Montreal.
Deposits of £1, and upwards are received
on Savings Accounts.

T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.



Red Cross Tea at Madoc Jct.

A thoroughly enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. French of Madoc Jct., on Monday of this week, the occasion being the first of a series of teas that are to be given in that neighborhood in aid of the Red Cross Fund. The night was all that could have been desired as the moon shone forth to light the pathway of the numerous pedestrians, as well as many who came from a distance. Mrs. French of a truth makes an admirable hostess and knows how to entertain her guests. About 80 partook of the sumptuous repast which was served by the ladies in charge.

Those who assisted in serving the refreshments were:—The Misses Elsie and Mildred Eggleton, Lottie Ashley, Nellie Stapley, Irene Gallivan, Martha and Jennie Bateman.

The evening was spent in social intercourse while plenty of music was rendered by Miss Marion Moore and Master Melville French. About 10.30 the National Anthem was heartily sung and all left for home feeling thoroughly satisfied that a most delightful and profitable evening had been passed.

The receipts amounted to \$15.00.

Disastrous Fire in Thurlow

A disastrous fire swept away a great deal of valuable property shortly before twelve o'clock Thursday night on the eighth concession of Thurlow at Zion's Hill. How it originated is not known.

Mr. Job Clapp retired about nine-thirty and two hours later awakened to find his large barns ablaze. Such a start had the flames gained that to extinguish them or save any of the contents was impossible. The barns which were well stocked with the season's crops were entirely destroyed. Besides three horses and fifteen head of cattle were burned to death. The loss is estimated at \$3,500 with but small insurance.

Mrs. Charlotte Lloyd's house which was nearby became ignited from the fire at the Clapp barns. Neighbors were able to save a part of the contents of the dwelling but in spite of their efforts the building was totally burned.

The blaze then spread from these fires to Mr. Robert Reid's house. The neighbors who formed a fire brigade worked heroically and with great difficulty managed to save the dwelling.

The total loss caused by the conflagration is figured at \$6,000.

This is the Trench that Tom Dug

The soldiers at the Front have a publication of their own, called "The Listening Post," which is printed by soldier printers who are on active service. One of the bon mots of the paper is a composition by Sergt. J. D. Sharman, entitled, "To our sweethearts" written on the lines of, "This is the House that Jack Built." It reads as follows:

"This is the trench that Tom dug.
"This is the Hun who slept in the trench that Tom dug.

"This is the shell that lit on the head of the Hun who slept in the trench that Tom dug.

"This is the gun that threw the shell that lit on the head of the Hun who slept in the trench that Tom dug.

"This is the man who fired the gun that threw the shell that lit on the head of the Hun who slept in the trench that Tom dug."

"Here's to the girl who loves the man who fired the gun that threw the shell that lit on the head of the Hun who slept in the trench that Tom dug."

The latest date upon which Christmas mail will leave Canada for the boys at the front is December 11, when a boat sails from Halifax. Parcels and letters should be mailed to catch this boat. However owing to the disarrangement of the Atlantic steamship service the Post Office Department urges that mail to be sure of reaching the soldiers by Christmas, should be posted at once.

There will also be offered for sale several articles of household furniture, consisting of Parlor set, beds, tables, stoves, good washing machine, refrigerator, etc.

Terms made known on day of sale.

The Young Man Waited

In the room below the young man sat. With an anxious face and a white cravat, A throbbing heart and a silken hat And various other things like that.

And the maid of his heart was up above, Surrounded by hat and gown and glove,

And a thousand trifles more, more, more,

But no man knew the name thereof—

And the young man sat and waited.

You will scarce believe the things I tell, But the truth thereof I know full well;

Though how may now be stated:

He took a chair and took a book A sort of a half-bound, thin-stove book,

And heated it well the lighted there And thrust it into head, or hair?

She spread it over her face and mouth,

(Or a handkerchief she had)

And hooked it into her hair, or head,

And piled it high, and piled it higher,

And drew it home, and pulled it higher,

And the young man waited—waited.

Then she took a young man called 'n puff,'

And some very popular, whitish stuff,

And using none a 'huff' or peck,

She spread it over her face and mouth,

(Or a handkerchief she had)

And she looked as fair as Billed bower,

(Or a pound of lard, or a sack of flour)

And the young man waited—waited.

Then she took a garment of awful shape,

And it wasn't a waist, nor yet a cape :

But it looked like a piece of ancient mall,

And she put it on, and took a book,

And then with a fearful groan and gasp,

She squeezed herself in its deathly clasp—

So tight and yet so soft,

And then with a moan like I don't know what

She tied it on with a double knot;

And the young man woefully—waited.

Then she put on a dozen different things,

A mixture of buttons and hooks and strings,

Then she strongly resembled a notion store;

Then she took off her coat, and took a book,

Then she took off her blouse, and took a book,

And never a word was uttered,

It wouldn't go straight and it caught her hair,

And she wished she could hire a man to swear,

But alas! the only man lingering there

Was the man who wildly—waited.

Then she tried to put on her hat,

And ah, me, a trying ordeal was that!

She tipped it high and she tried it low,

But every time it went with the utmost care

She thoughtfully circled.

Then she seized her gloves and a chamois skin,

Some breath perfume and a long stickpin,

And a blue-and-white box and a comb and some

Ear rings and chewing gum,

A fan and a heap of other stuff:

Then she hurried down, but as she spoke,

She shrilled again like madmen broken,

So she hurried back to the winding stair,

And the young man looked in wild despair,

And then he—evaporated!

HYMENEAL

PARKER—POWELL

The marriage was solemnized Wednesday, Nov. 17th, at St. Albans Pro-Cathedral, of Ina Lorraine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Powell, Collingwood, East Vancouver and William A. Parker of the Royal Bank of Canada, Prince Albert, Rev. J. I. Strong, M.A., performed the ceremony in the presence of a company of friends. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, W. Embury and was unattended.

She thoughtfully circled.

Then she seized her gloves and a chamois skin,

Some breath perfume and a long stickpin,

And a blue-and-white box and a comb and some

Ear rings and chewing gum,

A fan and a heap of other stuff:

Then she hurried down, but as she spoke,

She shrilled again like madmen broken,

So she hurried back to the winding stair,

And the young man looked in wild despair,

And then he—evaporated!

Then she took a garment of awful shape,

And it wasn't a waist, nor yet a cape :

But it looked like a piece of ancient mall,

And she put it on, and took a book,

Then she took off her coat, and took a book,

Then she took off her blouse, and took a book,

And never a word was uttered,

It wouldn't go straight and it caught her hair,

And she wished she could hire a man to swear,

But alas! the only man lingering there

Was the man who wildly—waited.

Then she tried to put on her hat,

And ah, me, a trying ordeal was that!

She tipped it high and she tried it low,

But every time it went with the utmost care

She thoughtfully circled.

Then she seized her gloves and a chamois skin,

Some breath perfume and a long stickpin,

And a blue-and-white box and a comb and some

Ear rings and chewing gum,

A fan and a heap of other stuff:

Then she hurried down, but as she spoke,

She shrilled again like madmen broken,

So she hurried back to the winding stair,

And the young man looked in wild despair,

And then he—evaporated!

Then she took a garment of awful shape,

And it wasn't a waist, nor yet a cape :

But it looked like a piece of ancient mall,

And she put it on, and took a book,

Then she took off her coat, and took a book,

Then she took off her blouse, and took a book,

And never a word was uttered,

It wouldn't go straight and it caught her hair,

And she wished she could hire a man to swear,

But alas! the only man lingering there

Was the man who wildly—waited.

Then she tried to put on her hat,

And ah, me, a trying ordeal was that!

She tipped it high and she tried it low,

But every time it went with the utmost care

She thoughtfully circled.

Then she seized her gloves and a chamois skin,

Some breath perfume and a long stickpin,

And a blue-and-white box and a comb and some

Ear rings and chewing gum,

A fan and a heap of other stuff:

Then she hurried down, but as she spoke,

She shrilled again like madmen broken,

So she hurried back to the winding stair,

And the young man looked in wild despair,

And then he—evaporated!

Then she took a garment of awful shape,

And it wasn't a waist, nor yet a cape :

But it looked like a piece of ancient mall,

And she put it on, and took a book,

Then she took off her coat, and took a book,

Then she took off her blouse, and took a book,

And never a word was uttered,

It wouldn't go straight and it caught her hair,

And she wished she could hire a man to swear,

But alas! the only man lingering there

Was the man who wildly—waited.

Then she tried to put on her hat,

And ah, me, a trying ordeal was that!

She tipped it high and she tried it low,

But every time it went with the utmost care

She thoughtfully circled.

Then she seized her gloves and a chamois skin,

Some breath



**Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food**

Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, draggy feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the system by taking Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmaston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

**The
Housekeeper**

A dish of water placed in a hot oven where pies, cakes or puddings are being baked will prevent them from scorching.

When next scrambling eggs add just a few slices of sweet green pepper, chopped fine, and cook in a little butter.

A little grape juice and the white of an egg added to lemonade makes a delicious and healthful drink.

If you have a choice rug you wish to clean at home, moisten cornmeal with gasoline and rub the rug all over with the meal. See to it that there is no fire in the room, and leave the windows open for two hours after doing the cleaning.

Jelly cake should have the edges pared off carefully to make it roll easily.

Fresh mint may be always at hand for cooking purposes by growing it at home in a glass of water.

If silverware is occasionally washed in hot soapsuds in which a little powdered borax has been placed, it will need cleaning half as often.

Oxalic acid and pavelle water are excellent for removing ink stains.

Never use soap on a baking board; use sand with a stiff brush, and rinse with very hot, cold water and allow to dry standing.

When cleaning a bathtub, rub it over with half a lemon, then wash with hot suds, and it will look like new.

To kill grease spots before painting, wash the parts with saltpetre or very thin lime whitewash. If soap suds are used they must be washed off thoroughly, as they prevent the paint from drying hard.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

YEAST.

And the Reasons Why it is Used in Bread Making.

In the dough from which the bread is made there is a lot of sugar, which contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. It is necessary to ferment this sugar to make bread edible, and yeast is used because it has the power to do this.

It is made from a plant having this quality. Fermenting sugar is equivalent to burning it, and there are two results. One is the formation of carbonic acid gas. A great deal of this gas is caught in the dough in the form of a large or small bubbles, and some of it escapes into the air. The part that cannot escape causes the dough to rise and makes the bread light.

The holes in bread are the little pockets which held the carbonic acid gas. The effect of the bubbles is to lift the body of dough so that the heat can penetrate readily and bake it properly.

A LARGE MOOSE

What is probably the largest moose head secured in New Brunswick this year has been shot in the Tobique Woods near Nictau Camp, the well-known shooting grounds of Guido Adam Moore, of Scotch Lake. He has had a party of eight American sportsmen at Nictau for the month of October, and they have shot four fine moose thus far, one of the heads having antlers spreading 62 inches, while the others have large spreads, too.

The moose were never more plentiful around the Nictau Camp than this year, and the party are now after caribou, having started for the caribou barrens this week. After a couple of weeks' caribou hunting, they will return to Nictau and finish their trip hunting deer.

Ancient Diamonds.

The discoverer of diamonds is unknown. From references in Exodus it is apparent that the diamond was a precious stone in Egypt in those early times, and even before that it was known in India, where probably it was first obtained. The name is derived from the Greek word "adamas," meaning "unsubduable."

From Pliny, a writer of the first century, we learn that the diamond was regarded as the most valuable of all things and only a few kings ever could afford to buy them. But as no means of artificial polishing had been invented, the stone depreciated in value, so that the ruby and the emerald became more precious. The discovery by Ludwig van Bercken in 1746 of mode of polishing and cutting it at once returned this gem to the first place among precious stones.—Chicago Herald.

"Well—No, I shall never marry him. He's a perfect boob. Belle—What makes you think so? Well—I told him never to dare kiss me again, and he hasn't."

WRITING ON METALS.

By Use of Wax and Acids Etchings May Easily be Made.

Usually a man attempts to put his name on his metal possessions by scratching with a file or knife point and makes the poorest sort of a job. It is really very easy to write on any metal—the blade of a jackknife, a watchcase, skates—if one happens to know how, and the attractiveness of the inscription is limited only by the artistic ability of the individual.

Cover the place where you wish to write with a thin coating of melted beeswax. When the wax is cool write plainly with any pointed instrument, being particularly to cut the letters through the wax to the metal.

Then mix one ounce of muriatic acid and one-half of an ounce of nitric acid or smaller quantities in the same proportions (and remember that those acids are deadly poison), and apply the mixture to the lettering with a feather, carefully filling each letter.

Allow the acids to remain from one to ten minutes, according as the etching is to be light or deep. Next dip the article in water, wash out the acids and melt off the wax, and the thing is done. A little oil should be applied as a finishing touch. Gold, silver, or ore or steel can be marked in this way.—Youth's Companion.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

A dish of water placed in a hot oven where pies, cakes or puddings are being baked will prevent them from scorching.

When next scrambling eggs add just a few slices of sweet green pepper, chopped fine, and cook in a little butter.

A little grape juice and the white of an egg added to lemonade makes a delicious and healthful drink.

If you have a choice rug you wish to clean at home, moisten cornmeal with gasoline and rub the rug all over with the meal. See to it that there is no fire in the room, and leave the windows open for two hours after doing the cleaning.

Jelly cake should have the edges pared off carefully to make it roll easily.

Fresh mint may be always at hand for cooking purposes by growing it at home in a glass of water.

If silverware is occasionally washed in hot soapsuds in which a little powdered borax has been placed, it will need cleaning half as often.

Oxalic acid and pavelle water are excellent for removing ink stains.

Never use soap on a baking board; use sand with a stiff brush, and rinse with very hot, cold water and allow to dry standing.

When cleaning a bathtub, rub it over with half a lemon, then wash with hot suds, and it will look like new.

To kill grease spots before painting, wash the parts with saltpetre or very thin lime whitewash. If soap suds are used they must be washed off thoroughly, as they prevent the paint from drying hard.

TORTURE OF SCIATICA CURED QUICK!

"N.RVLINE" A SUCCESS EVERY TIME

Stops the Pain Quick—As Like Magic—Is harmless and Pleasant.

Sciatica is the most severe pain man can suffer. The great sciatica nerve is deeply placed, and you can reach it only by a pain remedy, as penetrating and powerful as N.RVLINE.

The glory of N.RVLINE is in its strength—in its marvelous power of penetrating deeply. In severe pains, such as sciatica and neuralgia, N.RVLINE demonstrates its superiority over every other remedy.

Extraordinary pains, such as rheumatic or sciatica, can be overcome only by a remedy as extraordinary as N.RVLINE.

Allow the acids to remain from one to ten minutes, according as the etching is to be light or deep. Next dip the article in water, wash out the acids and melt off the wax, and the thing is done. A little oil should be applied as a finishing touch. Gold, silver, or ore or steel can be marked in this way.—Youth's Companion.

Thousands of mothers throughout Canada have written of their thankfulness for what Baby's Own Tablets has done for their little ones. Among them is Mrs. Frank Wright, Clifford, Ont., who says: "I would not be without Baby's Own Tablets, as they were of great help to me when my little boy was troubled with constipation and sour stomach." The Tablets cure indigestion; colds and simple fevers; colic; expel worms and promote healthy sleep. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

New York has six department stores, with a yearly business of \$25,000,000.

The deepest trench of the sea yet discovered off Mindanao, in the Pacific, is 32,082 feet.

The traffic over the four East River bridges in New York approximates 72,000 tons every day.

In a recent test 14 electric automobiles made an average mileage of 100.1 on a single battery charge.

Grass or hay placed in a pipe for a few days will cause it to smoke as sweetly as when it was new.

The surface of the earth is computed at 196,791,000 square miles and the contents at 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

Maintaining the rate of increase shown during the last 40 years, Russia's population at the end of the present century will number 600,000,000.

Humor in Old Wills.

A certain Lieutenant-Colonel Nash left an annuity to the bell ringers of Bath to "toll dolefully" on each anniversary of his wedding day, and contrite Mr. Withipol, of Walthamstow, left the bulk of his property to his wife "trusting" he says—"yes, I may say as I think, assuring myself—that she will marry no man for fear to meet with an evil husband as I have been to her."

Mr. Jasper Mayne at least considered himself witty when he bequeathed to his valet a wornout portmanteau, as it contained something said the will, which would make him drink. The excited valet ripped open the trunk and found a red herring in it.

So, doubtless, did the Scotch gentleman who in 1877 left to his son's care his two worst wifes, "because," he said, "I know he is sure to dissect them."

St. James' Gazette.

Dandelions.

The dandelion is an efficient plant. It is most excellently adapted to its job of keeping alive and spreading itself over the face of the earth. Except in early spring its leaves are too bitter to be eaten by man or by animals. They lie flat on the earth so that grazing beasts may tread on them without killing the plant. The roots take strong hold. The length of the elastic stem which bears up the blossom is determined by the heights of the other vegetation in which the dandelion finds itself. On a close cropped lawn the dandelion's stem is stubby; in tall grass it reaches up toward the sun. Its seeds fly lightly and far on every breeze. The dandelion will raise a series of seed crops extending almost to the first snowfall.—Detroit News.

A Dry Land Boat Race.

A dry land boat race took place at some sports in the north of England last year and caused much merriment. The "crews" sit astride a pole and run backward round the course, steered by a "cox," who faces in the right direction. Tumbles, needless to say, are very frequent, and when the leader happens to lose his footing he generally "shipwrecks" the whole crew, to the vast enjoyment of their rivals and the spectators.—Wide World Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

SWEET BESSIE BROWN.

Sweet Bessie Brown, of London Town, is charming, fair and gay; Her winsome looks and sunny smiles Are quite the picture of beauty; She is a maid devoid of art.

A queen without a crown,

The royal empress of my heart,

And flower of London Town.

From: The Sun and Mirror.

The stars come tumbling down, When I forget the fairy form Of Bonnie Bessie Brown.

Her eyes surpass the violets blue,

In sunshine, or in shade;

Her cheeks are like the roses hue;

No spirit of the sylvan grove

Can be more bright and fair;

The sun's sweet little peach I love,

With wings golden halo.

When I run across the sea

Upon a foreign shore,

Where shot and shell are flying free;

Amid the battle's roar,

For life and liberty,

And like a knight of chivalry,

For Bonnie Bessie Brown.

J. C. MacCormick, 77 Jackson street, west, Hamilton.

Hazel Twigs.

Hazel twigs long have been used as instruments with which to discover water under ground. The twig has at various times been credited with many marvelous powers. Not only could it discover water, but concealed bodies of metal, especially silver, were betrayed by the hazel, which, according to tradition, was the pixies who guarded the treasures of the earth. In France, the diving rod of hazel was used in the pursuit of criminals, while in many of the methods of investigating the future the burning of hazel nuts played a part.

This is indeed a lousy-nury world when death overtakes the undertaker.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

REMEDY FOR STONE

(Rochester Herald)

IS FRIGHTENING—NOT UNUSUAL AND UNCOMMON—but nakedness is still frightful and unashamed.

The girl who thinks no man is good enough for her may be right, but she is apt to be left, too.

SEEING THE WIND.

Easy to Watch the Air Currents Flowing Like a Waterfall.

It is said that any one may actually feel the wind by means of a common handgaw. The experiment is simple enough to be worth trying, at least. According to those who have made the experiment, all that is necessary is a handgaw and a good breeze.

On any breezy day hold the saw against the wind—"hat it," if the wind is in the north hold it east with one end pointing east and the other west. Hold the saw with the teeth uppermost and tip it slowly toward the horizon until it is at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

This glassy eye scale is so tough that it effectively protects the true eye from the twigs, sharp grass and other obstructions which the snake encounters in its travels, yet it is transparent enough to allow the most perfect vision. Thus if the snake has not a glass eye it may, at any rate, be said to wear cyclopes.

This glassy eye scale is so tough that it effectively protects the true eye from the twigs, sharp grass and other obstructions which the snake encounters in its travels, yet it is transparent enough to allow the most perfect vision. Thus if the snake has not a glass eye it may, at any rate, be said to wear cyclopes.

It is then for the country doctor—the faith of the good green country, the peace and quiet of rustic life.

The voice of the birds, "mild the shadows,

The rustle of the rippling rills.

After the cities have worn you,

After their thunder and strife,

After the dreams of their splendor,

After sickened your spirit and died—

It is then for the healthful valleys,

The quiet of the mighty hills,

That heal us of ills and alleviate

With the beauty God fashioned for men.

HUNS LOSING STEADILY IN RIGA REGION

German Attempt to Take the Offensive Against Russian Forces is a Flat Failure.

CITIES SECURE

While the Invaders Are Beginning Evacuation of Their Base, Mitau.

London Cable.—Military reports from Petrograd to-day indicate that the Russians are holding their own along their long battle line, reaching from Riga down into Galicia. The Germans in their efforts to hammer their way from Mitau to Riga have been driven back at Olai. The Czar's troops seem now to be in possession of the long disputed district about Lake Swenten, southwest of Dvinsk, for they now report finding enemy dead in the German trenches there. The report of heavy artillery encounters about Lakes Driswiaty and Rogozinische, southwest of Dvinsk, indicate that an effort is being made by the Russians to circle around the Dvina River. Another report of the Germans being checked at Medvegie, on the railway running between Kowal and Barny to the west of the Styry, strengthen the opinion that the numerous rivers in the Ukraine will prove to be insuperable obstacles to the invaders.

The Germans are beginning the active evacuation of Mitau, which for some weeks has been a secure base for them. It is believed that the Russians are determined to continue the thrust until they capture Mitau and compel the winter lines of the Germans to be formed west of that city, thus effectively safeguarding Riga from annoyance. Dvinsk appears to be secure, and its occupation by the Germans is thought to be quite unlikely.

The Czar has been making an interesting tour of inspection during the last three or four days. First he journeyed from headquarters to Revel, where he planned medals on the wreaths of a British submarine crew. He descended the ladder of this submarine after witnessing a demonstration of the conning tower machinery and investigated the interior, examining the torpedo tubes, the equilibrium apparatus and the engine room. Then he went to Riga, where he was received by the Bulgarian General Radke Dimitrieff, now serving in the Russian army.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Extratrad Cable.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued to-day:

"On the western front generally there is no change. On the Mitau Road, southwest of Olai, the Germans passed to the offensive Tuesday night, but were repulsed by our artillery and machine gun fire."

"Large numbers of German dead have been found in the trenches which the Germans abandoned near Lake Swenten, west of Dvinsk."

"On the front of Lakes Driswiaty and Rogozinische the enemy artillery developed a heavy fire at some points."

"On the left bank of the Styry, on the Kov-Sarny railway, the enemy began an offensive Tuesday from Medvegie, in the direction of Novo Podolskivitchi, but that was stopped by our fire."

"There is no change on the Caucasus front."

BABUNA PASS A COSTLY WIN

Bulgars Lost More Than Entire Defending Force.

Retiring Serbians Lost Not One Prisoner or Gun.

A London Cable says: "A Salomon despatch to the Daily Chronicle under date of Nov. 17 says:

"The long and brilliant defence by the Serbs of the Babuna Pass came to an end yesterday. For something like a month a force of 5,000 of our valiant allies have been holding that position in the face of ever-increasing numbers of the enemy. Time after time the Serbs drove back the enemy, inflicting severe losses. The position was an admirable one for defence, and the Serbians made the most of its natural advantages. Even the Bulgarian howitzers could not move out into the herbs, defences, and success was achieved at last by an attack in front while the enemy was turning movement on the Serbian left was in progress. Owing to the frontal attack the Serbs could not detach men to meet the forces enveloping their left. That force had been sent across the mountains in single file by a rough goat track. Some kilometers from the extreme Serbian left it took up a position till the narrow gorge and across swiftly running torrents that abound in that wild and difficult country. The Serbs were in no condition, nor were their numbers sufficient even to attempt to defend themselves against this movement, though it was not until the very moment they gave up the posi-

tion, which will always be associated with their heroic feat at arms.

During the night the Bulgarians lost the Babuna Pass and without the assistance of the British and French forces were compelled to retreat to the rear.

The artillery and all the equipment of the British and French forces was saved and not a single man was taken prisoner. It is estimated that 200 men of the Bulgarians from Mitau to last night in the attack on Babuna Pass amounted to over 6,000 killed and wounded more than the total British force opposed to them. Accommodation of the position also meant the evacuation of Priep, the little Turkish town from which most of the inhabitants had already fled. Two regiments of the enemy's cavalry entered the town towards nightfall. The advance of the Bulgarians entered the town towards nightfall. The advance of the Bulgarians drove large numbers of the population of the district into Monastir, and into that town a wild panic broke out, not on account of the people expecting the immediate arrival of the Bulgarians, but through fear the Com-mitadists, already in waiting in the town, would rise as a result of their compatriots' success.

MONASTIR DOOMED.

The station all day long yesterday was crowded with people having with them great bundles of baggage. Several trains in addition to the morning train, which for some time has been the only one during the day, were run and towards night the greater part of those who desired to leave had gone. Numbers, however, had to take the road leading to the Greek frontier, about twelve miles away. The Consul of France, Russia and Italy returned here this morning, and it is expected the British Consul will leave town to-day or early tomorrow morning. The Serbian force from Babuna Pass will doubtless put up another fight between Priep and Monastir, but it is not anticipated its small numbers will be able to prevent the fall of the town, which it is thought will be in the hands of the Bulgarians before the end of the week."

C. P. R. CONTROL TO PASS TO N. Y.?

German Banker in New York Says That is Possible.

In Explaining to Monetary Times the Conditions.

Toronto Report.—Last week the Monetary Times commented upon the suggestion of the New York Post that the foreign selling of Canadian Pacific Railway stock is indirectly for Berlin holders. It was pointed out that the selling of the Canadian Pacific stock from Berlin can hardly be of any volume, because in August last, Germany held only 5.3 per cent. of Canadian Pacific common stock, and it is unlikely that any further holdings have been secured since then. In January, 1911, and June, 1912, French and German holdings together were 15 per cent. The German holdings could safely be averaged at 7.50 per cent. for those years. This figure was reduced last August to 5.33 per cent. Between January, 1911, and the outbreak of war, the Monetary Times has excellent reason for believing that German holdings had risen as high as 40 per cent. Three days after the war broke out, it was stated here that this figure had dropped to 5 per cent. That was subsequently confirmed by the figures which Sir Thomas Shaughnessy sent to the Monetary Times.

A German banker, with considerable interests in Canada, and well posted on international stocks and finance, writes the Monetary Times from New York as follows:

"Your reply to the New York Post is correct, as far as facts are concerned. However, the reasons are not given, and I believe that I know them.

The former Secretary of the Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Public school board, W. M. Ford, appearing on a charge of padding the pay rolls of the school board and of obtaining money by altering cheques issued by the board in order to pay his personal accounts, pleaded guilty to three charges preferred against him.

The stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, listed in Berlin, and traded in there, appears as a fixed amount on the shareholder-book of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Any additional stock held in Berlin must be transferred to there by the transfer company, and its increase would naturally be reported to Montreal. Consequently, I do not believe that, even had there been an inclination to transfer stock held by Germans, it could have been transferred on account of the orders in Council in existence during the war.

"I know, however, that Germans in Germany speculated, or invested extensively, in Canadian Pacific Railway stock on the London Stock Exchange, leaving the certificates in London, in order to avoid transfer and other charges, and for the purpose of getting them there, in a larger market. All this stock has been locked up by the British Government during the war, and can be disposed of; consequently, the stock coming from Amsterdam is belonging to Dutch citizens only."

"Paris used to trade the little of Canadian Pacific Railway stock it traded in, only in London, because of the facilities described above."

"From experience you will know that the Dutch are the most careful traders in the market. If they sell, they have a strong reason for it. And the reason seems to be, that whenever Canadian Pacific Railway stock goes up a few points, large blocks of it are sold from London. The report that the British Government is continuously buying Canadian Pacific Railway stock in London and selling in New York, in order to influence the exchange, is feasible. It is done with other international stocks, like the best United States railways and United States Steel, as you can notice easily."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Italy is Preparing for an Attack On Gorizia With a Force of 500,000 Men.

CREATORE WEDS
Power Was Turned On at Eugenia Falls Hydro-Electric Plant Thursday.

The American schooner Helen W. Martin has struck a mine. She is now at anchor.

A. C. Hardy has given \$500 to the Leeds County Patriotic League and Red Cross Society.

Power was turned on Thursday afternoon at the Eugenia Falls plant of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario.

Incomplete returns indicate that the losses from hail by Saskatchewan during the past season will exceed \$1,000,000.

Giuseppe Creatore, the famous bandmaster, was married to Miss Rosina De Marinis, aged 18, of New York, at Providence, R. I.

The Greek steamer Athamas has been taken into Oaze Deep, in the Thames Estuary. The crew of the Uriken say she fouled a mine.

John Armstrong, aged about 25 years, was shot and instantly killed at Forest Glen, about ten miles from Petticodiac, N. B., while hunting.

While shopping in the J. A. Duggan department store, Stratford, Mrs. Lewis Hirschell fell from the floor and expired within three minutes, without speaking.

With her seams leaking and her boilers in bad condition, the steamer Pawnee with two barges in tow arrived at Alpena, Mich., after a stormy trip across the Georgian Bay.

Burglars forced an entrance into the Walker Theatre, Winnipeg, blew open the safe with nitro-glycerine and got away with cash which it is understood totals \$5,400.

The Italians are preparing for a formidable attack on Gorizia, according to the Milan correspondent of the Zurich Gazette. Five hundred thousand men are to be employed.

Mr. C. C. Hele, Secretary to Hon. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, has been appointed Secretary of the department in place of Mr. E. S. Williamson, deceased.

The total attendance at the Panama Pacific Exposition reached 17,000,000 by Friday noon, and the grand total before the close of the Exposition on December 4 will be more than 18,000,000, according to estimates.

Owing to war time reductions, the work under the colonization roads branch of the Ontario Public Works Department was cut by about half, compared with 1914. According to the report of Mr. M. P. Doherty, the approximate total expenditure for 1915 was \$239,000.

P. C. George Thompson was fined \$20 and his resignation was accepted by the Berlin, Ont., Police Commission. He was charged with joy riding. He admitted taking out an automobile from P. R. Weber's barn and with two companions going to Elmira on a joy ride while on duty.

The Donald McMillan exploring party may be lost in the north seas, beyond hope of rescue for this winter at least, according to a telegram received by Common Pleas Judge Carroll Spriggs, Dayton, Ohio, from the Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen.

A German banker, with considerable interests in Canada, and well posted on international stocks and finance, writes the Monetary Times from New York as follows:

"Your reply to the New York Post is correct, as far as facts are concerned. However, the reasons are not given, and I believe that I know them.

The former Secretary of the Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Public school board, W. M. Ford, appearing on a charge of padding the pay rolls of the school board and of obtaining money by altering cheques issued by the board in order to pay his personal accounts, pleaded guilty to three charges preferred against him.

The stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, listed in Berlin, and traded in there, appears as a fixed amount on the shareholder-book of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Any additional stock held in Berlin must be transferred to there by the transfer company, and its increase would naturally be reported to Montreal. Consequently, I do not believe that, even had there been an inclination to transfer stock held by Germans, it could have been transferred on account of the orders in Council in existence during the war.

"I know, however, that Germans in Germany speculated, or invested extensively, in Canadian Pacific Railway stock on the London Stock Exchange, leaving the certificates in London, in order to avoid transfer and other charges, and for the purpose of getting them there, in a larger market. All

this stock has been locked up by the British Government during the war, and can be disposed of; consequently, the stock coming from Amsterdam is belonging to Dutch citizens only."

"Paris used to trade the little of Canadian Pacific Railway stock it traded in, only in London, because of the facilities described above."

"From experience you will know that the Dutch are the most careful traders in the market. If they sell, they have a strong reason for it. And the reason seems to be, that whenever Canadian Pacific Railway stock goes up a few points, large blocks of it are sold from London. The report that the British Government is continuously buying Canadian Pacific Railway stock in London and selling in New York, in order to influence the exchange, is feasible. It is done with other international stocks, like the best United States railways and United States Steel, as you can notice easily."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

New Offensive Took Nearly 300 Yards of Turk Trenches.

Enemy Loss Heavy, Allies' Almost Nothing.

London Cable Simultaneously with the arrival of Lord Kitchener at the Dardanelles comes an official report of the resumption of the offensive on Gallipoli by the allies, nearly 300 yards of the enemy's trenches being captured.

"From experience you will know that the Dutch are the most careful traders in the market. If they sell, they have a strong reason for it. And the reason seems to be, that whenever Canadian Pacific Railway stock goes up a few points, large blocks of it are sold from London. The report that the British Government is continuously buying Canadian Pacific Railway stock in London and selling in New York, in order to influence the exchange, is feasible. It is done with other international stocks, like the best United States railways and United States Steel, as you can notice easily."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion of the United States stockholders of Canadian Pacific Railway into a larger prominence. It is not out of the question that the control may go to New York."

"The only thing that is to be said about this procedure, affecting Canadian Pacific Railway, is that large blocks of this stock being sold in this market, shift the proportion

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST

Passenger.....	10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	3.31 p.m.
GOING WEST	
Passenger.....	6.02 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	6.45 p.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage	
Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.	

THE STIRLING LEADER

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS. Published every Thursday at the Leader office in the Coulter Block, next door to Telephone office.

Subscription Rates—Canada One Dollar a Year.

United States \$1.50.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1915

PRESSING NEEDS OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Send Food, Plain Solid Food, the Soldiers' Urgent Request

An appeal has been sent out "to the people at home," asking them to remember the prisoners of war in Germany.

The inhumanity of the German people, the brutal treatment given the prisoners of war, many suffering from semi-starvation, the food insufficient and of bad quality is responsible for much disease among them. Strangers in a strange land, cut off from striking a blow for the cause, and as we know in the case of our allied soldiers exposed to all sorts of hardships and suffering, cut off from home, from news, from the chance of serving; added to this the insufficient food and clothing.

Send food—plain solid food—is the message all prisoners of war in Germany would give to their friends if they could. Every prisoner able to work and many wounded men who are being permanently injured by working are kept at hard labor. Those who refused were driven out with fixed bayonets, and if they still refused were sent to solitary confinement on bread and water.

Below is an extract from a letter, describing a visit to some of the returned wounded:

"As I stood over their beds (in a big military hospital in South London) I could have cried for what they had suffered and yet they were the most cheerful men I had met for many a day. They were so glad to be home, that they forgot their wounds, forgot their lost limbs, and could remember only their happiness. 'Tell the people at home to send packets of food to the prisoners in Germany,' they said. 'If it were not for these packets, many of us would have starved. The German food is very poor, much of it we cannot eat. Our men in Germany are really hungry—send them food.'

Parcels from England reach the camps in from one to two weeks. The best kind of parcel you could make up would be 5 lbs. of bacon, some army biscuits, a bottle of Worcester sauce, and of course tobacco or cigarettes. I found some of the boys, for want of tobacco, smoking peat. The Worcester sauce helps to disguise the flavor even of horse-meat.

The Canadian Red Cross Society has its Prisoners of War Department, managed by Mrs. Rivers-Bulkeley and Miss Stikeman, through whom fortnightly parcels are sent from London. Parcels are urgently needed and are faithfully delivered, says the Red Cross Bulletin. The sum of about \$2.25 a month will supply one prisoner, so that monthly contributions are the most useful kind of help for this work."

Degree Conferred

At a meeting of the Corporation of Trinity College, Toronto, held on Thursday, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. R. C. Blagrave of Christ Church, Belleville, by Bishop Dr. W. A. Worrell. Dr. T. S. Boyle, Dean or Divinity, presented the degree. The Bishop of Kingston, in whose diocese Belleville is, complimented Dr. Blagrave on his achievement, and said that no parish in his diocese did better work, and yet, busy though he was, he had found time to study and pass a hard examination.

THE NEW SHOE STORE

Your happiness, peace and appearance depend on your Shoes. Our aim is to fit your feet. Shoes bought here are comfortable and attractive.



health and appearance greatly on your Shoes. Our aim is to fit your feet. Shoes bought here are comfortable and attractive.

Ladies! The New Fall Shoes are here. The assortment is complete. Cloth tops are very fashionable in both lace and button; all sizes are stocked and priced to suit every person.

Men! Now is your chance to procure the very latest in all footwear, as our lines in all kinds of men's footwear are very complete. Call in and see our boots and rubbers.

S. S. JOYCE & SON

Opp. Meiklejohn's Hardware.

"The Home of Good Shoes"

Our Schools and Our Flag.

The national pledge for our flag was recommended by the American Flag Day association. The pupils, standing with right hand uplifted, palm upward,

to a line with the forehead, in the attitude of salute, repeat the pledge in these words: "I pledge allegiance to my flag and to the republic for which it stands. One nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." At the words "to my flag" each one extends the right hand gracefully, palm upward, toward the flag until the end of the pledge; then the hand is dropped to the side.

Children in the primary grades are taught to repeat a shorter pledge in these words: "I give my head and my heart to God and my country. One country, one language, one flag"—Philadelphian Press.

Assuming Responsibility.

"This poem of mine," declared the poet proudly, "is strictly and entirely original."

"It is kind of you to say that," said the editor. "It relieves somebody else from a great responsibility."—Somerville Journal.

E. J. PODD

Piano and Organ Tuner

AGENT FOR

Karn and Morris

Pianos and Organs

Dominion Pianos

Wills & Co's.

Pianos and Player Pianos

Raymond Sewing Machines

STIRLING, ONTARIO

FURNITURE

New arrivals in

BUFFETS,

DINING TABLES,

PARLOR CHAIRS,

TABLES, ETC.

Don't Forget before the rush is on, to have us call or bring in your Furniture and have it Repaired and Re-finished, or have your Couch and Parlor Suite re-upholstered and made like new.

Picture Framing a Specialty. Large assortment of mouldings to choose from.

James Ralph
Funeral Director

CANADA IN EXCELLENT SHAPE FINANCIALLY

The War Burden Will Be Easily Borne

RICH IN PROPORTION

Making Two Blades of Grass Grow Where One Grew Before

The strong financial position of the Dominion after a year of war following upon a period of general trade depression, is not the result of chance. It is the result of prudent and sagacious administration of the affairs of the Dominion upon a well thought-out plan rigidly adhered to.

The Borden Government has succeeded in making two blades of grass grow where one grew before. It has stimulated the revenue and cut down the expenditure. It has carried to successful fruition a campaign for increased production of natural products, and this increase, as stated recently by the Minister of Finance, far outweighs the cost of the war, enormous as that cost is likely to be.

Canada is rich in proportion to its production. In this there has been an extraordinary expansion which will be permanent. That means a richer country, a bigger buying power, the ability of the Canadian people to carry easily the burden which the war has imposed upon them.

Making Good

Official statistics show that the special revenue measures taken by the Finance Minister, are producing all that was expected of them. In other words enough money is coming in to close the gap which, upon the old tariff basis, would have occurred this year between revenue and expenditure.

Official statistics show also that the expenditure has been reduced materially without the sacrifice of necessary national undertakings placed previously under contract. This reduction has been effected in spite of the heavy payments which the present Government has had to make on the completion of works undertaken by the former Ministry, the National Transcontinental Railway, the Quebec Bridge, the Hudson's Bay Railway, etc.

How It Was Financed

The method adopted by Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, in providing for the war expenditure, has been far-sighted, to a degree which is only now becoming apparent to most Canadians. During the first period of the war Mr. White paid for the organization and equipment of the Canadian army with money borrowed in England. That was sound finance under the conditions then existing. Those conditions, however, changed. The trade balance which formerly was adverse to Canada, swung in the opposite direction. Canada began to produce more and sell more. The exports of the Dominion began to exceed the imports. It became possible to borrow on this side of the ocean and Mr. White went to New York. He succeeded in borrowing \$45,000,000 there under exceptionally favorable terms. That was before the British and French commissioners entered the New York money market.

Effect on Exchange

Just how much was really accomplished when the Canadian loan was issued in New York in August was little understood at the time, but the wisdom of the step has been amply shown in recent developments. The loan, and the sale in New York of sterling bills, drawn against shipments of Canadian wheat to Great Britain and Europe, have restored the rate of exchange on New York practically to par. This is of very material importance to Canada. Three months ago exchange between this country and the United States was unfavorable to Canada, a premium of one half to one per cent. having to be paid on Canadian money to obtain funds in New York. In other words, the American dollar was worth more than the Canadian dollar. The Canadian loan at once ameliorated this situation. The proceeds of the loan were not brought to Canada at once but were withdrawn gradually so as to stabilize the exchange and gradually reduce it. Upon the transfer of the proceeds of this loan to Canada the Finance Department made over \$36,000 in exchange.

What Was Accomplished

Financial developments since the loan was issued show that it accomplished the following purposes:

It reduced and stabilized exchange between Canada and the United States, then unfavorable to Canada.

It assisted the sterling exchange situation by giving Canada funds which otherwise would have been obtained in London.

It conserved the gold reserves of the Dominion.

It paved the way for the Anglo-French loan.

The Finance Minister has latterly been able to take care of the war outlay of the Canadian Government and also to make heavy advances in payment for munitions, etc., purchased by Great Britain.

The next loan will be "made in Canada." It is announced that the domestic issue will not take place till after the end of the year, when the amount and terms of the loan will be announced. It is going to be in allotments to suit all persons and all purases, and there is to be no underwriting—no ground floor.

The whole financial situation is thus one which inspires confidence and justifies optimism. Canada is in good shape financially.

The financial returns of the first seven months of the present fiscal year, that is to say until the end of October, show an increase in receipts of \$6,700,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year and a reduction of nearly nine million dollars in ordinary expenditure and of two and a half million dollars on capital account.

Estrayed

On my premises a yearling haifer, black with a little white underneath. Dehorned. Owner can have same by paying charges. Apply to

DAVID L. HEAGLE,

11-8 Lot 5 Con. 7, Rawdon.

Stop that Cough

OR IT MAY STOP YOU.

Cherry Bark Cough Syrup

Cures, Coughs, Hoarseness and Sore Throat

Agreeable to the taste.

Prompt in action.

PINEA BALSAM

For Coughs and Colds, etc., in any stage

This is the most convenient and efficient remedy on the market. Merely add the contents of a 25c bottle to a pint of syrup and it is ready for use.

Good for Old and Young.

J. S. MORTON
THE REXALL STORE

"THE ECONOMY STORE"
Luery's Weekly Store News

The New Things At Luery's This Week Are:

Georgette Crepes and Unions, 40 inches wide, in Sky, Pink, Chamois and Ivory, at..... \$1.00 yard

Black Silk Military Braids..... 5c, 10c, 15c yard

The New Polo Scarfs in a variety of colors..... 75c to \$1.25

Washable Suede Gloves in white and sand shades..... \$1.25 pair

Long Silk Gloves, white and black..... 75c and \$1.00 pair

New shipments of New Neckwear, Ties, etc..... 25c to \$1.25 each

Produce of all kinds taken at highest market prices

G. H. LUERY
PHONE 29

CREAM...

After Cheese Season is over
Why not patronize

The Largest Creamery in Eastern Ontario

We furnish cans and pay express.

Cheques issued twice a month.

THE LARGEST CREAMERY: WHY?

Because our prices and methods are correct.

Write us.

BELLEVILLE CREAMERY, Limited

118 Front Street

References:

The Molsons Bank

BELLEVILLE CREAM...

OBITUARY

MRS. LEONARD WARD

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Leonard Ward of Holloway, died on Monday, Nov. 22nd, aged 35 years. She leaves a husband and two daughters, Mabel and Sadie.

The funeral took place yesterday. Service was held at the house at 1 p.m. Interment in Giffins Cemetery.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in writing to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In unincorporated territory the land must be divided into sections or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unincorporated territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a sum of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of 5¢ cents per ton.

The person owning the mine shall furnish the lessee with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchandise sold and induced and pay the royalty thereon. If the lessee's mining rights are not being operated, such returns shall be filed annually.

The lessee will be entitled to all the mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever mineral property necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$100 per acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—\$8782.

MUSKRAT

Get "More Money" for your Furs
Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon, Foxes, Weasels, Fisher and other Fur bears collected in section

SUPPLY YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SILVERHORN" the largest reliable and safe for houses with an unbroken reputation for more than a third of a century, a long successful record of sending Furs to every part of the world.

AND PROFITABLE RETURNS. Write to "SILVERHORN" Chicago, the only reliable fur market report and are also published

the results for it NOW—10% F.I.R.E.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C 310 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Local and Personal

Major H. H. Alger, M.O., was home from Belleville over Sunday.

Mr. L. M. Pringle, of the LEADER staff, spent Sunday at his home in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sprattell spent Sunday in Brighton.

Mr. R. A. Sutcliffe has moved into the rooms over the Agricultural Hall.

Mr. Jas. Parker, Toronto, was in town on Friday and Saturday.

Pte. James Simpson of Picton was in town over Sunday.

Miss Julia Jarvis of Smith Falls is a guest of her sister, Mrs. B. F. Byers.

The Stirling Leader and Daily Mail and Empire until Jan 1, 1917 for \$3.50.

Miss Morton of Thomastown was a guest of Mrs. B. Belshaw last week.

Mrs. Jas. Allen and Mrs. Jas. Watson of Campbellford, are visiting at Mr. Wm. Meiklejohn's.

Mrs. McDonnell, Miss L. Lagrow and Mrs. Davis motored to Belleville on Friday.

Mrs. Hudgings of Madoc, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. Corrigan and Mrs. W. Graham.

Mrs. J. Black left to-day to spend part of the winter in Toronto, with her daughter, Mrs. R. Kerr.

The M.A.F. Club held a meeting at the home of Miss Florence Bissonette on Friday evening.

Mr. H. Dobson left on Tuesday last for Detroit, where he has secured a position.

Ebony and Ivory Manicure Sets and Toilet Articles of all kinds make suitable presents and should be chosen early so get the best selection.—J. S. Morton.

Bazaar.—The Maple Leaf Mission Band of the Presbyterian Church, Stirling, will hold their Annual Bazaar on Dec. 10th.

Corporal Sanford will give a thrilling account of trench life on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8th, in Windsor's Hall, Frankford.

Choose your books for Xmas presents early. Latest works in fiction, standard works, Bibles, Prayers, Hymn Books, Poets, etc., now in stock at Morton's.

Rev. T. H. H. Hall and Mrs. Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Bellevue attended a chicken supper at the Carrying Place on Wednesday of last week given by the Anglican church.

The Treasurer of the local Red Cross Aid acknowledges with thanks the sum of twenty-five dollars from the Stirling Fire Brigade.

Mr. Eb. Martin and sister, Mrs. Cook, came home on Monday from Detroit to visit their mother, Mrs. Peter Martin, who is very ill of pneumonia.

A pair of spectacles would be a suitable present for the old folks. Have their eyes tested by scientific methods by J. S. Morton, Optician.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Reid of Trenton, formerly of Rawdon, are in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Roy, while here Mr. Reid made a friendly call at the LEADER office.

Mr. S. G. Faulkner spent the week end in town, and returned to Toronto on Monday. Mrs. Faulkner left to-day for Toronto where they will remain until Xmas.

Remember the "Temple of Fame," in the Opera House, Friday evening, Dec. 3rd, under the auspices of the Ladies' Union of the Methodist church. % will be given to Red Cross.

The Government has sent out a call for 3,000 motor cyclists and motor transport drivers, also for carpenters, blacksmiths, stenographers, etc. These men can save their country in their respective professions and a quick response is looked for.

Lieut-Col. W. G. Ketcheson, officer commanding the 80th Battalion in Belleville, Napane and Picton has declared all hotels out of bounds to soldiers, except between 6 and 8 o'clock p.m. and 8:30 until 10 o'clock p.m.

Christmas Entertainment

Salem Sunday School will hold their annual Xmas Entertainment on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 23rd. A splendid program is being prepared. Watch for further particulars.

Pie Social

The River Valley W. I. will hold a pie social in aid of the Red Cross on Friday evening, Nov. 28th. A good program is being prepared. Admission 25c and 15c.

Don't Forget

The M. A. F. tea to be given in the Agricultural Hall, to-night Nov. 25th, in aid of the Red Cross. Tea served from 8:30 until 10 o'clock. Music will be furnished. Admission 10c.

Stirling W. I. Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Agricultural Room on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 2nd. All ladies are cordially invited. Mrs. T. Matthews, who was sent as a delegate to the W. I. Convention in Toronto, will give her report, which we expect will be very interesting, and Mrs. R. P. Coulter will give a paper on "Why we should belong to the Women's Institute." Roll call. Christmas thoughts.

A GRAND TEA MEETING

Under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 172 will be held in the Orange Hall, Wellman's Corners on the evening of

Friday, Nov. 26th

Supper Will be Served from 6 to 8.

A Grand Musical Program

Will be given in the Methodist Church after the tea, consisting of high-class Vocal and Instrumental Music.

POPULAR ADDRESSES

Will be given by Revs. Sanderson, Campbellford; Bunnier, Seymour; Salisbury, Burnbrae; Hall, Bellview, and Dixon of Rawdon.

Admission — Double Tickets, 75c; Single, 40c. Children, 25c.

Come and bring your friends and enjoy the evening.

Walter H. Scott, W.M., Rec.-Secy.
GOD SAVE THE KING

Watch for posters for the concert of the I.O.U. Club in aid of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Thos. McGrath of Marmora, is visiting her sister Mrs. L. Descent.

Miss Mollie Graine is confined to the house through illness.

Private Bert Conley, Edgar Matthews and W. Barker were home for the week end.

Mrs. D. J. Rollo and little daughter Margaret, of Anson, are spending a few weeks in Toronto visiting friends.

Miss Mary Matthews and Harper Rollins were guests of Miss Margaret McMullen on Sunday.

Mrs. T. A. Eggleton made a flying trip to Prince Edward County on Tues-

day evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tanner attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Ward in Holloway, yesterday.

The Stirling Fire Brigade at their regular meeting Friday evening, donated the sum of \$25 to the local Red Cross.

Mrs. Boyd Davis and her sister, Miss Clara Warren of Marmora, who is visiting her, spent Wednesday in Trenton.

For the boys at the front we have a box of candy packed ready for mailing. Cheer up some fellow who is fighting for you by sending one. J. S. Morton.

Mrs. Jas. Milne, a former business man of Stirling, is here from Southern California, the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. T. G. Clute.

J. Laurison Bird, son of Mr. Newton Bird, Oak Hills, went to Belleville on Wednesday and enlisted with the 80th Battalion.

Rawdon branch of Red Cross has received from the Union Sunday School of the Bateman Settlement the sum of \$10 in aid of Red Cross.

Mr. Ingham, Trenton, enlisted in the 80th Battalion and placed his motor car, free of charge, at the disposal of the officers of the 15th and 49th Regiment recruiting depot in Belleville.

Messrs. Elgin Jackman, Fred Anderson, and Bert Nix, returned last week from a successful hunting trip in the north country, having secured their allotted number of deer.

Annual Xmas Tree

The annual Christmas Tree of St. Thomas Church, 8th Line, Rawdon, will be held on the evening of December 22nd.

Refreshments will be served and a good programme rendered.

Rev. A. H. Creegan of Deseronto, formerly of Bancroft, has left for overseas service and is in all probability now in France. Mr. Creegan was Rural Dean of Hastings, Rev. R. C. Blagrave Rector of Christ Church, Belleville, has been appointed by the Bishop in his stead.

Next Sabbath afternoon, Nov. 28, at 3 p.m. there will be service in St. Andrew's church, Stirling. Rev. Jr. McTavish, Madoc, will preach. The Sabbath School and Bible Class will meet at 2 o'clock instead of 2:30. The morning and evening services are withdrawn on account of anniversary services at West Huntingdon.

Springbrook W.I. Entertainment

An entertainment under the auspices of the Spring Brook Women's Institute will be held in the Foresters' Hall in Spring Brook on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30th. The program will consist of songs, recitations, etc., together with a play entitled "How a Woman Keeps a Secret." Admission 25c. Children 15c.

Stirling W. I. Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Agricultural Room on the afternoon of Thursday, Dec. 2nd. All ladies are cordially invited. Mrs. T. Matthews, who was sent as a delegate to the W. I. Convention in Toronto, will give her report, which we expect will be very interesting, and Mrs. R. P. Coulter will give a paper on "Why we should belong to the Women's Institute." Roll call. Christmas thoughts.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP THE EMPIRE?

The Minister of Finance recently told us that it would be necessary, if we are to avoid a financial crisis in the Dominion at the close of the War; for every man in Canada to practice economy.

The best method of saving is by means of a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

The Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada has the policy which will best suit your individual requirements.

Apply to the Head Office, Montreal, or to the Local Manager.

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT YOU CAN SAVE.

Jas. Cosbey of Clayton, N.Y., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Nancy Cosbey.

The Stirling Box and Basket Factory are in the market for logs. See Adv. in this issue.

Mr. Roy Hadly and Miss Vioia Hadly of Frankford were in town on Wednesday evening.

Read S. S. Joyce & Son's Ad. on page 4 of this issue. It will be found of special interest.

Don't forget that James Boldrick's sale of furs will take place in the Opera House, Stirling, on Saturday at 1 o'clock sharp.

A full attendance of the members of Stirling Council Chosen Friends is requested for Friday evening, Nov. 26th at 8 o'clock. Business of importance.

A barn on the premises of Ward McKee was burned on Friday. The fire brigade was soon on the scene and kept the flames from spreading to buildings near by.

The assembly held in the Opera House last night was one of the most successful dances of the season. Music was supplied by O'Rourke's orchestra of Belleville.

One of our prominent villagers has a car which is built so narrow that it can call at people's houses and enter the front door without the passengers having to get out. Very convenient in cold weather.

Red Cross Notice

The Red Cross copper bags will be collected as usual on Friday 26th. Will collectors please take notice.

M. M. Portts,
Cor. Sec.

Many new subscribers to the LEADER have been added during the past week. We welcome the new patrons and feel that our efforts are being appreciated. To our "old" subscribers we would say that now is the time to renew as the paper contains much of interest and we promise you our best for the coming year.

Rawdon Circuit

Sunday, November 28th, Pastor will preach. Last year's Missionary report will be distributed—Wellman's 10.30, 5 minute sermon for boys and girls; Bethel 2.30 Anniversary music will be repeated; Mt Pleasant 7 p.m. Anniversary music will be repeated.

S. E. Dixon, Pastor.

MARRIED

PARKER-POWELL.—At Prince Albert, Sask., Wednesday, Nov. 17th, by Rev. J. I. Strong, M.A., Inn Lorraine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Powell, East Vancouver and William A. Parker of the Royal Bank of Canada, Prince Albert, Sask.

HENRY-WILLIAMS.—In Winnipeg, on Monday, Nov. 15th, by Rev. Archdeacon Fortin, Lottie E., youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. S. Williams, Rawdon, to Thomas R. Henry of Saskatoon, Sask.

BIRTHS

TURNER.—At Regina, on October 8th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Turner (nee Flossie Bailey), a daughter, Florence Patricia.

Acknowledgement

Canadian Red Cross Society
Toronto, Nov. 19, 1915

Mrs. T. Montgomery,
Stirling, Ont.

Dear Madam:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of shipment of supplies for which enclosed herewith please find official receipt.

On behalf of the Society I desire to tender our grateful thanks for this most welcome contribution which we can assure you is sincerely appreciated.

Your truly,

NOEL MARSHALL,
Chairman.

Dress Up, Boys!

The cold snappy days and the stormy days are coming. Are you prepared for them? No time like the present to do your buying.

We have a great line of OVERCOATS that will make you welcome Jack Frost—suitable for a Canadian winter, warm, comfortable and look swell—overcoats that keep you warm. Nuff said. \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$22.

Don't delay placing your order for that New SUIT. Delays are dangerous just now to your pocket book. Think it over and we think you will buy now.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs

Fur Coats, Fur-lined Coats, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs in up-to-date styles. Drop in at Ward's and take a look through the many lines we carry.

FRED T. WARD,
Men's Wear Specialist

Very Best Quality of Leather,

Excellent Workmanship,

Closest Price Possible on

Single or Double Harness.
Horse Blankets, all kinds.

Fancy Plush Rugs, Woolen Rugs

and Whips.

Trunks, Suit Cases, Grips and

Telescopes.

Plow Points, all kinds.

AT

J. W. SARLES

Phone 62

HARNESS MANUFACTURER

STIRLING

Fashionable**Footwear**

is our specialty—and this does not mean high prices or low values. We sell a line of Shoes, complete with all the newest lasts, for men, women and children, that will appeal to your judgment from the standpoint of economy and foot comfort, as well as from considerations of appearance.

Special Values for This Week Only

Ladies' Patent Boots, regular \$4.00 for.....\$2.50

Ladies' Gun Metal Boots, regular \$4.50 for.....\$3.00

Ladies' Rubbers (this year's make) for.....50c pair

Children's Black and Tan Boots for.....65c pair

See our complete lines of Winter Hosiery. Also Felt and Fleece Lined Boots for the cold days. Ours are all new goods and can compete with any on the market

We sew all rips and nail free of charge on any Boots purchased here.

A pleasure to show goods at

GEORGE E. REYNOLDS

The Shoe King

Phone No. 60.

Don't Leave Your Car on the Street

It is subject to fire—it might get smashed by a runaway

LEAVE IT AT THE STIRLING GARAGE

.... Special for Ford Owners ...

Electric Lighting Outlets

Spark Plugs

Shock Absorbers

Oil Gauges

Gasoline Gauges

Speedometers

Exhaust Horns

Electric Horns

Hand Klaxon Horns

Tires and Tubes

Blow-out Patches

Relievers, etc., etc.

Special Ford Cylinder Oil

Expert Repair Work at Reasonable Prices

REMEMBER—Our motor ambulance is always ready in case of accident of any kind no matter where you happen to be.

REMEMBER—This is the best equipped shop for taking care of Ford Cars because it has special time-saving tools and its mechanics are specialists.

REMEMBER—You get SERVICE, reliable and efficient, when you deal at the

STIRLING GARAGE

Hugh Morton, Prop.

Phone 76

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IX. Nov. 28, 1916.

Amos, the Fearless Prophet. Home Missionary Lesson. Amos 5: 1-10.

Commentary. I. A lamentation for Israel (vv. 1-3). 2. Hear ye this word

-Amos came with a message from the Lord and earnestly sought the attention of the people to what he had to say. A lamentation—This word means a dirge or formal lament over a departed friend, and the prophet was mourning over the nation as though it was already destroyed. House of Israel—The northern kingdom. 2. Virgin of Israel—The nation is here personified as a woman, in falcon—IIsrael as represented by a virgin is no longer beautiful or attractive. Though the nation was prosperous when Amos delivered the message, he looked upon its destruction, which was sure to come, as already past; it was forsaken—it is not only "fallen" but abandoned. None to raise her up—Her condition was hopeless. This presents the picture of the nation like it captivity by Assyria, and she never recovered.

3. Went out by a thousand—it would require a considerable city to furnish

a thousand fighting men, but in the time of Jeroboam II, there was great temporal prosperity. An hundred—

The nation would be reduced by disaster and defeat to one-tenth. Its

strength at that time. This period of great prosperity was only a few

decades before the complete overthrow of the kingdom.

4. An exhortation to seek God (v. 4-9). 4. Seek ye me, and ye shall live—The Lord by his prophet pointed the people to the only means of escape from impending destruction. They were far away from God by disobedience and unbelief, and it would mean penance and the exercise of faith to seek him successfully. The promise given was definite and encouraging. Israel's many-sided and deep corruption was brought to view. Injustice was the usurper of righteousness in Israel. It was a prevalent and crying evil. The Jewish character was prone to it.

When a horse has contracted heaves, which is incurable when confirmed, the distress may be greatly relieved by wetting all feed; giving wet oat straw in place of hay in the winter, and letting the horse live on grass in summer; never working the horse just after a meal and keeping the bowels moving freely. With the object of stimulating free actions of the bowels, bran should be freely fed; and if the horse then shows a tendency to constipation, this feed may be given as a mash with the addition of two or three ounces of raw linseed oil at a meal until the bowels become sufficiently relaxed. Corn silage that is absolutely free from mold may form a part of the winter ration of the heavy horse; or he may have carrots, parsnips or rutabagas, sufficient to regulate the bowels.

Allow free access to rock salt every day and use lime water to wet the feed. If the symptoms are so severe that medicine is required the local graduate veterinarian should be employed to study the case and prescribe appropriate alleviative remedies according to the symptoms he finds present.

FARM GARDEN

HEAVES.

The conditions which tend to produce heaves are well understood and may be set down as the following: Prolonged feeding upon coarse, dry, bulky hay, or roughage, especially dry, water clover, hay and rank, awlso or marsh hay, or dead rice or dusty timothy hay, and working the horses when the stomach and intestines are distended with such feed.

Indigestion always is present in horses and is indicated by rapid formation of gas (flatus), which is expelled almost violently but most commonly when the horse coughs. Other signs of indigestion, associated with the presence of heaves, are harsh, dry huff, hide-bound condition of the skin; thin condition; bad smelling manure; thick light-colored urine; and constipation and quick tiring when at work.

The disease starts in the stomach, and the lungs are secondarily involved in a reflex way through the pneumo-gastric nerve. The affected lungs partially lose ability to expel air, and extra effort, accompanied by marked assistance from the abdominal muscles, causes the heaving or double bellows-like action in breathing.

To prevent heaves, feeders should make it a rule to reduce hay for a hard-worked horse and increase it when the horse is idle; to feed practically no bulky feed at noon when the horse has to work soon afterward; to feed working a horse hard just after a meal; to give the drinking water before feeding; to keep the bowels active at all times; to feed choice, well saved hay, rather than over-ripe, extra coarse or dirty hay, and to wet hay that is at all dusty.

The rule for feeding hay is to feed that hard-worked horse not over one to one and one-fifth pounds for each hundred pounds of body weight as a day's ration, and to allow most of this hay at night.

When a horse has contracted heaves, which is incurable when confirmed, the distress may be greatly relieved by wetting all feed; giving wet oat straw in place of hay in the winter, and letting the horse live on grass in summer; never working the horse just after a meal and keeping the bowels moving freely. With the object of stimulating free actions of the bowels, bran should be freely fed; and if the horse then shows a tendency to constipation, this feed may be given as a mash with the addition of two or

three ounces of raw linseed oil at a meal until the bowels become sufficiently relaxed. Corn silage that is absolutely free from mold may form a part of the winter ration of the heavy horse; or he may have carrots, parsnips or rutabagas, sufficient to regulate the bowels.

Allow free access to rock salt every day and use lime water to wet the feed. If the symptoms are so severe that medicine is required the local graduate veterinarian should be employed to study the case and prescribe appropriate alleviative remedies according to the symptoms he finds present.

CAKED UDDER.

Caked udder in a mild form is a natural accompaniment of calving, but heavy milking cows, carelessly handled, develop severe forms of the trouble. Exposure to colds and draughts, lying on hard, cold ground, irregular milking, overfeeding and sudden changes in feed, and kicks and cruises to the udder are likely to aggravate the trouble. The worst cases of caked udder seem to be caused by a germ. Sometimes in using a milking tube, proper pains are not taken to disinfest it, and therefore disease germs are introduced.

II. An exhortation to righteousness. Israel's only condition of safety was amendment. Amos called to repentance while he made plain wherein deliverance had taken place. Israel had sinned a long time, and in punishment had been greatly decreased. The great alternative which was presented was the choice between good and evil. The voice of God through his prophet demanded obedience without heats or calculation. That involved specific effort, with a standard of right and an object of pursuit. It denoted the duty of man to attain to the knowledge, the friendship and the fellowship of the Eternal. Amos, the prophet, brought the works of God and the name of God into one focus and made use of both as an argument with Israel to rise from the low and unworthy pretenses of religion, such as were represented by the self-worship at Bethel, to him who sits high above the magnificence of all material forms. The shepherd prophet was familiar with the constellations. He looked on them as they shone radiantly in the heavens, changed in their relation, undisturbed amidst human vicissitudes and constant in diffusing their light upon a troubled world, and fall on upon the earth. The Lord is his name—it is Jehovah, the self-existing, eternal One. 9. that bringeth sudden destruction upon the strong (R. V.)—From illustrations of Jehovah's power as displayed in the physical government of the world, the prophet passes to examples supplied by the moral government of the world; he brings sudden destruction upon the mighty, so that even their strongest fortresses can not save them. Cain died.

III. The prophet bated (vs. 10-13). 10. they hate him that rebuketh them—Reproach is not desired by those who are bent on doing evil. They who oppose wickedness may expect to be pained. In the gate—The gates of earthly cities were the places where justice was administered, abhor him that speaketh uprightly—the upright were bitter in their hatred toward those who would speak honestly and expose their evil deeds. 11. your breeding is upon the poor—"Ye trample upon the poor"—It. V. burdens of wheat—Those in authority made oppressive demands upon the tillers of the soil, houses of hewn stone—The wealthy built such houses because of their solidity and beauty. The people of whom the prophet speaks had gained wealth through unrighteousness and were building fine houses and planting vineyards, but they would not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of the vineyards. 12. they afflict the just—You that afflict the just—R. V. The prophet declares what were the "manifest transgressions" and the "mighty sins" of the people of Israel. They were guilty of oppression, of bribery and of the thwarting of justice. 13. the prudent shall keep silence—in such evil times one who opposed prevalent wrongs would endanger his life, therefore the prudent would be silent. Amos was acting a higher part than mere prudence.

IV. Hope extended (vs. 14, 15). 14. seek good, and not evil—Amos calls upon the people of Israel to change their course. They had been following evil ways, but they must return to the Lord if they would live. There was hope for them if they would

repent, as we have spoken—they could not depend upon the mere fact that they were nominally God's people; they must be such in reality. To hate the evil, and love the good—the prophet uses still stronger language in exhorting Israel to reform. It may be.

There was still hope for the nation, remnant of Joseph—a remnant of israel.

Questions—Who was Amos? When and where did he live? What was his occupation? In whose reign in Judah did he live? Who was king of Israel when he prophesied? Against what nation did he prophesy? What was the temporal condition of Israel at this time? The moral condition? Of what sins were the people guilty? What was to be the result of Israel's sins? What does Amos exhort the people to do?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—God's message to Israel.

I. A citation of their iniquities.

II. An exhortation to righteousness.

III. A citation of their iniquities.

This chapter discloses the tenderness of the prophet Amos; his compassion and pity, his yearning wish to help and save Israel. His attitude is the more remarkable as he belonged to the tribe of Judah and yet felt interested in the neighboring and hostile kingdom of Israel. Such pity gave evidence of this divine inspiration. He presents a lamentable account of Israel's present calamitous state with a lamentable prediction of its utter destruction. The people were told of their sins that they might see what occasion there was for them to repent and reform. They were told of their danger and their duty. The prophet's words must have fallen like a thunderbolt into the midst of the corrupt and careless inhabitants of Samaria and the other cities of Israel among whom he prophesied. He looked beyond the present prosperity of the land to the future rule of its proud idolaters. The people lived in carelessness, enjoying all manner of luxury. No fear of God or man disturbed their rest or caused them to pause from their oppression or idolatry. Israel's many-sided and deep corruption was brought to view. Injustice was the usurper of righteousness in Israel. It was a prevalent and crying evil. The Jewish character was prone to it.

What other nations had inflicted on them in this way they were only too ready to inflict on each other, not only privately, but they sought it out and the occasion of it.

The people had corrupted the worship of God and turned to idols. They had perverted justice among themselves. They were very oppressive to the poor. They were malicious persecutors of God's faithful ministers and people.

Their judge aimed at nothing more than to enrich themselves. Israel had fallen.

Her glory was gone, her pride humbled, her resources cut off. Thus was pictured the end of her false security.

Her cities were marked for destruction.

They were to be destroyed.

For the sake of the prophet's sake.

He was a son of Joseph, and the tribe of Ephraim which bore his name was one of the most important tribes of Israel.

5. Ye turn judgment to wormwood—In Israel judgment, or justice, did not prevail, and the people had to bear the burden of injustice and oppression. Wormwood stands for bitterness. "As Justice is sweet, so is injustice's bitterness to the injured."—J. F. & B. The prophet calls upon those who are guilty of injustice and are unrighteous to seek the Law. 8. that maketh the seven stars—"That smaketh the Pleiades"—R. V. Amos calls attention to God's greatness and power as a reason why unrighteous Israel should seek him. Pleiades, the seven stars, is one of the brightest constellations in the heavens. Orion—Another striking group of stars, shadow of death—Night, into the morning—it is the Lord who causes day to follow night and day to be succeeded by night; callith for the waters of the sea—The Almighty speaks to the waters and by evaporation they are gathered into clouds and fall as rain upon the earth. The Lord is his name—it is Jehovah, the self-existing, eternal One. 9. that bringeth sudden destruction upon the strong (R. V.)—From illustrations of Jehovah's power as displayed in the physical government of the world, the prophet passes to examples supplied by the moral government of the world; he brings sudden destruction upon the mighty, so that even their strongest fortresses can not save them. Cain died.

10. they hate him that rebuketh them—Reproach is not desired by those who are bent on doing evil.

They who oppose wickedness may expect to be pained.

In the gate—The gates of earthly cities were the places where justice was administered, abhor him that speaketh uprightly—the upright were bitter in their hatred toward those who would speak honestly and expose their evil deeds.

11. your breeding is upon the poor—"Ye trample upon the poor"—It. V. burdens of wheat—Those in authority made oppressive demands upon the tillers of the soil, houses of hewn stone—The wealthy built such houses because of their solidity and beauty.

The people of whom the prophet speaks had gained wealth through unrighteousness and were building fine houses and planting vineyards, but they would not be permitted to enjoy the fruits of the vineyards.

12. they afflict the just—You that afflict the just—R. V. The prophet declares what were the "manifest transgressions" and the "mighty sins" of the people of Israel.

They were guilty of oppression,

bribery and of the thwarting of justice.

13. the prudent shall keep silence—in such evil times one who opposed prevalent wrongs would endanger his life, therefore the prudent would be silent.

Amos was acting a higher part than mere prudence.

IV. Hope extended (vs. 14, 15).

14. seek good, and not evil—Amos calls upon the people of Israel to change their course.

They had been following evil ways, but they must return to the Lord if they would live.

There was hope for them if they would

repent, as we have spoken—they could not depend upon the mere fact that they were nominally God's people; they must be such in reality. To hate the evil, and love the good—the prophet uses still stronger language in exhorting Israel to reform. It may be.

There was still hope for the nation, remnant of Joseph—a remnant of israel.

It's easy to get a hog all out of keeper with new corn, and then the hogger is greater. Better fatten lightly for a few days. If the hogs are turned into the field and allowed to help themselves they will do better. A mixture of salt, charcoal and ashes ought to be kept before them all the time. And they need plenty of fresh water.

As soon as the growth of asparagus has ceased in the fall the plants should be cut off at the surface of the ground, raked up and burned. This allows tree culture in the fall and spring. If the plants have been set at the proper depth, the ground can be thoroughly disked crosswise or plowed three inches deep and left rough over winter. A coat of barnyard manure should then be applied on the surface. In the spring the ground can be thoroughly disked and harrowed before the shoots start.

It doesn't make any difference what you think is wrong with the cow. If she is sick isolate her until you know what alls her.

Grooming is essential in keeping the horse in condition. This should be thoroughly done twice a day and plenty of elbow grease applied. After grooming, go over the coat with a clean, soft cloth, if you want your horse to present a particularly spick-and-span appearance. In wet weather, when the roads are muddy, a horse's legs should be washed clean after a drive and thoroughly dried. Sand crack, quarter crack, thrush or a brittle hoof results if this advice be not heeded.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough. Some meat scraps from the house or the commercial meat scraps can be fed to good advantage. If the hens are not fed or improperly fed at this time it will delay the time for starting laying, and at the time when eggs are laid the chicks will be well protected at this time.

The marking of feathers requires good food. The grains, such as wheat, corn and oats are not enough.

ENTRIES POSITIVELY CLOSE NOV. 25TH
FOR THE SIXTH ANNUAL
TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW
UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

Mail Entries Now to

C. F. TOPPING, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Toronto
FOR ALL REGULAR CLASSES AND T. EATON CO. SPECIAL,
WALKER HOUSE CUP, QUEEN'S HOTEL CUP,
GUNNS, LIMITED, SPECIALS, HARRIS ABATOIR SPECIALS,
ARMOUR & CO. SPECIAL, MATHEW BLACKWELL SPECIAL, WM. DAVIES CO. SPECIALS, SWIFT CANADIAN SPECIALS, TORONTO WORLD SPECIAL.

Jocelin's Penance

"Confessional, my brother? What would be there? The wench lies sulking in her chamber, contending that she is unable to rise, though I have reproved her sorely." The Norman father gritted his teeth, and Rudolph, fearing an outbreak, urged the nun to show them to the invalid's chamber. So, taper in hand, Sister Isobel led the way.

"By the rood!" muttered the Abbot. "What fools men be! Such an Abbot as I should change his mitre for a fool's cap. I forgot me clear that Rosamund bore a grudge against Roheise." This was the first time he had spoken of her by name since Jocelin's trial, and it seemed to choke him. "I might have known, though, what this green-eyed cat would do once she had time to scratch."

"Hark," said Isobel to Rudolph, "the holy man prayeth already." And the Abbot, made aware by her whisper that he was thinking aloud, ceased his muttering, and followed them in silence, tugging at his great beard until he was pulling it forth from the hood in which he had so carefully concealed it. When they were at the chamber, Sister Isobel, unlocking the door, set the taper in a sconce, and retired with Rudolph, and the Abbot and Roheise were face to face. In the dim light, she did not penetrate his disguise as he, in a low voice, said, "Fax Vobiscum, my daughter," and sat down near the couch, his back to the light.

"Roheise lay like some white lily cut from the stalk, languid and drooping, against a dark background. As long as she was free she braved danger and bore her lot well; but continually persecuted by a relentless jailer, who daily declared her abasement, her hold on life loosened, and she sank into melancholy whose next state was madness or death.

Tears glistened in the Abbott's eyes as he looked on this penitent, who, too weak to kneel, folded her transparent hands upon her breast, and bowing her head, began the low whispered words of the confessional. "Father, I have sinned——" She told the story of the journey to Bradfield; her connection with Jocelin, his love and the result. Then the trial, and the lie she had told to save him from the torture. Her confessor uttered an exclamation, and instead of uttering admonition, he said eagerly, "Continue, my child." Roheise then told of her flight to Ely with the witch, and her final interception by the Prioress. Then she spoke of the marriage which they urged upon her:

"Indeed, Father, I would that our Lord, the Abbot, had not so utterly cast me off, for should they finally force me into this hated alliance, he would be full wroth, I know. I loved my mother long ago, as once methinks he loved me," and the Abbot, remembering one who wrote in the same, saying, "He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone at her," bit his lip till the blood came.

"Whence hast thou this, foul shrew?" she almost shrieked, stamping her foot and shaking the kneeling Isobel by the shoulder.

"Why, in sooth, Lady, from the Norman father from the Abbey, who wrote it we are departed with the Abbot's secretary.

"Father? What father, minyon?" "When that mewling, puny wench thou seemest now to set such store by thought soon to pass and pleaded for confession, and brother Simon being at Waltham, I——"

"Thou—thou viper! Thou let'st in an Abbey monk to speak with her! Fool, fool, we are undone! I wonder ere this the walls were not harried about our ears. What manner of man was this father?"

"Tall and heavy of build, madam. Dressed——"

"Bah! I meant not his dress; his person! his voice! What like was he?"

"How could I tell of his face or voice, seeing that he was covered with a great capuchon; and being under a vow, spoke not?"

"Curious, curious! Was he smooth or bearded? Surely you could tell that, hog?"

"Well, now, I mind me when they left the Hospital I saw a great grizzled beard stick from 'neath his hood like straw from a carter's basket!"

"We are undone, indeed, indeed," cried the Prioress. "My poor son; what shall I do? I'll pay thee well for that night's work, Sister Isobel; thou wilt go back to that Flanders nunnery from which I rescued thee," and pallid with rage and excitement, the Prioress hurried away, reading again and again the two lines written in a well-known hand:

"Send Roheise to Cokfeld to her castle as soon as she can endure the journey."

CHAPTER XXIX.

Well might Rosamund do Clifford wonder that the Abbot had not visited his commands. She was at her wit's end. Something engaged Samson's attention, of that she was sure, or else this he would have found that Roheise was still at the Priory, and when

he did the Prioress expected to lose her holdings, or at least be punished in some other way.

"Yet, what matters it?" she argued, as she paced her chamber that night, "so long as Geoffrey de Cokfeld has band?" At this the Prioress, though she has never discovered the maid to still detained here, will risk it further, by my troth!" Thus the Prioress pinned by her fire far into the night, while outside the wind shrieked and moaned, as if the spirit of old Berlend strove ineffectually to warn Roheise of the danger which menaced her.

The next day Roheise and the Prioress, with Sister Isobel and the attendants of the maid's horse-litter, set off for Godstow; the Prioress despatching Brother Simon to Bradfield for news.

"Our Lord, the Abbot, hath so appointed it, dear child!" purred Rosamund, as she rode beside the litter. "Thy tirewoman and belongings await thee at Godstow, and she shall attend on thee there until thou art quite restored. The nunnery is in cheerful situation and thy good absence should have caused I'll show every Oxfordton, and we shall make a pilgrimage to the fair bower at Woodstock where Henry built the labyrinth of walks and ways to hide me from the Queen."

Thus Roheise, gladly anticipating a reunion with Mary, went to Godstow like a lamb to the slaughter.

As the Prioress suspected, there was good reason why Sanson had not seen further to the safety of his ward. On his return from the Priory he had found a letter from the Regent, Longchamps of Ely, stating that he had summoned parliament to convene at Westminster Abbey, and urging the Abbot to hastily repair there. His letter enclosed a few lines signed by Blondel, which stated that King Richard, held prisoner by the German Emperor, languished in the Duke of Austria's dungeon, whence a great ransom would release him. A statement of the amount demanded and the name of the King's prison completed the epistle.

Now, all the world knows the story of Blondel; how he wandered from France into Germany, and by good hap came to a tiny village upon the bank of the Danube, near the Duke of Austria's stronghold, Grefenstein.

Blondel took lodgings here, as he knew the grudge which Austria bore Richard, and hoped to find some trace of the King in this stronghold of his enemy.

Finally he discovered that there were two Englishmen imprisoned in the square tower of the castle, on the charge of attempting to poison the Duke. When he learned this, Blondel went to the castle, and, as a minstrel easily makes acquaintance, it was not long before he was free of ball and bower, and had learned all that the servitors knew, not much more than what the villagers had told him. In vain he spied and bribed; the jailor was unapproachable, and none but he and the Duke himself went near the tower; till at last, when almost despairing of learning the identity of the prisoners, Blondel walked one night beneath the balcony surrounding the tower and struck idly on his lute the chords of a song he and King Richard had composed. Then he began to sing:

"Your beauty, lady fair,

"None views without delight."

when the well-known tones of Richard's voice completed the stanza:

"No nymph my heart can wound,

"It favor she div'de."

and the King, joyfully hailing his faithful minstrel, imparted the story of his capture, and the news (which Austria had lately revealed) that the Emperor, in dire need of money, was sending to England a demand for a great ransom; threatening if it was not forthcoming to put his prisoners to death.

"But by the rood, my dear Rimer, is my brother so rich in love for me that he'll relinquish any part of his inheritance for the saving of England's rightful ruler? Nay, only friend of mine, go back to England with the message if thou wilt, but thou'll never see thy master more."

Outstripping the Emperor's messenger, Blondel hastened back to England, and soon the news was spread over the realm that the lost was found, and England could have her King again.

So the Abbot set forth in state for London, attended by the Prior, escorted by a score or more of archers and spearmen, and preceded by the monks bearing his silver cross, mitre and purse; and in due time they came to Westminster, where he joined the Parliament convened in one of the small chapels of the Abbey.

The chapel was a long rectangular room, lighted from one side by windows set half-way toward the ceiling; between these were stucco effigies of saints and monarchs overlaid with gold. Opposite the windows a balcony extended over many low-arched doors, and the room was embellished by blue tapestries embroidered with golden lions hung up on the walls by tenter hooks.

The two Regent Bishops and the Prince sat on a dais richly canopied with gold-fringed red and white damask. This had been erected beside the altar rail behind which a great carved wooden tree sprang from a recumbent statue of Jesse. The boughs, bearing the figures of the descendants of Jesus' line, reached high toward the roof, forming a screen behind the altar; and back of it the sunbeam streaming through a great rose window of gorgeous coloring.

The lords spiritual and temporal, sat at a table before the dais in gilded chairs. The temporal lords in corsets and caps, jeweled broadsides and velvets, bordered with furs. The spiritual lords in vestments of purple, white, scarlet and black, decked with rare lace and fine orfays of apparels and embroideries. Their mitres and crosses as powerful as the swords of the barons of England.

Abbot Samson sat at one end of the table, with Rudolph, tablou in hand, behind him; and Jocelin gazed upon them from the balcony above. He had stolen thence unobserved by the chamberlains, who, with short silver staves, guarded the doors of the chapel that none might enter save those entitled

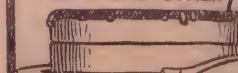
to the Confession.

Father—Arri! So I have caught you kissing my daughter, have I? Sure!—trust there is no doubt about it, sir. The light is quite dim and I should feel vastly humiliated if it should turn out to be somebody else had been kissing.—Topeka Journal.



MADE
IN
CANADA

INSURES PERFECT
BAKING RESULTS
GUARANTEED TO BE MADE
FROM INGREDIENTS
SHOWN ON THE LABEL
AND NONE OTHER



MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER

CONTAINS
NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLETTE LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL

to sit in the presence of these mighty ones of the realm.

Hidden by the balcony's rail, the monk peered down directly into the face of his beloved Abbot with a heart-hungry stare, which would surely have drawn an answering glance of the great man had not been engaged with the Bishop of Ely, who was stating the amount of the ransom demanded for the King.

"Who shall sent me, my lords?" asked John. "Mesilahs the messenger should be neither so high as to risk another imprisonment, nor so low as to offend the dignity of the Emperor. Therefor I stipify that no one of royal blood shall be sent."

The Regents, desirous that the Church should have the honor of ransoming the King, agreed readily to this, and asked that the legate be chosen from among the churchmen. Then followed long discussion as to who was fitted for the task. Some of the parliament nodded in their chairs, as the day wore on; some stammered, and knew not what they meant to say. Some of the barons, for fear of John, received his stipulation as ruling them out of the affair, though some were so burdened with the reasons why they could not go, while others should, that they finisched their conclusions could be construed by none. There were a few who demanded herself that they be sent as a token on making a great show of levity; while knowledge of John's conspiracy with France and its possible success kept some from pressing their nominations.

Finally Abbot Samson rose from his chair. "Surely ye all know a herald's body is sacred. So there could be no danger to any who conveyed the ransom. I myself am prepared to go in quest of our Lord, the King, working either by subterfuge, or openly, as the accredited legate of St. Edmunds, and by audience with the Emperor and ransom forth our monarch. Fie, my lords, should loyal subjects hang back on mere presence of their pressing duty. To council straight, my lords, how shall we raise this ransom, for I shall carry it."

"In all England," said the Bishop of Norwich, "there lies not treasure enough to pay this sum."

"Ye where shal so great a sum be realized?" protested the Prince. "Already all treasuries and cities yield against heavy taxation. The Jews' exchequer hath squandered those money-gobblers dry. The seatmen moneys have scarce afforded food for our hungry soldiers. Speak my lords of the treasury, what has the treasury of the realm to offer on this ransom?"

One gray old knight arose at this, and flinging with ill golden chain, mumbled, "out there were we to pay one-tenth of it 'twould strip the treasury bare."

"In all England," said the Bishop of Norwich, "there lies not treasure enough to pay this sum."

"Ye where shal so great a sum be realized?" protested the Prince. "Already all treasuries and cities yield against heavy taxation. The Jews' exchequer hath squandered those money-gobblers dry. The seatmen moneys have scarce afforded food for our hungry soldiers. Speak my lords of the treasury, what has the treasury of the realm to offer on this ransom?"

One gray old knight arose at this, and flinging with ill golden chain, mumbled, "out there were we to pay one-tenth of it 'twould strip the treasury bare."

"In all England," said the Bishop of Norwich, "there lies not treasure enough to pay this sum."

"Ye where shal so great a sum be realized?" protested the Prince. "Already all treasuries and cities yield against heavy taxation. The Jews' exchequer hath squandered those money-gobblers dry. The seatmen moneys have scarce afforded food for our hungry soldiers. Speak my lords of the treasury, what has the treasury of the realm to offer on this ransom?"

One gray old knight arose at this, and flinging with ill golden chain, mumbled, "out there were we to pay one-tenth of it 'twould strip the treasury bare."

"In all England," said the Bishop of Norwich, "there lies not treasure enough to pay this sum."

"Ye where shal so great a sum be realized?" protested the Prince. "Already all treasuries and cities yield against heavy taxation. The Jews' exchequer hath squandered those money-gobblers dry. The seatmen moneys have scarce afforded food for our hungry soldiers. Speak my lords of the treasury, what has the treasury of the realm to offer on this ransom?"

One gray old knight arose at this, and flinging with ill golden chain, mumbled, "out there were we to pay one-tenth of it 'twould strip the treasury bare."

"In all England," said the Bishop of Norwich, "there lies not treasure enough to pay this sum."

"Ye where shal so great a sum be realized?" protested the Prince. "Already all treasuries and cities yield against heavy taxation. The Jews' exchequer hath squandered those money-gobblers dry. The seatmen moneys have scarce afforded food for our hungry soldiers. Speak my lords of the treasury, what has the treasury of the realm to offer on this ransom?"

One gray old knight arose at this, and flinging with ill golden chain, mumbled, "out there were we to pay one-tenth of it 'twould strip the treasury bare."

"In all England," said the Bishop of Norwich, "there lies not treasure enough to pay this sum."

"Ye where shal so great a sum be realized?" protested the Prince. "Already all treasuries and cities yield against heavy taxation. The Jews' exchequer hath squandered those money-gobblers dry. The seatmen moneys have scarce afforded food for our hungry soldiers. Speak my lords of the treasury, what has the treasury of the realm to offer on this ransom?"

One gray old knight arose at this, and flinging with ill golden chain, mumbled, "out there were we to pay one-tenth of it 'twould strip the treasury bare."

"In all England," said the Bishop of Norwich, "there lies not treasure enough to pay this sum."

Things You Ought
To Know

Brooklyn, N.Y., is soon to open 30 new streets.

Cincinnati school children last summer cultivated 2,800 gardens.

General Joffre, of France, is a Protestant.

Queens of Norway spend \$1,000 a year on dress.

Buffalo has 461,335 population.

New York state has 9,750,000 population.

English Established Church has 328,707 communicants.

Quebec has no pawnbrokers.

Iowa has nine cities under commission rule.

A Japanese company that has planted 200,000,000 pearl oysters in a bay in that country believes that it will harvest millions of pearls through a recently discovered process.

Buffalo has 85,198 registered voters.

Philadelphia has an organization of blind boy scouts.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway is rebuilding 7,000 freight cars in Buffalo shops.

Russia rules 36,000,000 Poles.

There are 2,000,000 Germans in Russia.

Germany before the war contained 46,661 more females than males.

Egypt last year bought 170,807 Bibles.

Bulgaria in 1914 bought 18,000 Bibles.

After extensive tests French experts decided that modern violins were equal in tone to, if not better than old ones of marvelous reputation.

More than 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle the Swedish government has built a hydro-electric plant to provide power for a railroad in Lapland.

A fuel for internal combustion engines that is said to be as efficient as gasoline, but much cheaper, is being made from gasoline, kerosene and benzol in England.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by the chief page.

The close wait attendants are selected from the grooms and pages only; the list of close wait attendants in the state apartments is made out daily by the palace steward, and in the personal apartments of the King.

Servants on close wait dress in black, and wear an ordinary morning coat and Queen, by

What's Going on in the Country

**Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters
Throughout the County**

MINTO

Mrs. Thomas Solmes and Mrs. Minta Solmes spent the week end in Toronto visiting friends.

The threshing machine has been making its last calls in the neighborhood.

Mr. James Sweet returned last week from his trip to New Ontario and Manitoba and has again hired with Mr. Joseph Hagerman.

Mr. Thomas Solmes spent Monday in Sidney hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. William Courtney were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Stouts on Sunday.

Don't forget St. Thomas' Xmas tree on Dec. 22nd. The Sunday School is busy preparing the program now.

The Minto Farmers' Club held their regular meeting on Monday evening. They shipped two cars of cattle last week. The Secretary, Mr. B. C. Tucker, is again looking for horses and will be making calls on the farmers later in the season.

Mr. Ben Hagerman has had the ditching machine at work on his farm this last two weeks. It is worth while seeing it work, as it surely saves a lot of hard labor.

Our cheese factory closed for this season on Saturday last.

The St. Thomas W. A. met at the home of Mrs. William Tanner on Wednesday of last week.

WEST HUNTINGDON

Miss Annie Vrooman has returned home from Belleville to spend the winter here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Downey of Thomasburg spent Thursday at Mrs. John Kingston's.

Miss Lily Gay of Sidney is renewing acquaintances here.

Mr. Newton Bird of Chatterton preached in the Methodist church on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin McColl of Wooler, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Bates of Stockdale spent one day last week at W. H. Wilson's.

Miss Mary Sears is spending a few weeks with her son Frank of Oak Hills.

The Anniversary services of St. Andrew's church, West Huntingdon, will be held next Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. McTavish, of Madoc will preach.

CARMEL

Keep in mind our anniversary services next Lord's Day.

Gladys Green has returned, home after spending a week at Wellington and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Weaver of Stirling, spent one evening last week with his sister, Mrs. Henry Farrell.

Mrs. William Farrell has returned home from Madoc.

Mrs. Lorne Brooks and little son spent a week with friends at River Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farrell spent Sunday with friends at Moira.

Watch for further particulars concerning our entertainment to be given later.

Mr. E. W. Brooks of Coc Hill is spending a week with his sons.

Miss Grace Rowe of Burnbrae is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lynn Weaver.

Mrs. F. McMullen and her pupils of Rawdon School Section No. 4 visited the school of her sister, Mrs. F. Hutchinson, at Glen Ross on Friday afternoon. A number from here also visited the school, and in spite of the rain all enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon.

A. D. McIntosh and E. T. Williams of Stirling were present. The debate, spelling match and progress club, namely Youthful gleaners, were very interesting.

MENIE

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Donald, Miss Thompson and Thomas Hume attended the tea meeting held at Bethel last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Smith, an old lady of 91 years, died at the home of Mrs. John Thompson on Tuesday last. She had been confined to her bed for four years. Her husband, who is also 91, survives her.

Mrs. Bob Meiklejohn died very suddenly of heart failure on Sunday and was buried in St. Andrews cemetery on Monday.

Miss Alice Hume spent Thursday with Mrs. C. U. Clancy.

Miss Lottie G. Williams was married in Winnipeg on the 15th of Nov. to Mr. Thomas Henry of Saskatoon.

SINE

Mr. and Mrs. Will Snider spent Sunday the guests of Mr. John Bailey.

Mrs. W. T. Sine spent last week visiting friends in Stirling.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Sine and Vera spent Sunday in Sidney the guests of Mr. S. A. Badgeley.

A number from here attended the anniversary services at Mount Pleasant on Sunday.

Miss Vera Sine is visiting friends in Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McMullen spent Sunday at Crookston.

Messrs. Fred Martin and Percy Sine were Sunday Guests of Melville Reid.

Miss Gladys Tucker is visiting in Trenton this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster Hyde of Trenton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sarles.

Mr. George McMullen returned home last week and brought a fine deer with him.

Miss Morton of Thompsburg spent a few days this week visiting friends in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Burgess returned home on Monday night after a three months' visit in the North-West and other points.

Messrs. Alex. Martin and Joseph Couto made a trip to the Gardenville this week after fish.

Stirling cheese factory closed on Monday for this season.

Since the recent rain the farmers are very busy finishing their ploughing.

Service will be held at Bethel next Sunday at 2.30 o'clock. Sunday school half past one.

Mr. Percy Reid is spending a few weeks in Holloway.

The Ladies' Aid held a quilting at Mrs. C. U. Huth's on Tuesday afternoon.

A ton cont. tea was served in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Tucker spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Wenner's.

HOARDS

Mr. and Mrs. John Parks and Reggie spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Bailey.

A number of people from here attended the anniversary services at Mount Pleasant on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Rannie spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. James Donald, Minto.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. John Cotton is laid up with rheumatism, but hope for a speedy recovery.

All Parr, who has been spending the summer in the West, is now home with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. George McCutcheon, Stirling, were guests at the home of Wallace Hoard on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutherford, Flossie and Fred, Healy Falls, and Alexandra Hoard, were guests of Mrs. Frank Spencer on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hagerman, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hagerman and Lorne, Minto, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Hagerman and Marjorie, Stirling, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Fred Jeffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Parr are occupying Mr. Parks' house.

FRANKFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Prentice and Mrs. Vandervoort have moved to Coborne, where Mr. Prentice has work for the winter.

The W. M. S. held their regular meeting on Thursday at the home of Mrs. G. E. Sine. A profitable afternoon was spent and we feel the interest in the meetings is growing.

Miss Eva Bell is very ill with fever and Miss Striker, nurse, is attending her. We all hope for Eva a speedy recovery.

Mr. Hubbard Bell left on Thursday to visit his sons and daughters in Rochester.

Mr. C. Powell is on the sick list for the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Webster Hyde of Trenton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sarles.

Rev. Mr. Knox left on the night train on Saturday for Coborne, where he holds anniversary services at one of his former appointments.

Misses Hazel and Floyd Sanderson of Sidney spent Sunday with Lela Meyers.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benedict and family spent Sunday at Foxboro.

Service was held in Trinity Church at 11 a.m. on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rose on Sunday.

A large crowd was present at the Methodist church on Sunday evening.

Rev. Jas. Batstone preaching.

RIVER VALLEY

Looks as if we might have Old Winter us soon, oh?

A few from here attended the Military Bazaar in the Stirling Opera House on Wednesday night and enjoyed themselves greatly.

Glad to report that such a large attendance was present at S. S. Sunday. Please continue the good intention.

Many from this vicinity attended the auction sale at Mr. Biard Bradshaw's Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boultou spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bryant of Stockdale.

MOUNT PLEASANT

James Sharpe entertained a number of Burnbrae guests on Sunday and Claude Sharpe entertained Carmel friends.

Don't forget the fowl supper to be held in the Orangemen's Hall at Wellman's on Friday evening. If you do not attend you will be missing the best treat of the season.

We also wish to congratulate Mrs. Bailey, as she has a new granddaughter, Florence Patricia Turner.

A meeting from here attended Bethel and report it a success. We also sent representatives to Stirling to attend the military bazaar and they brought home the report that it was all that could be desired. The opera house was magnificently decorated and the military costumes of the ladies helped to show off the affair.

We are very sorry to lose Miss Lottie Williams from our midst. She was married to Thomas R. Henry of Saskatoon, Sask., on Monday, Nov. 15th, at Winnipeg by Archdeacon Fortin. Congratulations.

League was held Friday evening. Leader, Mr. Russell Emmons. On account of choir practice the social and literary program was not given but was reserved until December 17th. League will be held next Thursday night, as the Orangemen are holding a fowl supper at Wellman's Friday evening.

John Johnson entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Stirling, recently.

We are pleased to have Mrs. Allen Bailey again in our midst. She has been visiting her daughters, Mrs. Locke and Mrs. Turner. She has spent two months in the West, visiting at Regina, Saskatoon, Watrous, Elgin, Creelman, Hartney and other points. She says the West is bright and they can boast of a most bountiful crop this year in wheat and other grains.

BELLVIEW

Ross Eastwood has returned from the Boys' Work Conference at Peterboro.

He reports that the Conference was a great success. Ross was one of three older fellows to make a three minute reply to the Mayor's address of welcome.

We learn from the other fellows that Ross gave it like a man and was more than equal to the occasion.

Harry Caverley spent the week end in Toronto and returned to Bellview on Monday last.

Mr. John Brown is visiting friends in Trenton.

Corporal Haslet, Pte. Eastwood, Pte. Norrie were here for Sunday.

On Monday evening a number of friends gathered at the home of Corporal Harry Haslet and presented him with a wrist watch. Rev. T. H. Hall, Mr. H. O. Hoover and others made a few remarks, wishing him all success, etc. Harry thanked the friends and givers in a few well-chosen words and looked very soldierly in his uniform. We think he is the sort that real good fighters for the Empire are made of.

We have some snow still on the ground, but the roads are not bad now.

Poultry Wanted

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, and continuing every Tuesday until further notice. Highest market prices paid.

JOHN TANNER,
T. J. THOMPSON.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales.

T. H. MCKEE.

HALT

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks**Suit Cases and Club Bags****Go-Carts and Wagons****Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.****Team and Single Harness**

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. MCKEE
MANUFACTURER

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres or more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Insurance,
Stirling

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

J. T. BELSHAW & SON
Phone 61
STIRLING, ONT

**Lengthy Arguments
Are Unnecessary**

to prove that Kingston's Bread has an appetizing taste and a richness of flavour not found in cheap bread. Discriminating housewives who want the best in quality and service order

KINGSTON'S BREAD

Matters pertaining to taste and nutrition cannot be settled by bold announcements or newspaper talk. Your best plan is to see for yourself the difference between ordinary bread and Kingston's Bread through tasting our varieties.

10 Cents a Large Loaf

GEO. H. KINGSTON, STIRLING, - ONT.

The Home of Machine Made Bread

STERLING HALL—ELLIOTT'S**Elliott's Saturday Cash Bargains**

Taking into consideration the difficulty in procuring goods on account of the scarcity and advanced prices we were never in a better position to serve the buying public, in every department throughout our store. This of course can be attributed to our foresight in purchasing our Fall and Winter stock early and so we are able to offer you some special bargains.

Saturday Specials in the Ladies' Mantle and Fur Department

Ladies' Tweed Coats, up-to-date style and color, regular \$12 and \$15; your choice on Saturday for \$10.00.

1 doz. Ladies' Sweaters in all colors, regular \$2 to \$4.50; Saturday only, 25% Discount.

Ladies' and Children's Furs in Stoles, Muffs, Collars and Caps, Special Saturday, 25% Discount.

Children's Knitted Caps and Hoods, regular up to 80c.; your choice on Saturday for 50c.

Saturday's Special Bargains in the Men's Furnishing Dept.

1 only Men's Sweater Coat, regular \$10.00; Saturday.....	\$7.00
2 " " " Coats, " 9.00; " " "	6.00
2 " " " " 8.00; " " "	5.00
5 " " " " 3.50; " " "	2.99

Men's special Heavy Khaki Shirts, regular 65c; Saturday 43c each.

Men's Lined Mitts, regular 30c; Saturday 25c.

Men's Unshrinkable Wool Underwear at 75c per garment.

See our special line of Men's Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats.

Always remember we are sole agents for the famous House of Hobberlin Tailored Suits and Overcoats, fit and style guaranteed or your money refunded.

Highest Prices Paid for all Kinds of Produce

R. A. ELLIOTT

Grocery Specials for Saturday Only

Dominion Salmon, 1 lb. tins, regular 15c, Saturday.....	10c
Gold Label Salmon, regular 25c, Saturday 5 cans for	\$1.00
Quaker Rolled Oats, regular 25c per pkg., Saturday.....	20c package
Clark's Pork and Beans, regular 15c can, Saturday 2 cans for.....	25c
Lemon Biscuits, regular 10c lb., Saturday 3 lbs. for.....	25c
Special Line of Chocolates, regular 40c lb., Saturday per lb.....	20c

No. 1 Butter Crocks in all sizes at reasonable prices.

A very special quality of Breakfast Bacon, only 25c per lb.

ALWAYS ON HAND—Fresh Pork Sausages, Balogna Sausage, Cooked Ham, Roast Shoulder, Pickled Back, Pickled Roll, and all kinds of Smoked Meats.

Parcels Delivered Promptly
Phone 22

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 13

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

COOK AND FOX
The Store of Quality

Grand Clearing
OF
MILLINERY

**Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Trimmed Hats
ALL ONE PRICE**

Every Trimmed Hat in our store, reg. up to \$4.50
Your Choice \$2.50 each

Children's Hats, regular up to \$1.50
Your Choice 75c each

This is your chance to get Millinery very much less
than cost of production.

Come Early and Get Best Choice

Clearing Prices This Week
ON ALL

**Rat Coats, Fur
Lined Coats
and a few Fur Trimmed Coats**

The prices will astound you with their lowness

It Will Pay You to Investigate

BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE
FOR BEST PRICES

PHONE 43

GOODS PROMPTLY
DELIVERED

COOK AND FOX

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, and the North-West Territories, and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rent of one acre. Not more than two acres will be leased at any application.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions, or by other means, and the area to be leased specified for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$10.00 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise.

A royalty shall be paid on the merchandise output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person managing the mine shall furnish the Agent with weekly returns concerning for the coal output of the mine, and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such rights shall be forfeited at end of one year.

The lease will entitle the holder of the mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be required for the working of the mine.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of the Dominion Lands.

W. W. GOREY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for—\$500.

OBITUARY

TRUMAN BAILEY

The death occurred at his late residence Stirling, on Friday, Nov. 26th, 1915, of Truman Bailey, after an illness of several months. Mr. Bailey was son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Clark Bailey of Rawdon Township.

He was a bright and cheerful lad, and during his long illness never unminded.

Eleven years ago he married Miss Atria Weaver, daughter of Wm. Weaver of Rawdon Twp., who with a family of two children, Doris and Gordon survives.

Mr. Bailey is survived also by four brothers, Bert of Ann Arbor, James of New York, Frank of Rawdon and Charlie residing on the homestead and two sisters, Alecia and Agnes of Detroit.

The funeral service was conducted by the Pastor, Rev. A. J. Terrill in the Methodist church on Monday at 2 o'clock, who took for his text: Isaiah, 55 chapter, 9th verse. "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts."

Sympathy is extended to the family in their bereavement.

AUCTION SALE

The undersigned has received instructions from MR. JAS. CLEMENTS to sell by Public Auction, on Lots 8 and 9, in the 9th Concession of Rawdon, on

Tuesday, Dec. 7th, 1915,

at 12.30 sharp, the following farm stock and implements:—Span mares, 1 male colt, coming 4 years, 4 milch cows, 2 heifers, coming 3 years, in calf; 1000 ft. of well seasoned lumber, a quantity of other lumber, 2 bulls, coming 2 years, 5 calves, 50 hens, buggy, set chebogan sleighs, set light bob sleighs, cutter, buggy pole and whiffletrees, democrat, seed drill, ideal cultivator, smoothing harrow, disk harrow, corn cultivator, flury plow, 2-furrow Oliver plow, Farming mill, mower, binder, potash kettle, 480 bu. seed barley, quantity seed corn, 200 bu. feed corn on ear, 100 bu. buck wheat, 3 tons hay, buckwheat straw, barley straw, quantity of cornstuffs, range stove, kitchen stove, organ, chains, forks, scops, and many other articles.

Terms—Nine months.

HENRY WALLACE, Auct.

Business For Sale

Owing to ill health the undersigned is desirous of disposing of his business in the village of Marmons.

The business, which is in a flourishing condition, consists of Groceries, Gents' Furnishings, Meats, Flour and Feed, and also has a pressing shop attached.

For particulars address

Casha Boyd,
Marmora.
*
To Rent

To rent or sell, a centrally located blacksmith shop. Apply to
MRS. JESSE NEAL,
Bellview

Tea Meeting at Wellman's

Record Crowd in Attendance and Delightful Evening Spent by all Present

The good people of Wellman's Corners more than sustained their reputation for carrying to a successful issue any entertainment they undertake, when on Friday evening last, Wellman's L. O. N. 172 held a Tea Meeting in the Orange Hall that attracted a record crowd from the surrounding towns and district. The supper in the hall started at 6 o'clock and for two hours the immense crowd filled in to partake of the most sumptuous repast which the ladies had so amply provided.

Roast turkey, duck, chicken, were there in abundance, together with all the delicacies of the season and no pains were spared by those in charge to see that all were waited on in a most ample manner.

Those who have attended functions of this kind at Wellman's in the past knew what to expect, and none were disappointed, but all were lavish in their praise of the great menu offered.

The program after the supper was held in the Methodist church, just across the street, and this too was a source of great interest and enjoyment to the vast crowd. It was about 8.30 when this part of the evening's entertainment started, with Mr. W. S. Martin in the chair, who with a few introductory remarks, called upon the speakers and vocal and instrumental entertainers.

Brief speeches, with a patriotic and humorous tendency running through each, were made by Rev. S. F. Dixon, Rev. Salisbury, Burnbrae; Rev. B. F. Byers, Stirling, Reeve Coulter, Stirling, Reeve Montgomery and Deputy Reeve Hawkins, Rawdon, and the humorous salutes of the different speakers were particularly enjoyed by all present.

Beautiful solos were rendered by Mrs. Milne and Mr. Sharpe of Hoards, while Messrs. Ketcheson Brothers gave two very well rendered violin solos with organ accompaniment.

The opening chorus as well as the closing selection by the choir were ably rendered and highly appreciated.

The proceeds amounted to \$117.

On Saturday evening a social was held, the receipts of which amounted to \$12.00.

Chatterton W. I.

The November meeting of the Chatterton Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur Hamlin, with twenty-one members present. Roll call was a towel shower which resulted in 24 towels. A bean guessing contest added 60c to our Red Cross Fund, and our collection \$1.95, we also added a new member to our list. We are sorry to report the death of one of our members since last meeting, Mrs. Leonard Ward. Our next meeting will be held at the home of Miss B. Guiffin, Turner's Settlement, Dec. 9th. Roll call, a verse of your favorite poem and the author. A collection will be taken at each meeting. Our thanks are due the Belleville Cheese Board for check for \$15.00.

TRIP THROUGH MANITOBA

Communication from Rev. Geo. E. Simons Dealing with Conditions in West

Birtle, Man., Nov. 23, 1915

Dear Mr. Editor,—

For the first time in my life I have had the opportunity of seeing Manitoba consecutively and systematically, for I am moving from town to town on C. N. R. and C.P.R. on schedule time, adding something to my impressions as I move. Our L. M. M. party left Toronto over three weeks since in a warm rain and awoke at Chapleau in a snowstorm. At Kenora there was no snow but the lakes were frozen, and the next change was a fine warm arrival in Winnipeg. That was on a Saturday and on the Sunday night came the snow storm that brought down thousands of telegraph and telephone poles—twelve miles at one spot I learned—and threw many farmers in a panic.

In Winnipeg I asked a man who knew when threshing would be over and his answer was, "About next July." I thought he was joking, but hundreds of acres of wheat and oats still in the stock bear evidence to the value of his words. Some fields have been gathered in stacks but a great quantity of grain in stock lies under a white canopy. The rains of September put work back and the extremely early incoming of winter has sadly upset all calculations. Still as our trains hurry us past these loaded fields (two harvests in one we frequently hear) separators are tossing straw away into the air and the golden stream fills the sleigh boxes with wheat—currency of the West. At some towns where we have stopped, the Parsons and the business men had been out the whole of the preceding moonlight night giving a much needed hand to the harried farmer. A frequent complaint we now hear is that the water freezes in the engine or the belt runs off in the frosty night. Optimism is, however, the spirit of the country through here.

A week ago I was in a little town nestling between the Duck and the Riding Mountains. In that town I saw

for the first time the "Consolidated School" of which I have frequently read. It is a seven room school in a village of five hundred people, carrying classes up to the third year in H. School work and having a finely equipped agricultural laboratory under a specialized graduate of the Winnipeg College. This school receives 68% of its 250 pupils from a school area of 150 square miles, the boys and girls of which district are delivered into the school in fourteen great vans in the morning and returned home by them at night. These vans alone cost the area nearly \$60.00 a day and the staff is expensive. There are no rural schools in this district, however, and the better equipped staff, just because it is better equipped, gives far better returns than the same number of teachers in country schools possibly could give. Many of the villages in which we have been have these consolidated schools, or are half local and half consolidated—that is serve half a district. In this town of Birtle they have the latter kind and also a very admirable Indian school for the several reserves near by. This school is staffed by teachers appointed by the Presbyterian Missionary Society although the government assumes a \$125.00 responsibility per year for each of the fifty boarding pupils present. I have spoken in these two schools today and will speak at a town meeting tonight.

Very sincerely,
GEORGE E. SIMMONS

MEDICAL

DR. A. L. WELLMAN, Physician and Surgeon. Silver Medalist Graduate of University of Toronto. Late House Surgeon of the Toronto Western Hospital. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Telephone 8712

SPRINGBROOK, ONTARIO

LEGAL

G. G. THRASHER
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

Private and Company monies to loan.
Office in W. S. Martin Block, Mill St., STIRLING, ONTARIO.

PORTER & CARNEW

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Etc.
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO
Offices—Robertson Block, East Front St.

J. F. WILLS, K.C. M. WRIGHT.

WILLS & WRIGHT

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
15 CAMPBELL STREET

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

NORTHRUP, PONTON & PONTON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.
Solicitors for—the Bank of Montreal, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Town of Deseronto.

W. B. Northrup, K. C. R. D. Ponton

W. N. Ponton, K. C.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

LODGES

STIRLING ENCAMPMENT No. 80, I.O.O.F. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, the Friday on or before the full moon. Visiting Brethren welcome.

J. M. CLARKE, E. S. BENNETT, C. P. REC. S.

AUCTIONEER

HENRY WALLACE
The popular Auctioneer is prepared to conduct sales anywhere at Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 88-21 STIRLING

BREEDERS

Insure your Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy is in force?

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada

will protect them. For full information as to rates write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD, Agent, Stirling, Ontario.

Representing first-class Fire, Accident and Health Insurance Companies at current rates.

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

J. T. BELSHAW & SON STIRLING, ONT

Masonic Banquet

The Masonic Banquet of Nov. 25th, will long be remembered by the large number of the Craft who assembled in their spacious hall to welcome Right Worshipful Brother J. Shurie, D.D.G.M., of Wellington, on his official visit to the Brethren of Stirling Lodge A.F. & A.M. The Degree work was faultless and the officers deserve special credit for the intense interest taken which will certainly give Stirling Lodge, a name.

The speeches were many and to the point, impressive throughout and marked by deep thought and earnestness conveying to one the fact, that Masonry did did not consist of merely verbose expressions but in the heart of all true masons, masonry was lived.

The supper was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and no one went away hungry.

Visitors were present from Wellington, Frankford, Merrickville, Toronto, Bancroft, and Marmora.

At 2.30 a.m. the National Anthem was heartily sung and with the hand of fellowship extended the Brethren parted with the feeling that a profitable evening had been spent.

House Wanted

Will buy or rent a small House or Cottage.

E.D. Wilson, Holloway

HALT!

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks

Suit Cases and Club Bags

Go-Carts and Wagons

Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.

Team and Single Harness

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. MCKEE

MANUFACTURER

Logs Wanted

Soft Elm, Birch & Basswood

LOGS

Also Poplar, Spruce, Pine & Basswood Heading Bolts

For particulars address

Stirling Cheese Box & Basket Co.

STIRLING



**UNION BANK
OF CANADA**

Co-operative Saving

is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the Interest accrues to the credit of both.

Ask the Manager for full particulars.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.

Branch also at Spring Brook

Poultry Wanted

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 30th, 1915, and continuing every Tuesday until further notice. Highest market prices paid.

JOHN TANNER,
T. J. THOMPSON.

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, roosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices, shipping first four days of each week.

W.M. LINN,
Phone 82, Stirling.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.

December 5, 1915. Uzziah's Pride and Punishment.—2 Chron. 26:1-23.

Commentary—1. Uzziah, a king of Judah (vs. 1-3). Uzziah, also called Azariah (2 Kings 14:21), became king of Judah at the age of sixteen years. He continued to reign during a period of fifty-two years. His reign was longer than that of any other king of Judah except Manasseh, who reigned fifty-five years, and longer than any king of Israel. The account of his long reign is comparatively brief. He came into power after the disasters that befell the kingdom during his father's time, and his work was very largely one of reconstruction. The mention of his building or repairing Eloth (commonly called Elath) indicates the importance of that place and also presents the young king as a zealous worker. Eloth was situated at the northern extremity of the eastern branch of the Red Sea and was important because of its relation to Judah's commerce with India, and also because of its position relatively to the rich mines of copper and turquoise of the Sinaitic peninsula.

II. His successes (vs. 4-16). 4-7. The key to Uzziah's prosperity is indicated in verses 4 and 5: "He did that which was right in the sight of the Lord," and "he sought God." "As long as he sought the Lord, God made him to prosper." He was a warrior and waged an aggressive warfare. He invaded the territory of the Philistines, the old enemy of Israel, and defeated them in their own strongholds. He also conquered the Arabians, who had injured Judah in the reign of Jehoram, and the Mehuimims in the region of Mount Seir. 8—the Ammonites gave gifts—they were in subjection to Judah and paid tribute to Uzziah. 9—The spread—His successful military operations became known beyond the regions where he waged war. Strengthened himself exceedingly—"Waxed exceeding strong."—R.V. In following God he became strong to defend God's chosen people. 9—Build towers—He repaired and fortified the walls of Jerusalem where they had been broken down. Corner gate—At the northwest corner of the city. Valley gate—The gate opening westward toward the valley of Hinnom at the turning of the wall.—A curve in the wall on the east. 10—Towers in the desert—for the threefold purpose of defense, of observation and of shelter to his cattle.—J. F. & B. Wells—rather cisterns to catch and retain the water which fell during the rainy season. Carmel—the word means "fruitful fields," and is used in that sense rather than as denoting the Carmel in the kingdom of Israel. 11-14. Uzziah was great as making improvements in his kingdom, but he gave much attention also to his arms and military equipment. His army of more than three hundred thousand men was under his command of two thousand six hundred officers, and was so organized that the different companies went out to war in rotation, each division being engaged in warfare a portion of the year and spending a portion of the year at home. The army is a large one when we consider the size and resources of the country which the nation occupied. The weapons of the men of war were shields, helmets, helmscopes, or coats of mail, spears, bows and slingstones engines of war. 15. Engines—These were "enormous bows or springs, set in a wooden framework, and so contrived as to hurl with the greatest violence both darts and stones."—Whedon. This is the first notice that occurs in history of the use of machines for throwing projectiles. The invention is apparently ascribed to the reign of Uzziah.—J. F. & B.

III. His pride (vs. 16-19). 16. When he was strong—His strength had come while he was walking in humility and faith before the Lord. His heart was lifted up—he became proud and independent, losing sight of his great mission. Comparatively few men can enjoy prosperity without their hearts being lifted up in pride. Transgressed—it was the high priest at the time, and such it was his duty to oppose Uzziah's sacrilegious act. He and the eighty brave priests were determined that the sacred precincts of the temple should not be profaned even by a king. 17. Withstood—They could do no less and discharge their duty. Apparently not unto them—it was not a duty of his, and more than that he was an intruder in attempting to perform an office which belonged exclusively to the priests. So out of the sanctuary they used their authority over even the king. Neither ... for thine honor—Uzziah designed to appropriate new honor to himself, but it was a disgrace to him to assume to himself priestly functions. 18. Was wroth—He was angry because any one, even a high priest, should dispute his right to do anything he wished. A censor in his hand—He was persistent in his purpose to burn the incense. He should shew the priests that he could assume to himself whatever rights he might choose.

IV. His punishment (vs. 20-23). 20. the chief priest ... looked upon him—it was the duty of the priests to pronounce upon the disease of leprosy (Lev. 14). leprosy—Leprosy was the most dreaded disease of the east. It was contagious, loathsome, incurable, fatal, foreboding—it appeared in the most conspicuous place, so that all present could see it as a Judge.

ment from God. It came suddenly, "while he was with the priests, thrust him out." Nothing unclean could be allowed in the temple, hence it was the duty of the priest to cast out the leprous king himself. Death was the penalty for invading the sacred office, and the king feared for his life. He defied men and even God, but he found that there was a mightier than he, 21—died in a several house—in a house of separation, or in an infirmary. The Jewish law forbade the leper to mingle in society. Jotham—Uzziah was disqualified for the position in which he had grown great. His pride had caused his complete downfall. His son became virtually the ruler of the Kingdom. 22, 23. Isaiah mentions Uzziah (Isa. 1:1), but the book referred to is lost. King Uzziah was a leper until his death, and because of his disease his body was not interred in the burial-place of the kings of Judah, but in a field close by.

Questions.—Who reigned in Judah after Josiah? Who came next? How was Uzziah when he began to reign? What great things did he accomplish? What is said of his moral character in the early part of his reign? What was the secret of his success? What change took place later in what act did he commit sin? Who opposed him in that act? What calamity befell Uzziah? How long did his affliction last? Why could he no longer act as King? Who succeeded him?

Topic.—Unconquerable ambition.

I. The occasion of daring sin.

1. The object of divine wrath. During the reign of Uzziah the kingdom of Judah reached a condition of prosperity such as it had not known since the days of Solomon. This was due to the marvelous help of God. No disaster or defeat interrupted the current of his prosperity through the greater part of his reign. To Uzziah God gave more than a half century of power and wealth and their attendant advantages. It seemed as if God wished, by the abundance of his blessings, to teach Uzziah and his people that assuredly their success lay in his service. Uzziah was one of the strongest kings of Judah, a much more able and energetic ruler than his father or grandfather. He sought God's help and guidance. He honored God's prophet. He used his power for the good of his people and for the prosperity and strengthening of the nation. Except that the high places were not removed, the praise given Uzziah is unqualified. It was a great advantage to the young king that he had the loyal attachment and confidence of his people. His sincere piety was his safeguard. The virtue of his reign is traced to the influence of Zechariah. Nevertheless Uzziah had scarcely reached the acme of his power when, as in the case of his predecessor, decension began. He was not content with his kingly power and greatness, his secular dignity and majesty. He would be first everywhere. He became filled with ideas of his own importance. He reflected with complacency on all the great deeds that he had done and all the benefits he had conferred upon the nation. His splendid career elated him and his heart was lifted up to any single kind. Where a variety of food is given it does not take long to fatten a hog, and the meat is always well streaked, juicy and tender. Anything that cheapens the feed will increase the profit, if it is not done at the expense of the health of the animals.

Fat can be put on the animal more quickly and economically by feeding a variety than by confining the hog to any single kind. Where a variety of food is given it does not take long to fatten a hog, and the meat is always well streaked, juicy and tender. Anything that cheapens the feed will increase the profit, if it is not done at the expense of the health of the animals.

To put fat on a hog at the least expense, and in the shortest time, the animal must not be compelled to stand in a pen with his feet six inches deep in mud and filth. There must be clean pens and clean surroundings. It is important, too, that there be a warm, protected place provided for the animal to sleep in. The hog feels the effect of cold weather as readily as any other animal, although it may not suffer as much by it for the reason that it has a coat of lard all around it that helps to add warmth to the body. It has been proved that hogs will fed, but kept in cold, damp quarters, will not make as good gains as hogs so liberally fed but kept in warm, dry places.

Where several hogs are kept in the same pen there should be sufficient room to prevent piling upon each other. It is natural for hogs to bunch together when the weather is cold, and if there is room enough they will lay quietly side by side and secure the benefit of each other's heat.

The importance of clean water in putting on fat must not be underestimated. It is surprising the amount of clear water hogs will drink, besides that which they get in the sloppy portion of their ration. Water should be given three times a day.

Charcoal, ashes and salt help to keep the animals in good condition, enabling them to make better gains.

Feeding hogs on the ground, compelling them to pick their feed out of dirt, is not the way to realize the greatest returns from the feed given.

REASONS FOR ROTATIONS.

1. It encourages the keeping of more live stock on the farm.
2. It distributes labor throughout the entire year.
3. It enriches the soil.
4. It improves the mechanical condition of the soil and increases bacterial action.
5. It demands the application of manures to maintain the fertility of the soil.
6. It destroys injurious weeds and insects.
7. Continuous grain growing depletes the soil of its plant food.

Furthermore, from a chemical point of view, a systematic rotation should be practised, because a deep-rooted crop alternates with a shallow-rooted crop, thus uniformly distributing the plant food. Different crops require different mineral constituents in varying amounts.

NOTES.

Apple wood, used almost exclusively for saw handles, also furnishes the material for many so-called briarwood pipes and particularly for the larger wooden type used in printing signs and posters.

A tree sparrow is said to consume one-fourth of an ounce of injurious seeds a day and weed seeds constitute three-fourths of the diet of the song sparrow. Quail, bobolinks, blackbirds, some of the larks and wild ducks are among the birds that are

to farmers as destroyers of noxious weeds.

Cottonseed meal has big value as a fertilizer as well as for food. The man who feeds it cuts down the cost of making beef in two ways. It costs him less in corn to make beef, because he gets more beef from the bushel of corn, and it costs him less in labor to make the corn, because the manure gives him more corn to the acre. We used more of that kind of economy.

A short cut to success in raising hogs is to place a first-class bull at the head of the herd and to raise the hogs from the best cows. It is not enough to buy a bull with a pedigree—the pedigree must be a history of the bull; it must show the performance of the dam and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull it has no value as a guide in future breeding. We know of no method to increase the efficiency of the herd equal to that of purchasing a first-class bull and the grand-dam upon both sides. Unless the pedigree contains the performance of the ancestors of the bull

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.	
GOING EAST	
Passenger.....	10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	3.31 p.m.
GOING WEST	
Passenger.....	6.02 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	6.45 p.m.
Stirling and Marmora Stage	
Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.	

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
Subscription price, 25¢ per year, in the Counter Block,
[next door to Telephone office].
Subscription Rates—Canada One Dollar a Year.
United States \$1.50.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch, and at very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1915

The Export Cheese Trade

The advance in the price of cheese of about 2¢ per lb. within the past few weeks has added materially to the profits of exporters, besides lessening the losses on the high priced article that has been carried here for some time past, and it now looks as if there may be a good chance to get rid of it with little or no loss. At any rate holders are more optimistic, and look for a profitable season at the close of the present one. It is reported that a lot of 4,500 boxes of cheese purchased a short time since at 15¢ to 15½¢ was sold this week over the cable, at equal to 17½¢ to 17 5-8¢ f. o. b. here. After the close of navigation it is estimated that stocks in Canada will be light, notwithstanding the larger production of the past season, the receipts from May 1st to November 20th showing the large increase of 416,535 boxes. It is expected that next week will see the last of the ocean vessels leaving port, winter weather having already set in. Production may now be considered virtually at an end for the present end. The importance of cheese as an export article can be appreciated when it is stated that the value of its shipments up to the present amounted to \$25,250,000. Of course a few factories in the West will continue to run as usual all the year, but their output will be more for the home trade than for export. Every mail brings news of the short English market owing to the scarcity of agricultural labor, and the increased supply of milk to the English cities and towns.

THE NEW SHOE STORE

We have in stock a first-class line of

Men's and Boys' Shoes

suitable for working purposes and made to stand hard wear and give good satisfaction.

It will pay you to see our line and especially our prices



Our Shoes for Ladies and Children



are the very newest that can be purchased from the manufacturers and are made up on the latest lasts and priced to suit every person's pocket.

We also handle a complete line of

Rubbers

suitable for all members of the family. Call and see our goods, because it will pay you in many ways.

S. S. JOYCE & SON

Opp. Meiklejohn's Hardware Store.

"The Home of Good Shoes"

What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters Throughout the County

RIVER VALLEY

A few friends from this place gathered at the home of Mr. Biard Bradshaw on Wednesday evening, to bid him farewell previous to his leaving for California. We regret to lose such a well-known friend from our midst. His wife and little son will soon join him in their new home.

Mr. Darwin White of Smithfield has been spending a few days at the home of his cousins here, and taking advantage of the wild game before they leave for their winter homes.

Mr. and Mrs. David McNary spent Sunday, the guest of Mr. McNary's mother.

The Pie Social given by the R. V. W. I. was a grand success. The proceeds amounting to over \$35.00, part of which goes for Red Cross purposes.

Miss Lucy Bouton entertained a few of her young acquaintances Saturday evening.

HAROLD

Mrs. S. Dafoe has returned from a visit to friends and relatives in Belleville.

Miss Ethel Cranston, attended the pie social at River Valley on Friday evening, and contributed to the program which was much applauded.

Mr. German Bailey has been in Toronto for some time with her daughter, Mrs. McAfee, who has a young daughter.

Mr. J. R. Cooke's new residence is nearly completed.

Mr. M. Sine attended the tea meeting at Wellman's on Friday evening.

We are sorry to note the death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Runnels which took place in Trenton on Saturday. Mrs. Runnels was visiting her brother there when the child was taken ill and passed away before it could be removed home. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon.

Johny West, "Harold's soldier boy" has been seeing active service in the trenches for some time. We have no fear but Jack will acquit himself nobly, and will put many a German before he returns to his home.

Our cheese factory closed on Saturday, Nov. 27th, after a very profitable season, both for patron and maker.

IVANHOE

Quite a few from here attended the Anniversary services at West Huntingdon on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Grooms motored from Napavine on Saturday evening to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stout's, to spend Sunday under the parental roof.

Mrs. Frank Conkrite and Mildred spent Sunday with friends in Havelock.

Mrs. E. Burrell spent Friday the guest of Mrs. A. McMillan.

Fred Brondwirth spent Sunday at home.

The Misses McCrea from Algoma are spending a few days at the home of Mrs. H. Fleming.

Miss V. Vincent, and Miss S. Weese spent Saturday at the home of Mrs. R. Bruce.

Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin of Stirling, came to spend the winter with their daughter, Mrs. F. Cronkrite.

Miss A. Fetter spent Sunday with Miss E. Parker, lower Ivanhoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stout and son Harry, spent Sunday eve at the home of James Stout, Minto.

SINE

Mr. P. E. Burgess and wife and Mr. W. Snider and wife visited Mr. James Maybey at Wellman's on Sunday.

Mr. Frank Fralick, of Stirling, spent the week end at Mr. William Waller's.

Pte. Ted Yaxley of Barriefield is spending a few days at Mr. John Farrell's.

A week's prayer meeting will be held in Bethel Church, beginning Sunday evening, Dec. 5th.

League was held on Thursday evening. It being Temperance night the program was along that line. Do not forget to attend next Friday night, members especially.

Miss Florence Montgomery took ten with Mrs. Mary A. Chard on Tuesday evening of last week.

Miss Eller Sharp, who has been with her son-in-law, George Watson, Wellman's, since the death of her daughter, has returned home. Mrs. Win Johnson is spending a few days with her.

Miss Totton and Madel Snarr of Wellman's were guests at Leonard Sharpe's for the week end.

A large number from here attended the Orangemen's tea meeting at Wellman's Corners last Friday evening. Nearly every family was represented. The tea was all that could be desired. Nearly everything along edible lines was present on the tables. Great credit should be given the ladies who furnished the provisions. The speeches were excellent, both joyful and interesting. Again on Saturday night a large number of patriotic citizens attended the social, it being good also.

HOARDS

Annie Atherton spent Sunday with Myrtle Windsor, Carmel.

A few from here attended the tea meeting in the Orange Hall at Wellman's on Friday evening and all report a splendid program and plenty of good things to eat.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Thompson, Murry, visited with their daughters, Mrs. H. Whitton and Mrs. Frank Bailey, on Sunday.

Mr. Rod Doxey, Hastings, spent a few days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Doxey.

Mrs. Marry Seeley, Toronto, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bailey.

Mrs. J. Nolan, Stirling, spent a few days with Mrs. David Benedict.

Mrs. Mary E. Hoard spent a couple of days with Mrs. Frank Spencer last week and also visited at the home of Mrs. Hammond on Saturday.

Frank, Grace and Nellie Jeffs were guests at Mr. A. W. Green's on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Jennie and Stanley spent the week end with friends in Campbellford.

Mr. G. W. Brady spent the week end in Kingston.

We are pleased to know that Mr. John Cotton is able to be out again.

A number from here attended the anniversary services at Carmel on Sunday, which proved a great success.

Our factory closed on Saturday last and some of our farmers are now shipping their cream to Belleville.

FRANKFORD

A few from town took in the White Feather show in Wellman's opera house in Trenton on Tuesday last.

Mr. Fred Spencer is rebuilding his barns and sheds that were destroyed by fire a few months ago.

Miss Godfrey of Kingston has returned home after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rogers.

Rev. Mr. Knox, P. H. Osterhout, W. E. Windover and E. Wood of Stockdale attended the district convention held at Brighton on Wednesday of last week.

The Ladies' Aid held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Geo. Potter on Thursday afternoon.

A few from town attended the oyster supper at Harry Bush's on Thursday evening and report a fine evening spent.

Mrs. Joe Sargis and Beatrice are visiting Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien in Toronto, also other relatives.

We are pleased to be able to report a slight improvement in those who have been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. Walter Gainsforth of Trenton was in town on Sunday.

The delegates that attended the Boys' Work Conference held in Peterboro on the 19, 20, 21st have returned and Harold Lowery, one of the boys who went from here, gave a very fine report at the S. S. on Sunday afternoon.

The Guild of Trinity Church are having a concert in Windover's Hall on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8th. Among the many interesting things in connection with the program is an address to be given by Corp. Sanford, who has returned from the scene of battle. Don't forget the date.

On Sunday evening Miss Gardner of Albert College, Belleville, gave an address in the Methodist Church and also gave out cards, asking for subscriptions in aid of the college work. A very large crowd were in attendance.

Rev. Mr. Knox left on Monday morning to attend the funeral of Mr. Bellamy of Salem, one of his former appointments near Coborne.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 4th the children and grandchildren of John Montgomery Murray surprised him by taking possession of his home. It being his seventy-first birthday they had gathered to celebrate. Soon the table was spread and all sat down to a feast of oysters and other good things. The evening was spent in social intercourse and music. The wish of his children is that he and their mother may be spared many more years of happiness.

Mr. Bent of Coborne visited friends in town last week.

On Monday evening, Nov. 15th, the young ladies of Frankford met in the Public Library rooms to organize for Red Cross and patriotic work, there being about 20 present. They organized as Canadian Over Seas Club. The officers of the club are: President, Miss A. Carroll; Vice Pres., Miss E. Fraser; Secretary, Miss F. Alexander; Treasurer, Miss G. Clarke, with Mrs. J. B. Lowery and Mrs. W. H. Millen as super-visors.

Through the kindness of the members of the L. O. L. they have the use of their hall every Monday evening from 7.30 to 9.30 to do sewing or any red cross or patriotic work. The L.O.L. members heat and light their hall free of charge. Since organizing two meetings have been held with a good number present at each meeting. At the last meeting it was decided to admit all the young married ladies, who are not members of the Institute, into the club. The next meeting will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 6th, in the L.O.L. hall at 7.30.

Service was held here on Sunday evening. The choir repeated two of the anniversary anthems. Services at 10.30 a.m. next Sunday. Five minute talk for boys and girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Boulton of River Valley were guests at Elam Wescott's on Sunday.

The Literary Society at the Williams School was well attended last Friday evening. The visitors were A. D. McIntosh and E. T. Williams, Stirling; Rev. S. F. Dixon and daughter, Stirling; Mrs. Hector Whittom and Mrs. Elam Wescott. Mrs. Wescott sang a solo and accompanied it with her harp.

XMAS GOODS

Notwithstanding the war in Europe we have a large stock of suitable presents for all classes.

Our Book Department

Our Book Department is filled with good things for young and old. Whether you want a Bible or light fiction we can supply you—

Latest Fiction

Books of Adventure

Books for Girls

Annuals, Hymn Books

Prayer Books

Christmas Cards

Calendars, Papeteries

Fountain Pens, etc.

For the Children

We have Picture Books, Fairy Stories
Books on Nature Study, Adventure
Toy Drums, Tops, Animals, Games
Dolls, Horns, etc.

PERFUMES in fancy bottles and packages, ranging in price from 25c to \$2.50

Ebony and Ivory Toilet Sets, Manicures, Military Brushes, Mirrors, etc.

Collar Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Comb and Brush Sets, Smokers' Sets, Vases, Candle Sticks and Shades.

CANDIES—Willard's and Leggett's Chocolates

Pipes, Cigars and Cigarettes

Stationery Special Sale on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 3 and 4

25c Papeteries at 15c

10c Writing Pads at 5c

25c Writing Pads at 15c

10c Linen Envelopes at 5c

SEE OUR WINDOW

J. S. MORTON

MUSKRAT

Get "More Money" for your Furs
Muskrat, Skunk, Raccoon, Foxes, White Weasels, Fisher and other Fur bearers collected in your section
SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest and most reliable representative Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for more than 25 years. We offer the best prices and most satisfactory service. We specialize in handling furs of all kinds and in sending Fur shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Guide," the only reliable guide to the market report and list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C 310 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Local and Personal**OUR SPECIAL NUMBER**

On Thursday, Dec. 4th, we will issue a special Christmas number, and on account of extra work we would ask that all copy for advertisements reach us not later than 10 a.m. on Tuesday. Will our correspondents kindly send in their copy as early as possible.

Mr. J. R. McKeedie is moving into rooms over Mr. Meiklejohn's store.

Miss Bertha Shaw is visiting friends in Belleville and Trenton this week.

Private Roswell Coulter was home over Sunday.

The residence of Mr. C. Gascoigne, Sidney Twp. was destroyed by fire on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Stewart of Moira, left on Monday for the Fat Stock Show, Guelph.

Mrs. Michael Kirby of Oshawa is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Metcalf.

Mr. and Herbert Gay of Foxboro were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Haggerly Henry St., on Sunday.

Sir Morton's Stationery window for bargains on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 3rd and 4th.

Miss Lou Judd spent a few days in Belleville, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frazeck.

The Girl Guides in Ontario now number over 6000, Stirling is now the proud possessor of 50 of them.

Mrs. Hugh Morton is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Snarr, Wellman's Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Graine and child of Cordova are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Graine.

More houses are needed in Stirling. Several families are looking for houses to buy or rent.

Rawdon Red Cross acknowledges with thanks the receipt of \$12 from the Minto W.L.

Capt. Layfield and Capt. Carew of the 80th Battalion, Belleville, were guests of Major and Mrs. Alger on Sunday.

Capt. Walt is home from Kingston for a few days this week. He expects soon to leave for overseas.

Miss Viola Hadley of Frankford who has been visiting Mrs. R. Harnish, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. J. Johnston and son Bruce, of Marimora, were guests of Mrs. Geo. John on Sunday.

A number from town attended the play, "Kilkenny" in the Weller Opera House, Trenton, on Monday night.

The pie social held at River Valley, in aid of Red Cross was a very successful affair. Proceeds amounted to about \$40.

Major Lowe and Capt. Nichol were guests of Mrs. Percy Watts on Sunday. Major Lowe has been promoted Lieutenant Col. and has been transferred to Kingston.

It will pay you to buy a year's supply of Stationery Friday and Saturday bargain sale—10c linen pads going at 4 for 25c; 25c pads at 15c each.

Do your Christmas shopping early and do not forget the boys in the trenches who are fighting to ensure many happy returns of a Merry Christmas to all of us.

Don't forget that James Boldrick's sale of furs will take place in the Opera House, Stirling, on Saturday at 1 o'clock sharp.

The tea in aid of Red Cross given by the M. A. F. girls in the Agricultural Room on Thursday evening last was a great success. Proceeds amounted to \$10.

Reduced prices on Stationery Friday and Saturday, Dec. 3rd and 4th, at Minto's—25c paperettes for 15c; 10c linen envelopes, 5c per pkg.

The Ladies Aid of Carmel Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Chas. Bailey on Thursday, Dec. 9th at 2 p.m. Visiting friends welcome.

Mrs. Geo. E. Simmons addressed the A. Y. P. A. in Belleville on Tuesday evening. She left for Toronto yesterday to meet Mr. Simons who is returning from the N.W.T.

The campaign in Belleville for local option opened on Sunday afternoon, with a mass meeting at the Griffin Theatre. Addresses were delivered by R. J. Graham and A. M. Peterson, K.C. Dr. Yeomans acted as chairman.

Corporal Sanford who speaks in Windover's Hall, Frankford, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8th, has seen trench life for a year. He goes back again on the 10th, and will give a final address. Don't miss the treat, Dec. 8th.

The record in wounds goes to a French soldier who has received 230 all told since the war began. And he is alive yet. A fairly close record is credited to a Canadian Highlander, who has had 32 pieces of shrapnel taken out of his body and has 28 to come out yet.

The annual Christmas Tree of St. Thomas Church, 8th Line, Rawdon, will be held on the evening of December 22nd. Refreshments will be served and a good programme rendered.

Corporal Sanford will on the evening of December 8th, at Windover's Hall, Frankford, give a farewell address previous to setting sail for France where he will once again engage the enemy. Everyone knows that Corporal Sanford has been in France for a year and his address will be full of interest to all. Come and hear the thrilling account of trench life; its joys and its sorrows.

Christmas Entertainment

Salem Sunday School will hold their annual Xmas Entertainment on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 23rd. A splendid program is being prepared. Watch for further particulars.

Remember the "Temple of Fame," in the Opera House, Friday evening, Dec. 3rd, under the auspices of the Ladies Union of the Methodist Church. It will be given to Red Cross performance to start at 8 o'clock sharp.

Mr. K. McKinnon, Deloro, spent Friday and Saturday in town.

Mr. Elwin Baker recently returned from the west has moved into the rooms over Mr. L. Meiklejohn's store formerly occupied by Mr. Hammond. Mr. Baker has purchased the agricultural implement business from Mr. W. G. Graham.

Next Sabbath, Dec. 5th, will be "Visit to Church Sunday" in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Stirling. Every man, woman and child claiming connection with St. Andrew's is expected to be present morning and evening.

It is understood that the dental practice of Dr. Walt which has been cared for by Dr. Fraser of Madoc for the past two months is now being leased to Dr. H. V. Wright of Trenton who expects to reside here and give his undivided time to the dental needs of Stirling and vicinity.

Master Cecil Walt spent the week end in King City with his mother, Captain Walt of the A.D.C. While there he attended the concert given by the Australian Cadets, who have been touring Canada lately, and was much pleased with the entertainment ability of his fellow cadets from the antipodes.

Annual Bazaar

The Annual Bazaar and Concert under the auspices of the Maple Leaf M. Band will be held in the Presbyterian church basement on Friday evening, Dec. 10th. Bazaar will be open at 3 p.m. Fancy and useful articles of all kinds, cake, candy, bread, buns, pie, vegetables, etc. will be on sale. Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and evening extra. The program will begin at 8 o'clock. The Cantata "The Conquering Cross" consisting of choruses, solos, duets, recitations, etc., and a play "What we do with our dimes" will be given. Admission 15c. Don't forget the date.

BORN

BRAN—At Rivers, Man., on Thursday, Nov. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bean, a daughter.

DIED

BAILEY—In Stirling, on Friday, Nov. 26th, Truman Bailey.

Card of Thanks

The undersigned desires to thank her friends and neighbors for their kindness during the illness and death of her husband.

MRS. TRUMAN BAILEY.

Maple Leaf Cheese Company

The Annual Meeting will be held at the factory on **Thursday, Dec. 16th**, for the paying of dividends, election of officers, hiring a cheesemaker, letting of milk routes and any other business that may come before the meeting.

W. S. STILES, President

Harold Cheese Manufacturing Co.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Harold Cheese Manufacturing Co., will be held at the factory, on **Saturday, Dec. 11th, 1915**, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of general business.

ERNEST BROWN, President.

Evergreen Cheese Manufacturing Co.

The Annual Meeting of Evergreen Cheese Manufacturing Co., will be held at the factory on **Wednesday, Dec. 15th**, at 1 p.m., for the settling up of the business of the season, election of officers, letting of milk routes, drawing of cheese, and any other business that may come before the meeting.

ROBERT LANIGAN, President.

RAWDON CIRCUIT

Next Lord's Day, Dec. 5th, Mount Pleasant, 10:30. Five minute sermons for boys and girls. Wellman's 2:30. Bethel 7. A week's meetings for the deepening of spiritual life will be held at Bethel next week from Monday until Friday. Meetings at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. D. P. Knox will preach Monday night. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday from 2:30 to 3:30.

REV. S. F. DIXON, Pastor

RAWDON CIRCUIT

Next Lord's Day, Dec. 5th, Mount Pleasant, 10:30. Five minute sermons for boys and girls. Wellman's 2:30. Bethel 7. A week's meetings for the deepening of spiritual life will be held at Bethel next week from Monday until Friday. Meetings at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. D. P. Knox will preach Monday night. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday from 2:30 to 3:30.

REV. S. F. DIXON, Pastor

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS :

Within the last two weeks many new subscribers have been added to our lists, and we would advise our readers of the past year to renew their subscription for 1916. Next week we will publish a special Christmas Number of 16 pages and are seeing to it that the supply will be adequate to meet the ever increasing demand for the LEADER.

BELLVIEW

On Thursday of last week Rev. T. H. Hall, Mr. John Brown and John Baker motored to Stirling to attend the Masonic banquet in connection with the official visit of the D.D.G.M. from Wellington. They record an enjoyable evening

Lengthy Arguments

Mrs. A. Johnson is visiting her brother, Mr. Robert Jeffrey.

Miss Annie Vrooman entertained a number of her friends on Friday evening.

John and Edna Reid of Trenton, visited their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Donnan, on Saturday and Sunday.

The Anniversary services held at St. Andrews church were well attended both morning and evening. Rev. Dr. McTavish, Madoc, preaching two very interesting sermons.

Miss Sarah Hawkins of Stirling, spent Sunday in this vicinity.

The Mission Band of the Methodist church will give a concert on Dec. 17th.

Messrs. Roy McGee, Arthur Wilson and Misses Sarah Wilson, Nellie McFee and Mary Donnan took tea at Jas. Donnan's on Sunday.

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul needs.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,

Insurance,

Stirling.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP THE EMPIRE?

The Minister of Finance recently told us that it would be necessary, if we are to avoid a financial crisis in the Dominion at the close of the War; for every man in Canada to practice economy.

The best method of saving is by means of a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

The Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada has the policy which will best suit your individual requirements.

Apply to the Head Office, Montreal, or to the Local Manager.

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT YOU CAN SAVE.**"THE ECONOMY STORE"**
Luery's Weekly Store News**The New Things At Luery's This Week Are:**

Georgette Crepes and Unions, 40 inches wide, in Sky, Pink, Champagne and Ivory, at..... \$1.00 yard

Black Silk Military Braids..... 5c, 10c, 15c yard

The New Polo Scarfs in a variety of colors..... 75c to \$1.25

Washable Suede Gloves in white and sand shades..... \$1.25 pair

Long Silk Gloves, white and black..... 75c and \$1.00 pair

New shipments of New Neckwear, Ties, etc..... 25c to \$1.25 each

Produce of all kinds taken at highest market prices

G. H. LUERY

PHONE 29

MINTO

A number here attended Mr. Fitzpatrick's sale on Wednesday.

We extend our congratulations to our old friend and neighbor, Murray Roy. It is too bad he went out of his neighborhood to get a wife.

Mrs. James Stout has been sick for the last week but is improving slowly.

The illness of Miss Laura Waller has caused deep regret in this community, but we hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. John Gordon, Stirling, has been a guest in the home of Mr. James Stout for the last week.

There will be service at Salem on Sunday morning and at St. Thomas in the afternoon.

Richard Lambert of Cannington is visiting his uncle, Richard Stout.

The regular meeting of the W. L. will meet at the home of Mrs. David Tucker, on Wednesday of next week.

WEST HUNTINGDON

Mrs. A. Johnson is visiting her brother, Mr. Robert Jeffrey.

Miss Annie Vrooman entertained a number of her friends on Friday evening.

John and Edna Reid of Trenton, visited their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Donnan, on Saturday and Sunday.

The Anniversary services held at St. Andrews church were well attended both morning and evening. Rev. Dr. McTavish, Madoc, preaching two very interesting sermons.

Miss Sarah Hawkins of Stirling, spent Sunday in this vicinity.

The Mission Band of the Methodist church will give a concert on Dec. 17th.

Messrs. Roy McGee, Arthur Wilson and Misses Sarah Wilson, Nellie McFee and Mary Donnan took tea at Jas. Donnan's on Sunday.

CARMEL

The Rev. C. Coon, Tweed, conducted service here on Sunday.

Mrs. J. B. Weaver has returned home after spending a few weeks with friends in Wellington.

Frank Jeffs and sisters Grace and Nellie were Sunday guests of Miss Gladys Green.

A large number from here attended the funeral of Mr. Truman Bailey on Monday.

Mrs. E. W. Brooks has returned to his home at Cox Hill.

We were pleased to have with us on Sunday last Mr. E. D. McConnell, a former teacher at Glen Ross school.

MENIE

Messrs. Hume and Stewart left on Monday with the herd's of Ayrshires for the Fat Stock Show at Guelph. We wish them success.

Mrs. Frederick and Mrs. Curvin of Lindsay are visiting at C. U. Clancey's.

Mrs. William Dunk of Campbellford was buried in Burnbrae cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Myrtle Potts and Miss Lottie Grace Johnston visited Miss Mae Williams on Sunday last.

Fifty-three ladies attended the Institute meeting held at the home of Mrs. Geo. Hay on Thursday, Nov. 26th. A splendid program was given and the song contest was very interesting. The Institute decided to hold a concert in Lamb's Hall on the third Thursday in December.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales.

T. H. McRae

Dress Up, Boys!

The cold snappy days and the stormy days are coming. Are you prepared for them? No time like the present to do your buying.

We have a great line of OVERCOATS that will make you welcome Jack Frost—suitable for a Canadian winter, warm, comfortable and look swell—overcoats that keep you warm. Null said. \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$22.

Don't delay placing your order for that New SUIT. Delays are dangerous just now to your pocket book. Think it over and we think you will buy now.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs

Fur Coats, Fur-lined Coats, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs in up-to-date styles. Drop in at Ward's and take a look through the many lines we carry.

FRED T. WARD,

Men's Wear Specialist

Very Best Quality of Leather,

Excellent Workmanship,

Closest Price Possible on

Single or Double Harness.

Horse Blankets, all kinds.

Fancy Plush Rugs, Woolen Rugs

and Whips.

Trunks, Suit Cases, Grips and

Telescopes.

Plow Points, all kinds.

AT

J. W. SARLES

Phone 62

HARNESS MANUFACTURER

STIRLING

Ladies!

See our stock of

Felt and Felt Lined Boots

Real Easy and Warm, Stylish and Low in Price.

Our "Americana" Boots

are beauties, in Patent with cloth tops, Gun Metal and Vici Kid, with a splendid assortment of Cushion Soles

We can supply you with a pair of Ladies' Fine Boots from \$1.50 up.

Our Rubber Stock

is now complete. Having purchased direct from the best rubber houses in Canada we can guarantee them to be unequalled in wear, both in the light and heavy rubbers.

Ladies' Fine Rubbers in all sizes at .50c to \$1.00 pair

Men's Fine Rubbers, ranging from .75c to \$1.10

Welcome, whether you buy or not, to examine our large and complete stock in Rubbers, Boots and Hosiery.

GEORGE E. REYNOLDS

The Shoe King

Phone No. 60.

Lengthy Arguments

<div data-b

Piles

The Housekeeper

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmaston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's ointment

DRUGS AND POISONS.

Popular Delusion of the Safety of the "Purely Vegetable."

"Of all peculiar delusions as to drugs and chemical compounds," said a prominent chemist, "perhaps the most harmful is that concerning medicines that are 'purely vegetable.' There seems to be almost a universal impression among even the educated classes that such medicines as are composed entirely or vegetable compounds are on the account harmless, while on the other hand any mineral compound is of necessity poisonous.

"Now, as a matter of fact, not only has the question of whether a medicine is vegetable or mineral not the slightest relation to its poisonous or nonpoisonous qualities, but in practical medicine it would seem that most of the common poisons are vegetable. Look at the poisons most commonly known and note their composition. Take strichnine, aconite, opium, nicotine, digitalis, hyoscyamine, and cocaine. Every single one of these is 'purely vegetable,' yet most of the deaths by chronic poisoning come from one of these. The most powerful poison known, 'ricine Kober,' one five-thousandth of a grain of which will kill a grown man, is made entirely from the castor oil bean.

"On the other hand, many minerals, so far from being poisonous, are not only harmless, but soothng. Bismuth, a pure mineral, is given in quite large quantities even to small babies for the purpose of allaying inflammation, while iron is one of the most common tonics.

"Soda is not only one of the most universal and harmless of minerals, but it is also largely used in our foods. Salt is a pure mineral, yet it is not only necessary to life, but one of the greatest cleansers and preservatives known. Without it bacon and ham would be impossible and the lucious dill pickle unknown.

"Of course, there are minerals that are highly poisonous, such as mercury, arsenic and potassium in certain combinations, but they are neither more deadly or more numerous than the vegetable poisons. This also may be said in favor of the mineral poison. It is considered by many physicians that its action is much more certain than its vegetable brother; rather, vegetable poisons are much more uncertain in their action upon the human system. Hence death by overdose is more likely to occur from a vegetable than a mineral poison when taken medicinally.

"Just how the public ever got the delusion that the 'purely vegetable' was a badge of harmlessness I do not know, but the fact remains that such is the common belief."—Washington Star.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Boy readers can earn a little Christmas money by winning special classes limited to boy readers at the Toronto Fat Stock Show. This show also carries classes limited to farmers. The secretary will be pleased to mail prize list on application.

BANG!

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud? He thinks his new car is a fast flying cloud. He goeth joy riding with fuss and with a knock; He scratch a tire, and he lands on his cap.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Still, why should the joy rider's spirit be sad? No, for the opportunity to have fun is the best part of the game. It's dollars to doughnuts his ivory block will never sustain any harm from the shock.

—Springfield, Mass., Union.

Advice From Mark Twain.

There is a gen in a letter from Mark Twain to Will M. Clemens, who wanted some advice.

"How can I advise another man wisely out of such a capital as a life made with mistakes?" Advises him how to avoid the like. "No, the opportunity to make the same mistakes not happens to any two men. Your own experience may possibly teach you, but another man can't. You have to do just what along, doing the things that differ greatly from the next day. It is no way and everybody's. —New York Mail."



ACHING BACK GETS RELIEF QUICK! ONE RUB WITH "NERVILINE" CURES

Every Bit of Stiffness and Soreness Goes When "Nerviline" Is Used.

Ammonia shaken around in the vinegar or oil crust will remove its stains. Kerosene oil keeps the enamel sink better than anything else.

To remove the smell of onions from the hands, rub them on a stick of cedar, and the odor will be entirely eliminated.

For muffins and gems the iron moulds should be used, as the bread will thus have a crust on all sides, while the centre is soft. The moulds should be heated hissing hot before the batter is poured in, and no greasing is necessary, as the minute the dough touches the iron the crust is formed, which prevents it from adhering.

Skinned milk and water with a bit of glue in it, made soldering hot, is excellent to restore old rusty black crepe; if well squeezed and pulled dry like muslin it will look as well as or better than new.

To clean white enameled furniture remove all dirty marks with a flannel dipped in methylated spirits. Then wash at once with tepid water to which has been added a little fine oatmeal. Never use soap or soda.

My chamois gloves have been washed many times and are as soft as when new. Each time I wash them I put a teaspoonful of olive oil in the basin of water, and use a little white soap. A teaspoonful of olive oil is also put in the rinsing water.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I wish every mother and especially young mothers knew the value of Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly worked wonders with our baby. She was troubled with colic and constipation and cried all the time, but the tablets soon put her right and she is now a fine healthy child." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FIELD CROPS

Area and Yield of Ontario's Principal Ones for 1915.

The following statement give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1915. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers and the yields by a special staff in each township in addition to regular crop correspondents:

Fall Wheat—81,158 acres yielded 24,737,011 bush., or 30.5 per acre for 34 years was 21.3.

Spring Wheat—162,142 acres yielded 3,439,949 bush., or 21.2 per acre as compared with 2,169,425 and 18.3 in 1914. Average, 16.1.

Bailey—562,318 acres yielded 19,892-129 bush., or 33.8 per acre as compared with 18,096,754 and 31.2 in 1914. Average, 28.1.

Oats—2,871,755 acres yielded 120,217,952 bush., or 41.9 per acre, as compared with 102,564,322 and 27.3 in 1914. Average, 35.9.

Rye—173,736 acres yielded 3,210,512 bush., or 18.5 per acre as compared with 2,315,582, and 16.7 in 1914. Average, 16.5.

Buckwheat—193,497 acres yielded 47,278,365 bush., or 22.1 per acre, as compared with 4,261,421 and 24.0 in 1914. Average, 20.7.

Peas—126,943 acres yielded 2,043,049 bush., or 16.1 per acre, as compared with 2,500,885 and 14.7 in 1914. Average, 19.1.

Beans—62,863 acres yielded 882,819 bush., or 14.0 per acre, as compared with 835,895, and 16.3 in 1914. Average, 17.0.

Mixed Grains—47,738 acres yielded 149,461,609 bush., or 40.9 per acre, as compared with 16,854,550, and 36.9 in 1914. Average, 35.3.

Potatoes—173,934 acres yielded 137,267,023 bush., or 76. per acre, as compared with 26,717,557 and 159 in 1914. Average, 116.

Mangels—50,799 acres yielded 25,302,233 bush., or 498 per acre, as compared with 26,439,520 and 602 in 1914. Average, 459.

Carrots—2,430 acres yielded 686,232 bush., or 281 per acre, as compared with 767,070, and 313 in 1914. Average, 342.

Sugar Beets—22,890 acres yielded 8,556,231 bush., or 374 per acre, as compared with 7,466,319, and 403 in 1914. Average, 338.

Turnips—97,451 acres yielded 46,598,851 bush., or 478 per acre, as compared with 46,338,703 and 486 in 1914. Average, 433.

Corn for Husking—309,773 acres yielded 21,760,496 bush., (in the ear), or 70.2 per acre, as compared with 23,232,360 and 80 in 914. Average, 71.8.

Corn for Silo—44,776 acres yielded 4,874,77 tons (green), or 10.98 per acre, as compared with 4,761,223 and 11.26 in 1914. Average, 11.27.

Hay and Clover (Including Alfalfa)—2,251,762 acres yielded 4,265,762 tons, or 1.22 per acre, as compared with 3,842,544, and 1.13 in 1914. Average, 1.43.

The "Nit" Nott Got.

Jean Nott could not knit, so he invented a knitting which would knit and which he called "Nott knitting." But the "Nott knitter" could not knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" and when he called the "Nott knitter" was attached to the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And not only did Jean Nott knit, but one day Nott, while not doing knitting for himself, invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and when he called the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit.

GREAT RECORD OF LOSSES IN 1ST DIVISION

Casualties Up to June 30 Last
Total Just About 50 Per Cent.
of the Force.

KILLED, 1,787

Or 8 Per Cent., Missing 1,842, and
Wounded 6,619—The
"Pats."

Ottawa Despatch—The grim but
heroic record of the First Canadian
Division, which first got into the firing
line in France last January, is written
in a big volume of the casualty lists
just compiled and issued by the Militia
Department, recording all the casualties
of the division up to June 30 last.
It contains no less than 11,270 names,
or just about 50 per cent. of the whole
division. The list of killed totals 7,787,
or about 8 per cent. The missing
total 1,842, or about 3½ per cent.,
while the wounded total 6,619, or about
20 per cent. In addition there were
187 deaths from various causes other
than wounds, 172 men were "gassed,"
113 suffered from the shock of shell
explosions, 173 were confined to hospitals
for some time for illness, and
401 are officially reported as prisoners
of war. The last mentioned figure, of
course, includes only the names officially
reported from Germany, and
does not include probably a thousand
or so who are believed to be prisoners
of war and are classed with the missing.

DETAILS OF INFANTRY BATTALIONS.

An analysis of the list shows how
severely some of the battalions suffered.
On June 30 the Princess Patria-
cia's Regiment had a total of 981
names on the casualty list, including
255 killed, 631 wounded, 49 missing, 8
gassed and 19 deaths from illness.
There were only three prisoners of
war, showing that the Princess Pats
fought to the last, but never surren-
dered.

The 7th Battalion, from British
Columbia, suffered almost as badly as
did the Princess Patria-
cia. With only a little over a thousand men in the
battalion when it went to France,
there were up to June 30 913 names
on the casualty list. The killed numbered 123, the wounded 402, the missing
222, the "gassed" 15 and the prisoners
of war 11.

The 10th Battalion, from Calgary
and Winnipeg, had exactly the same
number of casualties—namely, 913,
including 154 killed, 546 wounded, 144
missing, 35 suffering from shock, 7
"gassed" and five prisoners of war.

The 15th Battalion (Highlanders)
had a total of 885 names on the casu-
alty list, including 34 killed, 281
wounded, 299 missing, 161 prisoners
of war and 25 "gassed."

The 3rd Battalion (Toronto) also
lost nearly 80 per cent. of its strength,
according to the casualty list. It had
78 men killed, 338 wounded, 95 miss-
ing, 14 prisoners of war, 6 gassed and
13 suffering from shock.

The 1st Battalion, from Western
Ontario, which came sixth in regard
to the total number of casualties, lost
794 men, including 182 killed, 678
wounded, 32 suffering from shock and
5 missing.

The 13th Battalion, from Montreal
and Nova Scotia, lost 788 men, in-
cluding 134 killed, 334 wounded, 168
missing and 61 prisoners of war.

The 8th Battalion (Manitoba,
chiefly) has 780 names on the casu-
alty list, of whom 122 were killed, 427
wounded, 123 missing, 18 prisoners
of war, 69 gassed and four suffering
from shock.

The 16th Battalion (Canadian Scot-
ish) lost 754 men, including 144 kill-
ed, 496 wounded, 76 missing, five gas-
sed and two prisoners of war.

The 4th Battalion (Central Ontario),
with 716 casualties, lost 70
men killed, 590 wounded, 22 missing,
15 suffering from shock and two
gassed.

The 2nd Battalion (Eastern Ontario),
with 688 casualties, lost 164
men killed, 301 wounded, 256 missing
and six prisoners of war.

The 5th Battalion (Manitoba, Brit-
ish Columbia and Alberta), with a
loss of 870 men, had 143 killed, 463
wounded, 36 missing and 10 prisoners
of war.

The 14th Battalion (Eastern Can-
ada) has 653 names on the casualty
list, with 98 killed, 250 wounded, 65
missing, six prisoners of war and nine
gassed.

The 11th Battalion (chiefly Mani-
toba) lost only eight men, the 12th
only seven, and the 17th only 16.
These battalions had not been in
any of the heavy fighting up to June
30th.

LOSSES IN OTHER ARMS.

The losses in the three Artillery
Brigades of the 1st Division totalled
421, of whom 59 were killed, 303
wounded, 12 missing and six gassed.

The Engineers lost 125 men, of
whom 24 were killed, 77 wounded and
four gassed.

The Strathcona Horse lost 76 men,
with 19 killed, 61 wounded, and five
missing.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons lost
54 men, of whom seven were killed
and 43 wounded.

LOSE 60 TO 80 PER CENT.

The above figures, showing that
most of the battalions engaged in
heavy fighting lost, in one way or
another, from 60 to 80 per cent. of their
strength, give some idea of what the
Canadians endured with stout hearts
and steadfast courage. It is a sad but
glorious record of honor which Can-
ada's 1st Division has won.

A GREAT SUCCESS

French "Loan of Victory" Meets
Astonishing Reception.

A Paris Cable says—The first day's
subscriptions to "the great loan of
victory," as the new French loan has
been characterized by the Minister
of Finance, brought out a greater
number of investors than had been
anticipated. This was begun
forming at half o'clock at the
spacious windows in all post-offices,
at the banks and at the headquarters
of the loan at the Pavillon de Flore,
in the extreme southern wing of the
Louvre.

Women in mourning, servants in
white aprons, workmen in blouses,
young boys and girls bringing their
savings touched elbows with capital-
ists waiting to subscribe millions.
The first subscription was for 500,-
000 francs (\$100,000). This was fol-

50,000 MEN IN THE RESERVE

That is Estimate of the Force
Made by Col. Jas. Mason

Who is Chief Organizer for Can-
ada of the Body.

Toronto, Report.—"A strong buttress
to the active militia" is the aim of Col.
the Hon. James Mason as the originator
and promulgator of the Reserve Militia,
which is now organized. The veteran
Colonel is the kitchener of the move-
ment, with the title of Chief Organizer
for Canada." Hitherto Canada has had
no force whatever, and the movement
upon the National Defense was organized
in the Canadian Legion. Col. Mason conceived
the idea of such a Reserve force before
the outbreak of the war, and had
had much to do with the organization
of the Canadian Legion. His plan was
sound, strong, and it has proved such a
good source of strength that the
Government has adopted it, and
now it has become a service, which
is to be ready for any national emergency
that may arise. The present Canadian Guards
and other unauthorized units can easily
be absorbed.

REGULATIONS FOR RESERVE.
The following are the regulations for
the Reserve Militia:

(1) The Reserve Militia will consist
of such units as are from time to
time named by the Governor in Council.

(2) Divisional and District Com-
manders will be responsible for the
Reserve Militia, as they are for other
troops located in their areas and districts.

(3) Units of the Reserve Militia may
be associated with, co-operate with, and
form part of the Active Militia.

(4) The minimum age limit for the
Reserve Militia and the qualifications
are the same as for the Active Militia.

(5) All ranks must be physically fit;
it not rank for service in the field
garrison duty, or for administration.

(6) Any one may be given a provi-
sional commission in the Reserve
Militia, but before his appointment
is confirmed he must qualify.

(7) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(8) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(9) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(10) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(11) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(12) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(13) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(14) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(15) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(16) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(17) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(18) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(19) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(20) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(21) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(22) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(23) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(24) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(25) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(26) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(27) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(28) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(29) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(30) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(31) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(32) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(33) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(34) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(35) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(36) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(37) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(38) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(39) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(40) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(41) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(42) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(43) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(44) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(45) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(46) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(47) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(48) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(49) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(50) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(51) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(52) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(53) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(54) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(55) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(56) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(57) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(58) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(59) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(60) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(61) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(62) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(63) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(64) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(65) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(66) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(67) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(68) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(69) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(70) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(71) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(72) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(73) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(74) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(75) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(76) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(77) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(78) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(79) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(80) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(81) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(82) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(83) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(84) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(85) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(86) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(87) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(88) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(89) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(90) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(91) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(92) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(93) Drill and training will be voluntary,
and will entail no expense on the
public.

(94) In time of emergency the Re-
serve Militia, or any part thereof is
liable to be called out on active service
anywhere in Canada.

(95) The Reserve Militia will not
undertake to provide the Reserve Militia,
except when called out on active service.

(96) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will, as such, be juniors to officers of the
Active Militia of the same rank
and the equivalent.

(97) Officers of the Reserve Militia
will not exercise command over other
officers and men other than those
of the Reserve Militia.

(98) Drill

STERLING HALL

STERLING HALL

ELLIOTT'S DECEMBER SALE

THIS big clean-up sale will be carried on throughout the whole month of December and never before have the buying public of Stirling been favored with anything so magnificent, and all under the one roof, with articles ranging in price from one cent to \$125.00. This store is headquarters for Christmas Decorations, Toys, Books, Games and Dolls of every kind and description, and our stock also includes a most complete selection of Christmas Gifts in every department, priced so low that every pocket-book will be suited. Come early and do not be disappointed. Be sure and bring the children with you; it will be a delight to them to see the bright attractive Toys and Games which Santa Claus has been preparing for them. Only a few items from our big stock are enumerated here:



Here is a Hummer in Ladies' Clothing Dept.

40 Ladies' Coats, right up-to-the-minute in style, finish and material, all well tailored in smart Tweed Mixtures, Fancy Coatings, Heather Mixtures, the famous Salts Textile Fur Cloth, Cheviots, Broadcloths and Plain Coatings, made with the new Chin-Chin Collar, and the latest Military styles, panel backs, loose styles with belts and some fur trimmed, regularly sold for \$18.00 and \$25.00. Your choice of any in this lot, while they last, for..... \$12

**25 Ladies' Coats, Regularly Sold for \$12.00 and \$15.00
Your Choice for \$6.98**

Some of these represent the clearing of a manufacturer's samples; others are broken lines from stock, but all are worth twice the price that we are offering them for.



Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets

in a large variety of styles and shapes at greatly reduced prices. 20 only Fur Stoles, regular up to \$12 and \$15. Your choice while they last for..... \$7.50

Also in the Ladies' Mantle Department we are showing a full range of Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear Suits and skirts. Ask to see our New Evening Gowns and our New Fancy Blouses in Silk, Crepe and Crepe de Chene, in white and pink; these are made in the latest styles with the new collars and long sleeves. In the Dress Goods Department we are showing the latest weaves and patterns in Velveteens, Silks, Satins, Serges and Tweeds, in all the new shades, and we feel sure that the most severe critic can surely be justified in making a selection from such a large variety--and the beauty of it all prices are not advanced.

Sweaters and Sweater Coats 75 Ladies' Sweaters in all colors and combinations, prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$10. Through the whole month of December we will allow 20 per cent. discount off every garment purchased.

Linens Linens

We were very fortunate in securing a large stock of Table Linens before the advance, which we are offering at from 30c to \$1.40 per yard. Also Table Cloths and Napkins to match up to \$15.00 per set. Not one yard can be bought wholesale at the price we are offering these for.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

In one of the largest varieties and prices ever shown—all the way from 25c per garment to the silk and wool effects at \$1.75—all purchased months ago before the sharp advance took place—but not one garment has gone up in price here.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery

Over 4,000 pairs to choose from in Saxony, Cashmere, All Wool, Cotton, Lisle and Silk. Right in the face of advanced prices we are actually selling these at less to-day than manufacturers are quoting them for.

Prints, Ginghams and Shirtings

Knowing the difficulty the manufacturers were going to have in procuring dyes after the war started we were successful in buying in a large stock of Prints and are in a position to supply you with Crum's Prints at the same price the wholesale people have to get to-day.

Fancy Goods

Ask to see our variety of Doilies, Table Mats, Dresser Covers, Table Cloths, Sideboard Runners, Tea Aprons, Cushion Covers, Pin Cushions and Purses, also Fancy Collars in all shapes and styles, Boudoir Caps, Fancy Ties, Bar Pins and Jewel Cases.

Men's Wear Dept.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Sweaters and Underwear. This department is simply crammed full.

We will allow a straight 10 per cent. discount on all Overcoats, Fur Coats and Suits sold for cash during the whole month of December

Boot and Shoe Dept.

Here we have the classy goods to show you—the famous Beresford and Miss Canada; the boot of ease for ladies, the renowned cushion sole. Here again we will allow another straight 10 per cent. discount off for cash during the whole month of December.

Dinner Sets

40 Dinner Sets to choose from, ranging in price from \$10 to \$25. These are mostly all import, bought before the advance of 35 per cent., and are all a selection of beautiful designs and patterns. Just through the December month only we will allow a discount of 15 per cent off every set purchased for cash. All kinds of Fancy and Hand Painted China Ware from 5c to \$3.50 per dish.

Cut Glass

In this line we carry some beautiful patterns in Individual Salt Cellars, Pepper and Salt Shakers, Vases, large Fruit Dishes, Water Sets, Spoon Trays and Bou Bon Dishes.

Do not forget the fact that we handle English and Canadian Linoleums, in all widths, also Oilcloth Squares for putting under stoves. We also have a full range of Carpets, Carpet Squares, Velvet Squares, Wilton and Axminster Squares.

Now for Fairyland!

While we consider that we have looked well after the interests of the older people, do not think for one minute that we have forgotten the little folks. We could never do that; in fact, more attention than ever has been paid to every little detail that will tend to make them full of joy and gladness through the holiday season.



Now for Fairyland!

Be sure to come and see Fairyland, where you will see Santa Claus with all kinds of Games, Merry-go-rounds, Spring Tops, Musical Instruments, all kinds of Mechanical Toys, Engines with Trains, Walking Bugs, Barking Dogs, Horses, Soldiers on Parade, China Dolls, Rag Dolls, Teddy Bears, Jumping Jacks and many other things too numerous to mention.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Everything in this department has been specially looked after and we have just received a nice fresh stock of Raisins, Currants, Peels, Spices, Nuts, Candies and Grapes, which will all be sold at the lowest possible price

Highest market prices paid for all kinds of produce—Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples and Poultry of every kind.
Take special care that poultry is well fattened and well dressed.

Goods Always Delivered Promptly

R. A. ELLIOTT

Phone 22.

THE STIRLING LEADER

SUPPLEMENT DECEMBER 9, 1915

At the Foot of the Magical Tree



The Greek Orthodox Christmas

ACCORDING to the Greek and Russian calendar, Christmas comes thirteen days after the day that is generally observed in this country—that is, on Jan. 7. In the colonies of the two races in American cities the day is celebrated by prayer, feasting and much merrymaking. The Greek Orthodox churches are crowded to the doors, men and women bringing candles, which they place before the shrines.

In the Greek and Russian restaurants and clubs there is feasting, and the restaurants of the better class are decorated with laurel wreaths and pine trees. The poorer places have artificial wreaths of paper.

In the Russian homes in the cities there are Christmas trees with presents for the children, just as there are on Dec. 25 in homes of other nationalities. Scores of children gather in homes to sing Russian hymns and songs.

In the homes of the Greeks also there are Christmas trees for the children. The older folk receive money and gifts on the Greek New Year.

The Cruller Lambs.
Our kitchen's all round Christmas time;
I can't see in th' cruller they cum fum—
An' what's inside is dream hot;
I musn't stand too near th' stove—
'Cause "spatters" might get on my dress.
My mother thinks that things round an' th'
Would burn her little girl, I guess.

An' so I stay real close to her
When she puts me in the oven, walst
And rolls th' rings out on a board—
Sometimes she lets me have a "taste."
An' then, you see, I'm helpin' too.

I help her 'member she mus' make
A lot of little cruller lambs—
I like that kind of Christmas cake!

Tell Lamb when he goes in th' pot
He's yellow, an' he's got a flat,
Flat when they lift him out of th' pot.
W'y, he's all brown an' round an' fat!
I have to wait till he's "cooled off"
Before I can have my lamb to eat;

An' mother, she puts "wool" on him
With sugar—that's what makes him sweet.

An' after when my father comes,
I get a lamb for him to eat,
My mother laughs at how he does;
She says he's "big a child as me."
She don't like lambs in bed, I guess,
But father says to let me keep
It squeezed all tight up in my hands—
An' that's th' way I went to sleep!

Mechanical Toys Are Not New.
In all ages of the world's history children have loved toys. History records the fact that figures of animals, such as horses, goats and dogs, were found among the toys made of pottery years before the Christian era. Even the mechanical toy is not a new invention, for in ancient Greece, where moving statuary astonished or amused both rich and poor, there was scarcely an Athenian house which did not possess a mechanical toy of some sort.

CANADA'S PART IN THE WAR

Some Observations that Were Made in British Columbia
(Philadelphia Bulletin)

But the evidence that the country is in a state of war, was visible on all sides. There is no more populated and important part of Canada which became more remote from the operations of the war, after the German cruisers that had been knocking about in the Pacific were round-ed up, than British Columbia. Nevertheless in proportion to its population it has made a remarkable record of loyalty in what it has already done for the mother country. Approximately the population of the province is less than 300,000. Yet not fewer than 10,000 well drilled and well equipped men have been put in the field as the chief result of its activity in responding to the call to arms. What this means may be better understood when we say that the entire number of inhabitants is not greatly in excess of entire number in West Philadelphia. What a tremendous swath there would be in the six wards of that region of the city if, in the event of war in which the United States would need a great army, 10,000 recruits were to make their appearance on the other side of the Schuylkill. The allegiance, too, of all Canada to the crown may be judged in making a somewhat similar comparison. thus the population of the entire Dominion and the population of Pennsylvania are nearly the same; yet Canada has furnished to the British armies in France and at the Dardanelles, together with those whom she is now training not fewer than 100,000 men. When we bear in mind that all of them have enlisted at points 3,000 to 6,000 miles distant from England and have crossed or will cross, the Atlantic ocean, the character of this signal proof of devotion to the British government becomes highly impressive. And yet preparation is also going on for recruiting 100,000 more.

It is therefore, in the midst of a war-like atmosphere that one moves as he lands in Victoria. In the spacious lobbies of the Hotel Empress were notices in large letters as to the "war tax" on postal correspondence, as to "war funds" for a hospital, and as to the performance of military duties. Stalwart officers in khaki were here and there; a crayon picture of a wounded soldier was displayed in an appeal to patriotic charity, and groups of young women in a travelling, semimilitary uniform were busily preparing to join the expeditionary forces. These girls were evidently of first-rate physical fibre; most of them looked as if they might have been reared in good homes, and those with trim figures looked spick and span in their dark blue garb, with a deep and bright red band around the collar as well as the cuffs, a row of brass buttons on either side of the chest, and a soft black hat somewhat after the style of a rough rider. Despite their garb, there was no unpleasant semblance of masculinity about them. They had the appearance, even if they were not always pretty, of being thoroughly womanly women—cheery, bright, sympathetic, comforting in speech and likely to stand by worthily in the hours of suffering and hardship.

Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

- (a) Regimental Number
- (b) Rank
- (c) Name
- (d) Squadron, Battery or Company
- (e) Battalion, Regiment, (or other unit) Staff appointment or Department.
- (f) CANADIAN CONTINGENT
- (g) British Expeditionary Force
- (h) Army Post Office, LONDON, England.

Unnecessary mention of higher formations, such as brigades, divisions, is strictly forbidden, and causes delay.

An Old London Paper.
On Sept. 8, 1605, a special number of the London Gazette was issued, the reason being, as described in its first paragraph: "The ordinary course of this paper having been interrupted by a sad and innumerable accident of fire lately happened in the city of London, it hath been thought fit for satisfying the minds of so many of his majestie's good subjects, who must needs be concerned for the issue of so great an accident, to give this short, but true, account of it."

The first number had been published on Nov. 14, 1605, when the court was at Oxford on account of the great plague, and the paper was therefore called at first the Oxford Gazette. With its twenty-fourth number, however, it became the London Gazette, by which name it has been known ever since.

CHRISTMAS DUSK.

Come, little boy, to mother's knee,
The Christmas twilight trembles down
With rose tinted, wondrous tree
And song of glee for the snow clad town,
Most marvelous of all to you—
For I may hold you as I do.
As Mary held him on her knee.

And he was sweet and he was fair,
As are all mothers' little boys;
His lips, his smile, his eyes, his hair,
To Mary were her chieftest joys.
And she would sing to him as I
Sing while the sun dies in the west;
I hear your weary, sleepy sigh
As Mary heard his on her breast.

And in the after years, I think,
When he was treading sorrow's way
And held the bitter cup to drink
She brooded on the happy day
When he ran singing through the room
And found a hundred things to do
To drive away all chance of gloom—
And was a little boy like me.

So drop your toys and let us sing
The songs that heart and home have
blown.

For longer more than anything
Any life is work and play and rest.
And Mary's was the mother heart,
A heart of all fair and fine,
That into tender throbs could start
For just a little boy like mine.

Across the years I reach to her
And touch her white and empty hands,
Down which the tears seem to fall
A message that I understand;
The subtle rapture that I keep
Shrined in the very soul of me
When I may hold you here, asleep,
As Mary held him on her knee.
—Wilbur D. Nesbit

Timidity of the Horse.

The horse is by nature a timid animal, as, generally speaking, all animals are to whom nature has given powers of swift flight as their chief means of self preservation. Of course individuals differ in this respect, but the rule is so general that it should never be lost sight of in training. That the horse can be trained to war simply shows the extent to which his natural impulses can be modified and subdued by the art of man.

Breeds of horses differ in regard to natural timidity. The pure bred Arab is beyond all comparison the most fearless horse in the world. It is possible that this may be owing in part to the fact that his natural development was for long ages in an open country, where he was not in constant danger from unseen foes, but chiefly I think because he is a higher evolutionary type than any other horse.—Farm and Fireside.

An Indian's Comment.

Are we civilized? A young woman who visited the Grand canyon a few weeks ago had an educated Indian as a guide one day, and as the party went along they saw a father, aggravated by something his young son had done, stop on the edge of the canyon and give the boy a thorough spanking. The Indian was indignant. "That is what I call barbarous," he exclaimed. "Now, that boy will always remember this great canyon as the place where he received a spanking. He might have carried a picture of its grandeur in his mind that would have assisted in developing him, but now all that is spoiled. We Indians don't do things that way. We expect our children to endure pain, but we don't inflict it." And wasn't the Indian right?

To Singe Chickens.
To singe chickens hold them over a
saucer of burning alcohol. It does not
leave soot on the flesh.

The British Echo to the German Hymn of Hate

(Composed by J. Albert Lyons, brother of Mrs. J. Chard)

'Tis not of Hate, 'tis not of Hate
'Tis not of Hate we'd sing or prate!
For Hate divides with vengeful might,
And loves the Darkness, not the Light!
The cry for War, the cry for War—
The cursed War, we wished it far!
On us 'twas forced, the cursed thing!
Of War and Hate we will not sing!

Once in the fray, we do not shrink,
But steel the arm to deeply drink
The foeman's blood, till earth is red—
Red with the blood of gallant dead!
But in our hearts we will not nurse,
(no never nurse)

A Hate that bye and bye would curse
E'en those unborn, for Hate we're taught
A murderer makes—the only thought!
'Tis Love that binds, that makes all one—
See, how they flock to call of drum!

From all climes come, of every shade:
From frozen north, from torrid glade,
Come as one man to take their stand,
Glad to defend the Motherland!

We've lived by your breast, we've lived
by your breast;
You've brought to us Light, you've
brought to us Rest;
And our arms are nerved to maintain
your Peace,
Dear Old England, and bring your sweet
release!

Then, HURRAH for Old England, Old
England the brave!
In all climes float your banner—o'er
every wave!

We're for you! We're for you! yes, every
one!
We're British, all British—right to the
backbone!!

Fasting at Christmas.

When Cromwell ruled England he issued an edict against all festivities at Christmas. The festival was altogether abolished, and the display of holy and mistletoe and other emblems of the happy time held to be seditions.

In 1644 the Long parliament commanded that Christmas day should be observed as a strict fast, when all people should think over and deplore the great sin of which they and their forefathers had been guilty in making merry at that season.

This act provoked the people that on the following natual day the law was violently resisted in many places. Though these scenes were disgraceful, they served their purpose and put an end to an unjust order.

When Charles II. regained the throne the populace once more made Christmas a time of rejoicing.

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

may be opened at any branch of the Bank of Montreal. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, on which interest is allowed.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.
R. B. Angus, Esq.
Sir William Macdonald,
Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
A. Baumgarten, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

Capital Paid up - \$16,000,000.
Rest - 16,000,000.
Undivided Profits - 1,293,952.
Total Assets (Oct. 1915) \$302,980,554.

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

may be opened at any branch of the Bank of Montreal. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received, on which interest is allowed.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

of Canada, in her name and your own.

You will find it a very convenient arrangement, for then either can attend to the banking when in town, making deposits or withdrawing money. In case of death, the balance automatically goes to the survivor.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.

Branch also at Spring Brook.

Give Your Wife an Interest

in the family's financial progress by opening a Joint Account in the **Union Bank**

of Canada, in her name and your own.

You will find it a very convenient arrangement, for then either can attend to the banking when in town, making deposits or withdrawing money. In case of death, the balance automatically goes to the survivor.

The Muskrat of North America

The Water Rodent of our Marsh, Lake and Stream

The pelt of the Muskrat is unquestionably the most serviceable and profitable of any of the Fur Bearers of North America. The Muskrat makes his home in every state in the Union and every province of Canada and will not thrive in any other land. Only a few years ago, the attempt was made to transplant and raise Muskrat in Bohemia, and strange to say, in his new home, the Muskrat soon degenerated into what we in America know as a common wharf rat with no value in his pelts an article for furriers' use and a nuisance beyond control.

The writer, Mr. A. B. Shubert, President of A. B. Shubert, Inc., Chicago, U. S. A., the largest House in the world dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, made a personal investigation of the Muskrat in Bohemia, visiting Prague and Smichow, in the neighborhood where the American Muskrat was first planted. The geography of this country is about the same as our Northern States, the climatic conditions will compare very favorably with Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Michigan and the temperature will average about the same.

The importation of the Muskrat was manifestly made with the intention to settle the race in Bohemia and increase them, so as to cheapen the pelt that was imported from America. The animal got quickly acclimated and the number was greatly increased. Notwithstanding all this, it was made plain that the experiment was a failure from a commercial point of view. Why the animal should deteriorate in the quality of its fur, no one as yet has been able to explain and the only explanation that Mr. Shubert could give was that it was possibly caused by the fact that the American Muskrat could not understand the German language.

Postage on Parcels Going to the Troops in France

The Department is in receipt of applications to have parcels addressed to our soldiers in France sent free or at reduced rates of postage, there evidently being an impression that the Department has control of these rates and could do as it wished, but this is not so, as the question of postage is fixed by International agreement, so that it is not within the power of the Canadian Post Office Department to undertake to carry the parcels free or at a reduced rate of postage. Under International law, provision is made for the free transmission of parcels for prisoners of war, but this privilege does not extend to parcels for the troops engaged in active service, nor is it within the power of the Department to so extend it.

The rate of postage required on parcels addressed to the troops depends upon the location of the addressee. If the addressee is in England, the rate on parcels for England applies, which is twelve cents per pound; whilst, if he is in France, the parcels are subject to the rates applicable to parcels for France, which are as follows:

1 lb.	32 cents
2 lbs.	40 "
3 "	48 "
4 "	64 "
5 "	72 "
6 "	80 "
7 "	88 "
8 "	\$1.02
9 "	1.10
10 "	1.18
11 "	1.26

These are exactly the same charges which existed for years between Canada, England and France before the war, and are the result of an agreement or Convention made between these countries and Canada, and as these countries have not agreed to lower their rates between England and France, Canada has to pay to them the same rates as before the war and must charge them the same postage. In all cases parcels for the troops must be addressed to Army Post Office, London, England, but this does not in any way affect the rate of postage which depends entirely upon the location of the addressee.

Broke His Leg

Mr. Andrew Girke, ex-reeve of Hungenford township, and ex-warren of Hastings County, was last week the victim of a painful accident. He was at the village of Tweed and in stepping off the sidewalk fell in such a manner as to fracture his left leg above his ankle. The injury sustained is such that he will be confined to the house for some time.—Ontario.

Scottish munition makers are working without profit. That's the kind of patriotism that counts.

Safe in Santa's Arms



A Christmas Church

GIVE me a snug little church,
In greens, wreaths of holly, long
hanging garlands of ground pine
and laurel, perhaps rather awkwardly,
but none the less lovingly, arranged
by interested church members, not by
a hired florist, and filling the building
with the breath of outdoors.

I want some trees on the pulpit and
high overhead a blazing star of fire,
shining out into the semi-twilight of
the building. I want to rise in the
starlight darkness of a properly
frosty Christmas morning and in everyday clothes, wearing mittens, if I choose, and my second best hat, walk
briskly through quiet streets to the church and join the waiting congregation.

There won't be a crowd. There will
be no display. Only a few score of
those to whom Christmas means a
wonderful reality will be there. And
there will be congregational singing,
lots of it, and we'll run the gamut of
the hymns of the Nativity. We'll read
the appropriate Scripture responsively
and listen to the Christmas story told
once again by the kindly voice of the unpretentious clergyman.

Turkey Not an Ancient Christmas Dish.

The turkey as a Christmas dish was introduced into England in the sixteenth century and is therefore of less antiquity than the huge sirloin of beef or the mince pie. Mince pies were first shaped like a manger, as were the Yule cakes given out by the bakers to their customers. The plum porridge later developed into the plum pudding, which dates from 1675. At the old Christmas feasts peacocks and cranes formed some of the dishes. Before being roasted the peacock was carefully skinned, and after leaving the oven the bird was reclothed with its old plumage.

Wood and Water.

All wood contains more or less water. Even the driest wood known contains two or three pounds of water to every hundred pounds of weight. Absolutely dry wood is unknown, for the heat needed to obtain it would dissolve the wood and convert it into gas and charcoal. An eminent Swiss authority on the characteristics of wood believes that a sufficiently powerful and perfect microscope could it be made, would show that the ultimate wood cell is composed of crystals like grains of sugar or salt and that thin films of water hold the crystals apart, yet bind them into a mass. A good microscope shows the wood cell and reveals its spiral bandages and its openings and cavities, but no instrument yet made reveals the ultimate crystals that, as many believe, do exist, and that would explain why water cannot be expelled from wood without destroying the wood itself.

Making of a British Tar

(J. B. Sterndale Bennett, in Sheffield, Eng., Independent.)

The principal products of Portsmouth are the British Navy and the Corps of Royal Marines. Portsmouth Navy Barracks are in Portsmouth town, and it is here as well as at Chatham and Devonport that the raw material of British manhood is received and turned out in a month or so in the shape of breezy and efficient bluejackets.

We all of us in these days know something of military training, and the veriest civilian, if he were called suddenly to attention, would have a notion how to check his heels together and bring his arms smartly to his side.

We might even make one in formingours, without disgracing himself, to any great extent, for military training is going on al around us. We watch it in the market square, on the common, and in the parks. But of the training of the sailor we know nothing.

It is carried out behind high walls, and though the inhabitants of Portsmouth may catch a glimpse of their chief industry through the barracks gates, they would have to pass armed sentries, interview vigilant petty officers, and establish their credentials before the officer of the watch before they could penetrate ten yards into the barracks themselves.

WORK AND PLAY.

For the training of the sailor is a secret process, patented to the British Empire for all time, and not to be printed into and interfered with by curious persons.

It is concentrated in a very short period of time, and is astonishingly quick in its early stages. The naval recruit is usually ready to be drafted on to a sea-going ship in four to six weeks. In that time he has learnt his first lesson in seamanship.

He has been drilled and instructed in the elements of everything which a good seaman should know. He has learnt how to work and how to play with a will—and, not least, he has learnt how to eat with more than a will, as the four stupendous meals he is provided with every day testify.

His physique has been built up to an extent which seems nothing short of a miracle. He has acquired an immense amount of new knowledge and has become dependent on himself, learnt how to be obedient to orders, and how to bring credit to the bravest and readiest service in the world.

Such a change is not wrought by half-measures. The making of the British bluejacket is a model of thoroughness. It demands a very perfect setting, and that is why, when one has passed the sentries, the vigilant petty officers and the officer of the watch, and penetrated into the Portsmouth Naval Barracks, one gets the impression of being in an enclosed world, a world in which everything is ordered to a definite purpose, where no waste of time, energy, or opportunity can take place.

CRABS ATE WOUNDED.

Awful Fate of Some of Crew of Emden On Cocos Island.

It would need the imagination of Edgar Allan Poe to describe the end of the German cruiser Emden as it was described by one of the crew who sank the German raider.

The details of the affair are well known. The Emden was driven ashore by H. M. S. Sydne, and she grounded upon a reef of the Cocos Islands. Before that had happened her decks had witnessed scenes of horror unsurpassed in the story of naval warfare.

Not only were men absolutely annihilated by the shells, but they were outlined in frescoes of flesh and blood against the steel walls of the turrets. The narrator said that it was just as though the whole outline of a man had been pasted by a crude artist upon a black-grey tablet. Limbs of men were everywhere, and one officer, coming up from below, was seen to stoop and throw the dismembered fragments of men overboard before giving his orders.

All this was but the prelude to the terrible scenes which followed after. The ship struck the rocks and listed heavily. Many of the crew, some helpless by reason of their wounds, were thrown into the shallow waters where no help could come to them. As night fell the agonizing cries of these poor wretches went unanswered, though none could have guessed their fate. They were being devoured alive by the gigantic land crabs of the Cocos Islands.

These crabs are well known to the student. Many of them are nearly two feet across and their claws are terrible weapons.

Cleaning School Books.

Dust on books can best be removed by using bread crumbs.

Apply a jelly of castile soap with a brush and rinse in clean water to remove finger marks.

Grease may be removed by putting a blotting paper over the spot covered with tale and apply a hot iron, or apply benzine, putting blotting paper over and under the spot.

Ordinary ink stains may be removed by putting blotting paper under the stain and applying a weak solution of oxalic acid, followed by weak Javelle water. Wash well. To remove marking or indelible ink, use blotting paper; paint the stain first with tincture of iodine and then with a weak solution of potassium cyanide. Use great care in handling the latter.

"McKinley was almost undowled with intelligence." "That's right," replied Farmer Cornelia. "Some times I catch myself using the same language to our automobile that I use to the truth." —Washington Star.

Another Year of War

The meeting of French and British war councils in Paris is more than an evidence of new and better co-ordinate military operations. It is one more authentic sign of the expectation and purpose of the French and British to go on with the war to the end. As for the Russians, we have the words of eminent German publicists to base a belief that there is no sign of weakening in the Russian State, and in addition there is optimism in Paris that Russia and even Italy will join in this council presently.

For those who cling to the Napoleonic precedent this now drawing together of the foes of Germany will recall that agreements signed by the foes of Napoleon on March 19th, 1814, which sealed the doom of the great emperor and dashed the last hopes he had cherished of making a separate peace with one of his antagonists.

In the military preparations fore shadowed by the Paris conference there is a guarantee of at least another year of war. Within this time the most sanguine believer in Allied victory by the strategy of attrition does not expect that German numbers will decrease to the point where decisive victory will be assured, though many believe that in the late summer their losses will compel the Austro-Germans to shorten their lines in the east and perhaps in the west.

The period of open campaigning of the old-fashioned sort stopped in the west in September, 1914. It terminated in the east in April of this year. The Austro-Hungarian campaign never passed this point and the Serbian campaign must be regarded as a minor detail, comparable to the Napoleonic venture in Spain, which, after temporary success, proved to be the ruin of many imperial reputations and the grave-yard of unnumbered French conscripts.

As the situation now stands not one of the great nations engaged has suffered losses such as would lead it to make peace on terms now obtainable. France, the greatest sufferer, would become a vassal of Germany, if she yielded now. To yield would be to lose the last hope of regaining Alsace-Lorraine, of clearing the Germans from the Belgian frontier, and it would mean the payment of a huge indemnity and the sacrifice of colonies.

For Russia peace now would mean the end of the dream of Constantinople, the surrender of Poland and the Courland. For the Romanoff dynasty it would mean the end, for only victory can now stave off Russian revolution. Economically, Russia would return to German control, and all that the war has meant in industry, as well as in nationalism and religion, would be sacrificed.

As for England, she has only begun to fight. With a population in England, Scotland and Wales about equal to that of Prussia, England lost less than 400,000 men in the first year, Prussia more than 1,000,000. At last all Britain and the Empire are aware to the nature of the German peril and to the realization that the best chance they will ever have to crush the most dangerous rival since Napoleon is in their own hands.

In Champagne, in Poland, and now in their drive to the north east with Egypt as an objective, the Germans have struck blows at the existence of three great nations. They have been so far successful that peace now would mean a permanent peril to all these nations. Therefore not one of those nations can or will think of peace.

What is still little understood in America is that the war is a war for existence for France and for Great Britain. Germany has challenged the right of France to exist, or of Great Britain to preserve her world empire. Her statesmen, her writers, have proclaimed the doctrine that France must be crushed, Great Britain eliminated as a world power, that on the ruins of these two national structures there might rise a Teutonic world empire.

What Germany has been taught she has put in practice. A part, a material part, of the great project of Bernhardi has been realized. Sixteen months of war see Germany supreme from the Beresina to the Aisne and from the Baltic to the Golden Horn. A new expedition is already in preparation for the thrust at Egypt and German agents are busy stirring up insurrections from the Fez to Calcutta.

A year from now exhaustion without defeat may destroy the German ambition. A year from now all the great combatants may be ready to return to peace on a basis that all can accept. But there is no such basis now. Germany cannot and will not consent to give up all her mighty conquests merely for peace, a peace that would bring a staggering and sterile debt. Germany's foes cannot agree to peace while their very existence is in danger.

Not until Germany has conquered or seen her world ambitions fade to ashes and felt the pressure upon her own frontiers of hostile armies and of want and misery within her own boundaries is there hope that Germany will consent to return to the Europe of August, 1914, and not until they are conquered can Britain, France and Russia agree to any other conditions of peace.

Napoleon at the zenith of his power was ready for peace that left France supreme in Europe, but ultimately his enemies, the states he had invaded and crushed, as Germany has failed to crush her opponents, realized that only when France had returned to her old frontiers and the dream of her world empire had been laid in the blood and ashes of defeat could there be a peace in Europe which permitted all nations to enjoy existence.

The war in Europe may go on because the issue of the war is not a question of a principle. In 1871 peace was possible because Germany sought only a frontier and unity. For the loss of Alsace and Lorraine Europe cared little, because it did not seemingly destroy the balance of power. Germany, Italy and Austria could make peace in 1866 because no

major European question was at stake.

To-day no peace is possible because the bone is the independence of Europe, and the independence, not merely of Belgium and Serbia, but of France, and the existence of the British empire, are imperilled by German suzerainty at Constantinople, and India's safety is destroyed if Austria remains a German subject-nation, with German naval power seated on the Adriatic at Trieste, Cattara, and tomorrow at Valona.

The war will go on because there is not a single point of agreement conceivable between the contestants. The German dream of world empire is still within the Kaiser's grasp on any basis of peace that can to-day be proposed. Spain and France fought for European supremacy. They in turn endeavored to reproduce the Roman system and the Roman way. They failed, but until their failure was definite, permanent peace was impossible. Germany is to-day playing the same role. There can be no peace until she, too, abandons it.

Nothing is more foolish or more futile than talk or thought of peace, particularly among neutrals. There can be no peace for men fighting for their lives until life is assured. There can be no assurance of life for France, Russia or Great Britain until the German dream of world power has been destroyed. It took Europe ten years to dispose of the Napoleonic menace—it will take a shorter time to dispose of the German, because it is Napoleon with Napoleon left out, but the time for peace is still far in the future.

Fortunately for France and Great Britain—for the world, as the Tribune believes—the peril of complete German success has been disposed of. France, Russia and Great Britain keep the field with growing power and unshaken will. The Blood tax of Germany has begun to tell; the British naval noose has been drawn to suffocation. German advance has terminated in the east and on the west, only in the Balkans is there progress still.

All doubt of the outcome of the war as a military problem has passed. Such doubt as there might be as to the endurance and will of the allies diminishes in the face of recent evidence, of which the Paris conference is but one detail. But can, perhaps, two years of war be seemingly insipid, while those who rule Germany cling to the belief that it is within their power to organize Europe, dominate the lesser peoples and build upon the ruins of French, British and Russian empires the structure of "Deutschland unter Aliens?"—New York Tribune.

DOUEUILLET MODEL OF RED VELVET.

LIKE OLD-TIME COACHMAN'S CLOAK.



This is a smart top coat of navy and green plaid mohair. The dashing high collar with its four metal buttons and flaring shoulder cape is quite the smartest trick. A long loose fitting raglan coat with snug sleeves and belted waistline is disguised under this saucy cape. The pressed Beaver hat with its brim, bow and metal buckle goes very well with the coat.

CRABS ATE WOUNDED.

Awful Fate of Some of Crew of Emden On Cocos Island.

It would need the imagination of Edgar Allan Poe to describe the end of the German cruiser Emden as it was described by one of the crew who sank the German raider.

The details of the affair are well known. The Emden was driven ashore by H. M. S. Sydne, and she grounded upon a reef of the Cocos Islands. Before that had happened her decks had witnessed scenes of horror unsurpassed in the story of naval warfare.

Not only were men absolutely annihilated by the shells, but they were outlined in frescoes of flesh and blood against the steel walls of the turrets. The narrator said that it was just as though the whole outline of a man had been pasted by a crude artist upon a black-grey tablet. Limbs of men were everywhere, and one officer, coming up from below, was seen to stoop and throw the dismembered fragments of men overboard before giving his orders.

All this was but the prelude to the terrible scenes which followed after. The ship struck the rocks and listed heavily. Many of the crew, some helpless by reason of their wounds, were thrown into the shallow waters where no help could come to them. As night fell the agonizing cries of these poor wretches went unanswered, though none could have guessed their fate. They were being devoured alive by the gigantic land crabs of the Cocos Islands.

These crabs are well known to the student. Many of them are nearly two feet across and their claws are terrible weapons.

Cleaning School Books.

Dust on books can best be removed by using bread crumbs.

Apply a jelly of castile soap with a brush and rinse in clean water to remove finger marks.

Grease may be removed by putting a blotting paper over the spot covered with tale and apply a hot iron, or apply benzine, putting blotting paper over and under the spot.

Ordinary ink stains may be removed by putting blotting paper under the stain and applying a weak solution of oxalic acid, followed by weak Javelle water. Wash well. To remove marking or indelible ink, use blotting paper; paint the stain first with tincture of iodine and then with a weak solution of potassium cyanide. Use great care in handling the latter.

"McKinley was almost undowled with intelligence." "That's right," replied Farmer Cornelia. "Some times I catch myself using the same language to our automobile that I use to the truth." —Washington Star.

The New Auto Causes Visit

A news item appeared in the Gimlietville Weekly Gazette not long ago stating that Prof. James Williger, of the Gimlietville University, had returned from a visit to several days with his parents and old friends at Ambleport. He was accompanied by Mrs. Williger and their young son William.

There is nothing in the item to attract the attention of any person not acquainted with the Willigers, yet the visit of the gentle, zany popular professor to Ambleport was in some respects the most disconcerting and unexpected event in these people's family life to date.

Shortly following the death of Mrs. Williger, the old widow died and even occurred recently. Mrs. Williger found herself in possession of a considerable sum of money. And shortly following this the Willigers bought an automobile.

Now Prof. Williger is not of a strongly mechanical bent, his specialty being dead languages. Nor is Mrs. Williger mechanically inclined. However, despite this handicap he succeeded by joint application in achieving what they considered to be a fair proficiency in the art of automobile driving before the week's engagement of the professional driver had expired. The professional driver was observed to shake his head dubiously when informed that his services were no longer required, and he voiced a feeble note of protest when Prof. Williger announced his intention of taking the family out for a spin that afternoon. This was no more than natural, the Willigers thought. The fellow wanted to remain longer in their employ, but they couldn't afford to keep a chauffeur permanently, even temporarily, indeed.

So that afternoon Prof. Williger brought out the car and the family climbed in, and away they went. Faster and faster—oh, it was truly exhilarating! For perhaps an hour they went, when Mrs. Williger leaned forward and timidly touched the seemingly absorbed, speed intoxicated professor upon the shoulder.

"Don't you think, dear, we would better not get so far from home?" she asked.

The professor nodded. Also he poked his finger at something. The speed increased.

"I've been intending to turn for some time," he said, "but my better judgment informs me that the speed has been and is too great to permit of taking a corner safely. Wherefore, naturally, following the logic of the situation, I have held the automobile true to her course—I—er—do you remember, love, what action is necessary to decrease the momentum—to, in fact, arrest progress entirely? Nothing I do seems to be—or quite effective. In truth—er—quite the reverse—quite the reverse."

"Land of love!" gasped Mrs. Williger. "No, James, I can suggest nothing. I have had every confidence in you. Have you have pressed all the buttons, or whatever it is they are called?"

The machine bounded over a stone.

"D—d—darn!" ejaculated the professor.

As it maddened by the unskillful steering, the machine went forward at an accelerated speed.

"Hold her steady to her course, James," wavered Mrs. Williger. "I'm going to pray. Whilly, hang on tight."

"Whoo-a—" said the professor. He was in a panic. The last vestige of his store of information pertaining to the management of automobiles had departed from him.

Mrs. Williger closed her eyes. Her lips moved rapidly. With Williger, his eyes bulging from his little head, hung on tight.

And that night, long after darkness had fallen, the machine stopped. The supply of gasoline was exhausted.

Prof. Williger stiffly descended from his seat and peered about him.

"Why, that's Thompson's barn," he exclaimed, "and there's the Commercial Hotel. We're in Ambleport, James, my dear, we have arrived safely. Whilly, wake up—we've got to grandpa's."

A man issued from the hotel and approached them. "What seems to be the matter?" he asked.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the professor dazedly, and then he added in a sudden burst of confidence, "We've come from Gimlietville since 3 o'clock."

The man whistled. "You're sure some driver," he declared admiringly.

"He sure is," agreed Mrs. Williger. "Take care of that machine, Mr. Man. Come, James. It's a wonder we aren't in New Orleans or somewhere. I told you we should have bought a horse instead of—instead of this thing. One cannot sit behind a horse for a hundred miles and pray constantly that he'll run out of gasoline or something so he'll stop. However, by divine intervention we have been saved and—sudden." Suddenly her voice trembled and broke. She threw her arms about the professor's neck. The professor wabbled somewhat, but withheld the shock. "Yes, we're all safe, James, and we'll have a good little visit now we're here. You—you held her to her course sp-splendidly."

"I—I believe I did, my dear," murmured the professor, drawing a long breath.

"And I don't suppose you'd ever have got started on this visit otherwise, James." Mrs. Williger went on hysterically. "We've been talking about it for three years. I do hope it won't storm while we're gone, because I left all the bedroom windows open. The beds weren't made either. But, thank goodness, it is Friday, and you have no classes until Monday."

"We'll take the train Sunday afternoon," said the professor. "We'll get back in time."

"The train, James?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the professor emphatically.

OUT-OF-DATE.

"Gladly." She was an old-fashioned girl, hasn't she? She's my, you! She's had a frisk at least six months old,

"I wish you to find out who that homely woman is." "Nothing doing, my dear. She'd prove to be the sister or wife of the first person I asked."

—Detroit Free Press.

FACTS ABOUT EGYPT.

Thanks to Britain the Country is Prosperous as Never Before.

Excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan, Egypt, due to an area of 100,000 square miles, just about equal to the area of the Province of Ontario; but only fourteen thousand of the four hundred thousand square miles of Egyptian territory are settled. And yet on that comparatively small area there is a population of twelve millions. The settled portion of Egypt is only one-half the extent of New Brunswick, but its population is about one-third greater than the population of all Canada.

For almost the third of a century Egypt practically enjoyed British rule, the fruits of which are now being enjoyed by the people of the Ancient Land. Taxation has been reduced, law and order maintained, justice administered, industries fostered, great public works constructed, and a general uplift of the people brought about. Since the blighting effects of Turkish opposition have been removed, the people of Egypt have enjoyed in peace the fruits of their labor. The greater part of those fruits are agricultural, for fully two-thirds of the population are on the lands—the fellahs, or small cultivators. A cleverly devised scheme of financial assistance enables these cultivators to improve their condition. They receive advances from the Agricultural Bank up to the equivalent of about \$1,500, the loan being limited to fifty per cent. of the selling value of the land. To this policy is due to a large extent the development in recent years of the country's commerce and industry, and a steadily increasing prosperity.

The cultivated area can never be extended beyond the region capable of being watered by the Nile, but this region has been enlarged by irrigation systems that are wonders of engineering skill and workmanship—blessings conferred upon Egypt by her British governors.

There are 1,500 miles of state-owned railways, and 800 of light agricultural railways owned by companies. The products of the temperate zone and of the sub-tropics flourish in Egypt, for she produces cotton and sugar as well as wheat and other cereals. Apart from the commercial advantages accruing from the possession (and now the ownership as well) of Egypt, the holding of the country is of great importance to Britain, because it controls the Suez Canal, an essential part of Britain's shortest route to India. Cairo, having a population of 660,000, is therefore, somewhat larger than Montreal, while the second city, Alexandria, has a population of almost one hundred thousand.

DANISH CHILDREN.

he Home Comes First in the Life of the Young There.

In Denmark the school is not permitted to interfere with the interests of the home, for the Danes believe that the first business of every child is to help his parents and to be disciplined by self-denial," says a writer in the Youth's Companion. "The young children attend school from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In the morning the girls help their mother with her housework, and the boys run errands for her, or earn something toward household expenses by delivering milk.

"The older children begin school at 8 o'clock in the morning and have their afternoons free; but they are never idle in the afternoon. If the boys do not sell newspapers or work in offices or warehouses, they play football or the school yard or in the fields provided for that purpose.

"I once heard one of the members of the Danish royal family say, 'My son must walk to and from school every morning; I do not permit him to take a tramcar.' The sons of very distinguished noblemen never dream of going up to their parents' apartments—in Copenhagen every one lives in an apartment—in the elevator. It is the business of boys to walk."

"The summers in Denmark are short and warm, never hot; the school vacation at that time of the year is not long, and the children spend every moment of it in the open air. With us sunshine is so common that we do not value it. With the Dane it is different—he will not let a gleam of it escape him if he can help it."

For the Sick Room.

Some may say, "We know that!" Quite true, but do you practise these small things which mean so much to one who is not well?

Never whisper in the presence of a patient or exhibit signs of worry or excitement.

Keep the room clean and tidy. Use a slight dampened cloth for dusting; put a couple of drops of turpentine on it as a disinfectant.

All vessels and glasses should be covered.

Always wash the hands in a weak solution of disinfectant when leaving a sick room.

Serve meals daintily; change the tray dressing as frequently as possible.

Never wake a patient for food or anything else, except under the physician's orders.

Settling for the night frequently takes longer than is calculated upon, so start tired, before the patient becomes tired and nervous.

In all things try to be considerate. Many things patients are looked upon as cranks when in reality the caretaker and conditions in general are somewhat at fault.

To Weigh Without Scales.

Ten eggs—one pound. Soft butter size of egg—one ounce. One pint A sugar—12 ounces. One pint brown sugar—13 ounces. Two te

A Child's Record of His Captivity

(By Robert Herrick In Chicago Tribune)

Rene Favre is 13 years old and rather small for his years. He was gathered up with his old grandfather of 65 by the Germans when they fell back from the Marne last September. They were carried as prisoners with eighteen other "hostages" from the same little village of Varededes to Erfurt in Saxony, where they spent five months in civil and military prisoners. Rene having some instruction, as his grandmother proudly told me, kept notes of his compulsory travels. I have the copybook in which he wrote out his experience with all a small boy's disregard for orthography and grammar, but with small boy's bold honesty of statement, translate certain passages for the benefit of those Americans who are still simple enough to believe that the Germans are kind and chivalrous foes.

FIVE MONTHS OF CAPTIVITY PASSED IN GERMANY.

The Germans reached the village of Varededes (Varededes is near Beauvais, about thirty miles northeast of Paris) the fourth of September. It was a Friday. The English had evacuated the commune in the night and the next day at 9 o'clock the first German outposts appeared. At 1 in the afternoon the army arrived more than five thousand soldiers and passed before our door. A high officer had said that morning to put water on both sides of the street so that their men in passing could fill their bottles. All day long while the Germans marched past we gave them water, at 10 o'clock in the evening the army had finished passing. This day they were not bad, they said always to us.—In two days Paris captured! The next day, the fifth of September, was calm. A French aeroplane we saw above us had engine trouble and came to earth killing a Lieutenant and a sergeant. During the night of the fifth and sixth the Germans made barricades.

The next day the sixth September the battle at Varededes, we see from our garden the first canon shot. For fear of accident we took refuge after that in Mr. Duval's cellar, all day long that night we stay in the cellar. At 5 o'clock in the morning the battle recommences fiercely always in the same direction, we stay always in the cellar, the French army which was at Bercy dislodges the Germans who were at Varededes and make them retreat. Furious they go away.

The evening of the seventh we go upstairs to sleep, they arrest first Mr. Croix. We begin to undress when we hear a loud knocking with the butt of a gun on the door, we go downstairs, grandmother opens the door, two men enter with bayonets fixed and gather us up, my grandfather, my grandmother and me and take us to Mrs. Lefevre's courtyard where the quarters were. There were already there ten or so old people taken like us, they let my grandmother go and throw me against the wall and we pass this night in the courtyard. All night long the German army was retreating and all the time the wounded passed who had fallen at Varededes. The next morning the eighth of September, at 9 in the morning we set out and they tell us "We will be shot!" We reach Lisy where we enter a large school where they give us a small piece of beef and macaroni. Then we go to a large shed where we stay half an hour. After this they make us sleep out of doors along the road, although it was September and the night was cold and we shivered. There were there also the hostages from Varededes, who were Mr. Jourdain, the cleric Boulangier Lerck, etc., etc., and monsieur the curé of Varededes, an old man of 76 years whom the Germans treated as a spy, and at Lisy-sur-Orcq they rolled him in nettles and did all the harm they could to him. Also there were hostages from V. SUR M. de G. and 400 soldiers made prisoners around Varededes.

The next morning we go back to Lisy running to the same shed where they gave us a bit of bread, it was all we had to eat that day.

A high officer called the cure and questioned him. Afterwards the officer came back and assembled us, the civilians of Varededes, then he said to us, "Your cure is a spy, he has made signals with lights to the French army from the church tower. He will be shot." It was 9 in the morning, we set out, and we saw the cure closely guarded in a corner of the shed. We leave Lisy, we pass through."

Here follows an accurate list of the villages through which the lad with his grandfather and the other "hostages" were taken before they were put into some cattle cars beyond Soissons, in all sixty miles of foot travel with the food mentioned above and another piece of bread the second morning which Rene scrupulously records as he does all occasions of getting anything to eat. "At 6 o'clock we cross the town to go to the station, what a row, everybody sees who can beat us hardest with gun butts and kicks, we get into the station for a minute, afterwards they make us enter the cattle cars, forty prisoners each and five Germans bayonets on guns guard us. We sleep on the board floor without straw one against the other, the next day the train starts," and Rene quite carefully gives a long list of the towns through which they pass to Erfurt where he arrives the night of the sixteenth of September. "In spite of the night the city was out on foot and abused us."

At first he was shut up in a civil prison; he describes minutely the daily routine which consists of threading small metal pieces locked up in a room with intervals of relief when soup and some bread is handed out. Then he goes to a large military prison where there are 16,000 soldier prisoners of all nationalities and a hundred civil prisoners like himself. He describes without a word of com-

plaint the arrangement and discipline of his new prison as a boy would describe the regime of a new school. Certainly Rene seems to have spent most of his time now in the infirmary, which after his experience seems natural.

Then about Christmas time somebody in Germany seems to have awakened to the fact of the stupidity in feeding such useless prisoners and arranged for their return to their home through Switzerland, who has played the Good Samaritan to Europe this last year. In Rene's words, "Ever since Christmas there was much talk of sending us back into France those below 15 years and above 60 years, as well as the severely wounded, a month passed, we no longer believed what they said. Then January 25th the German major came, he said we could leave Erfurt the 29th, what joy but nobody felt sure it was not another yarn." But this time the Germans told the truth. Rene was up at half past four in the morning to make his bundle in which he hides some letters from less fortunate prisoners to their families. "We shake hands with these others who are glad for us but at the bottom sad to see us leave and they could not go." The home journey begins, not in cattle cars this time, Rene records amazingly, but in third-class coaches. On the way they spend a night in a fortress, "with great walls two meters thick all wet inside." Also he saw there other prisoners—young women and old ones who could no longer crawl and sick old men and children two years old. It was very painful to see." This is the sole expression of emotion other than fear which Rene permits himself.

After a time they reach the Swiss frontier. "We all utter a great sigh, what happiness to be delivered from Germany," Rene says. He therupon describes with boyish appreciation the first square meal he has had in five months at the restaurant where some kind Swiss women fed the strangers. Also his new hosts take him to see the falls of the Rhine and show him a real mountain, then he departs for France, and after some further wanderings childishly recorded he and his old grandfather are allowed to return to Varededes, which is no longer occupied by the Germans. "We reached Varededes at 4 o'clock the 27 February, and that is how 6 months passed in Germany," concludes Rene, no doubt very glad to see his grandmother and small friends, and wholly resolved never to enter Germany again in his life if he can help himself.

Rene's little story reminds me strongly of those Indian raids so vividly related in New England histories. The redmen would come down from Canada usually in winter, surround some lonely hamlet of frontier farmers, scalp the men, and hustle the women and children through the snowy woods back into Canada. If a child cried a noble Indian brave would brain it on the nearest tree; if a woman sank exhausted she was either tomahawked or left to die in the cold. It was precisely the same thing with these "hostages" or "spies" which the Germans rounded up by the hundreds in their raids on Belgium and France last autumn. The weak fell by the way or were shot. The stronger were carted into Germany in cattle cars.

Rene's grandmother proudly told me what the boy failed to put in his written story—that if it hadn't been for the little fellow's help the old man never could have survived. As it was, he was sick when the release came and the German doctor advised him to wait until he was cured before starting on the hard journey home. "Thank you, sir," the old man replied, "I had rather take my chances of dying on the way home."

Is it more brutal or more stupid, all this? I can't make up my mind which when I come across such an absolutely veracious account of war as a German. What help has it been in "defending" the German empire from her enemies to take little Rene Favre, his grandfather, and eighteen other peasants of Varededes all the way to Erfurt and to keep them at the expense of the imperial German government for five months? Will some patriotic German-American kindly solve this riddle for me?

INQUISITIVE SCOTS.

And How They Happened to Originate the Jute Industry.

James Logie, who is supposed to know more about jute than anyone else in America, tells in a very interesting way how jute came to be known to Europe and the west:

"In 1840, on a Saturday afternoon, three Dundee flax spinners were walking to their beautiful residence in Brightley Ferry, about four miles east of Dundee, on the banks of the Tay, and as usual strolled along the docks. At that time there were several clipper line sailing vessels trading with Dundee in Indian products, principally grain, linseed, etc., and on this particular Saturday one of these vessels was discharging her miscellaneous cargo, and these canny Scots observed a fibre of some quantity on the dock and made inquiry as to what it was."

"They were told it was some Indian product that had been obtained in Bengal, and was suitable for the manufacture of ships. They examined the fibre a little more carefully and all thought it would be possible to spin the fibre on their flax machinery. The result was that Monday morning they made a bee line for the agents of the ship and asked what they were going to do with this waste material."

"They got the reply, 'We propose

dumping it into the river,' and when they expressed a wish to experiment with it they were told that they could leave from the dock and were welcome to it if they paid the carriage. Thus the jute industry started—for the fibre turned out to be nothing less than what he knew commercially to-day as jute."—Examiner.

At first he was shut up in a civil prison; he describes minutely the daily routine which consists of threading small metal pieces locked up in a room with intervals of relief when soup and some bread is handed out. Then he goes to a large military prison where there are 16,000 soldier prisoners of all nationalities and a hundred civil prisoners like himself. He describes without a word of com-

plaint the arrangement and discipline of his new prison as a boy would describe the regime of a new school. Certainly Rene seems to have spent most of his time now in the infirmary, which after his experience seems natural.

Then about Christmas time somebody in Germany seems to have awakened to the fact of the stupidity in feeding such useless prisoners and arranged for their return to their home through Switzerland, who has played the Good Samaritan to Europe this last year. In Rene's words, "Ever since Christmas there was much talk of sending us back into France those below 15 years and above 60 years, as well as the severely wounded, a month passed, we no longer believed what they said. Then January 25th the German major came, he said we could leave Erfurt the 29th, what joy but nobody felt sure it was not another yarn." But this time the Germans told the truth. Rene was up at half past four in the morning to make his bundle in which he hides some letters from less fortunate prisoners to their families. "We shake hands with these others who are glad for us but at the bottom sad to see us leave and they could not go." The home journey begins, not in cattle cars this time, Rene records amazingly, but in third-class coaches. On the way they spend a night in a fortress, "with great walls two meters thick all wet inside." Also he saw there other prisoners—young women and old ones who could no longer crawl and sick old men and children two years old. It was very painful to see." This is the sole expression of emotion other than fear which Rene permits himself.

After a time they reach the Swiss frontier. "We all utter a great sigh, what happiness to be delivered from Germany," Rene says. He therupon describes with boyish appreciation the first square meal he has had in five months at the restaurant where some kind Swiss women fed the strangers. Also his new hosts take him to see the falls of the Rhine and show him a real mountain, then he departs for France, and after some further wanderings childishly recorded he and his old grandfather are allowed to return to Varededes, which is no longer occupied by the Germans. "We reached Varededes at 4 o'clock the 27 February, and that is how 6 months passed in Germany," concludes Rene, no doubt very glad to see his grandmother and small friends, and wholly resolved never to enter Germany again in his life if he can help himself.

Rene's little story reminds me strongly of those Indian raids so vividly related in New England histories. The redmen would come down from Canada usually in winter, surround some lonely hamlet of frontier farmers, scalp the men, and hustle the women and children through the snowy woods back into Canada. If a child cried a noble Indian brave would brain it on the nearest tree; if a woman sank exhausted she was either tomahawked or left to die in the cold. It was precisely the same thing with these "hostages" or "spies" which the Germans rounded up by the hundreds in their raids on Belgium and France last autumn. The weak fell by the way or were shot. The stronger were carted into Germany in cattle cars.

Rene's grandmother proudly told me what the boy failed to put in his written story—that if it hadn't been for the little fellow's help the old man never could have survived. As it was, he was sick when the release came and the German doctor advised him to wait until he was cured before starting on the hard journey home. "Thank you, sir," the old man replied, "I had rather take my chances of dying on the way home."

Is it more brutal or more stupid, all this? I can't make up my mind which when I come across such an absolutely veracious account of war as a German. What help has it been in "defending" the German empire from her enemies to take little Rene Favre, his grandfather, and eighteen other peasants of Varededes all the way to Erfurt and to keep them at the expense of the imperial German government for five months? Will some patriotic German-American kindly solve this riddle for me?

On the hill-top a cairn has been raised, and on the topmost rough stone the simple words, "Colley Fell" are deeply carved—a simple fitting monument to one of the bravest men who ever wore a soldier's uniform.

Some Misnomers.

Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the East Indians.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, will not grow in Brazil, and in fact is not a grass at all.

Cleopatra's needles were not put up by Cleopatra nor in honor of that queen, but by Thotmes III.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is iron coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.

German silver is not silver, nor was it the mixture invented in the land of the Kaiser. It has been in use in China for centuries.

Pen means a feather. A steel pen is therefore a rather curious expression.

Pompey's pillar in Alexandria was not erected either by or to Pompey, but set up by the Emperor Diocletian.

Rice paper is not made from rice, it is hollow plant, so called because it is hollow when the pith has been pushed out.

Sealing wax is not a wax at all, nor does it contain a particle of wax. It is manufactured from shellac, Vienna turpentine and cinnamon.

They got the reply, 'We propose

dumping it into the river,' and when they expressed a wish to experiment with it they were told that they could leave from the dock and were welcome to it if they paid the carriage. Thus the jute industry started—for the fibre turned out to be nothing less than what he knew commercially to-day as jute."—Examiner.

Then about Christmas time somebody in Germany seems to have awakened to the fact of the stupidity in feeding such useless prisoners and arranged for their return to their home through Switzerland, who has played the Good Samaritan to Europe this last year. In Rene's words, "Ever since Christmas there was much talk of sending us back into France those below 15 years and above 60 years, as well as the severely wounded, a month passed, we no longer believed what they said. Then January 25th the German major came, he said we could leave Erfurt the 29th, what joy but nobody felt sure it was not another yarn." But this time the Germans told the truth. Rene was up at half past four in the morning to make his bundle in which he hides some letters from less fortunate prisoners to their families. "We shake hands with these others who are glad for us but at the bottom sad to see us leave and they could not go." The home journey begins, not in cattle cars this time, Rene records amazingly, but in third-class coaches. On the way they spend a night in a fortress, "with great walls two meters thick all wet inside." Also he saw there other prisoners—young women and old ones who could no longer crawl and sick old men and children two years old. It was very painful to see." This is the sole expression of emotion other than fear which Rene permits himself.

After a time they reach the Swiss frontier. "We all utter a great sigh, what happiness to be delivered from Germany," Rene says. He therupon describes with boyish appreciation the first square meal he has had in five months at the restaurant where some kind Swiss women fed the strangers. Also his new hosts take him to see the falls of the Rhine and show him a real mountain, then he departs for France, and after some further wanderings childishly recorded he and his old grandfather are allowed to return to Varededes, which is no longer occupied by the Germans. "We reached Varededes at 4 o'clock the 27 February, and that is how 6 months passed in Germany," concludes Rene, no doubt very glad to see his grandmother and small friends, and wholly resolved never to enter Germany again in his life if he can help himself.

On the hill-top a cairn has been raised, and on the topmost rough stone the simple words, "Colley Fell" are deeply carved—a simple fitting monument to one of the bravest men who ever wore a soldier's uniform.

Some Misnomers.

Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the East Indians.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, will not grow in Brazil, and in fact is not a grass at all.

Cleopatra's needles were not put up by Cleopatra nor in honor of that queen, but by Thotmes III.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is iron coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.

German silver is not silver, nor was it the mixture invented in the land of the Kaiser. It has been in use in China for centuries.

Pen means a feather. A steel pen is therefore a rather curious expression.

Pompey's pillar in Alexandria was not erected either by or to Pompey, but set up by the Emperor Diocletian.

Rice paper is not made from rice, it is hollow plant, so called because it is hollow when the pith has been pushed out.

Sealing wax is not a wax at all, nor does it contain a particle of wax. It is manufactured from shellac, Vienna turpentine and cinnamon.

They got the reply, 'We propose

dumping it into the river,' and when they expressed a wish to experiment with it they were told that they could leave from the dock and were welcome to it if they paid the carriage. Thus the jute industry started—for the fibre turned out to be nothing less than what he knew commercially to-day as jute."—Examiner.

Then about Christmas time somebody in Germany seems to have awakened to the fact of the stupidity in feeding such useless prisoners and arranged for their return to their home through Switzerland, who has played the Good Samaritan to Europe this last year. In Rene's words, "Ever since Christmas there was much talk of sending us back into France those below 15 years and above 60 years, as well as the severely wounded, a month passed, we no longer believed what they said. Then January 25th the German major came, he said we could leave Erfurt the 29th, what joy but nobody felt sure it was not another yarn." But this time the Germans told the truth. Rene was up at half past four in the morning to make his bundle in which he hides some letters from less fortunate prisoners to their families. "We shake hands with these others who are glad for us but at the bottom sad to see us leave and they could not go." The home journey begins, not in cattle cars this time, Rene records amazingly, but in third-class coaches. On the way they spend a night in a fortress, "with great walls two meters thick all wet inside." Also he saw there other prisoners—young women and old ones who could no longer crawl and sick old men and children two years old. It was very painful to see." This is the sole expression of emotion other than fear which Rene permits himself.

After a time they reach the Swiss frontier. "We all utter a great sigh, what happiness to be delivered from Germany," Rene says. He therupon describes with boyish appreciation the first square meal he has had in five months at the restaurant where some kind Swiss women fed the strangers. Also his new hosts take him to see the falls of the Rhine and show him a real mountain, then he departs for France, and after some further wanderings childishly recorded he and his old grandfather are allowed to return to Varededes, which is no longer occupied by the Germans. "We reached Varededes at 4 o'clock the 27 February, and that is how 6 months passed in Germany," concludes Rene, no doubt very glad to see his grandmother and small friends, and wholly resolved never to enter Germany again in his life if he can help himself.

On the hill-top a cairn has been raised, and on the topmost rough stone the simple words, "Colley Fell" are deeply carved—a simple fitting monument to one of the bravest men who ever wore a soldier's uniform.

Some Misnomers.

Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the East Indians.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, will not grow in Brazil, and in fact is not a grass at all.

Cleopatra's needles were not put up by Cleopatra nor in honor of that queen, but by Thotmes III.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is iron coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.

German silver is not silver, nor was it the mixture invented in the land of the Kaiser. It has been in use in China for centuries.

Pen means a feather. A steel pen is therefore a rather curious expression.

Pompey's pillar in Alexandria was not erected either by or to Pompey, but set up by the Emperor Diocletian.

Rice paper is not made from rice, it is hollow plant, so called because it is hollow when the pith has been pushed out.

Sealing wax is not a wax at all, nor does it contain a particle of wax. It is manufactured from shellac, Vienna turpentine and cinnamon.

They got the reply, 'We propose

dumping it into the river,' and when they expressed a wish to experiment with it they were told that they could leave from the dock and were welcome to it if they paid the carriage. Thus the jute industry started—for the fibre turned out to be nothing less than what he knew commercially to-day as jute."—Examiner.

Then about Christmas time somebody in Germany seems to have awakened to the fact of the stupidity in feeding such useless prisoners and arranged for their return to their home through Switzerland, who has played the Good Samaritan to Europe this last year. In Rene's words, "Ever since Christmas there was much talk of sending us back into France those below 15 years and above 60 years, as well as the severely wounded, a month passed, we no longer believed what they said. Then January 25th the German major came, he said we could leave Erfurt the 29th, what joy but nobody felt sure it was not another yarn." But this time the Germans told the truth. Rene was up at half past four in the morning to make his bundle in which he hides some letters from less fortunate prisoners to their families. "We shake hands with these others who are glad for us but at the bottom sad to see us leave and they could not go." The home journey begins, not in cattle cars this time, Rene records amazingly, but in third-class coaches. On the way they spend a night in a fortress, "with great walls two meters thick all wet inside." Also he saw there other prisoners—young women and old ones who could no longer crawl and sick old men and children two years old. It was very painful to see." This is the sole expression of emotion other than fear which Rene permits himself.

After a time they reach the Swiss frontier. "We all utter a great sigh, what happiness to be delivered from Germany," Rene says. He therupon describes with boyish appreciation the first square meal he has had in five months at the restaurant where some kind Swiss women fed the strangers. Also his new hosts take him to see the falls of the Rhine and show him a real mountain, then he departs for France, and after some further wanderings childishly recorded he and his old grandfather are allowed to return to Varededes, which is no longer occupied by the Germans. "We reached Varededes at 4 o'clock the 27 February, and that is how 6 months passed in Germany," concludes Rene, no doubt very glad to see his grandmother and small friends, and wholly resolved never to enter Germany again in his life if he can help himself.

On the hill-top a cairn has been raised, and on the topmost rough stone the simple words, "Colley Fell" are deeply carved—a simple fitting monument to one of the bravest men who ever wore a soldier's uniform.

Some Misnomers.

Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the East Indians.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, will not grow in Brazil, and in fact is not a grass at all.

Cleopatra's needles were not put up by Cleopatra nor in honor of that queen, but by Thotmes III.

Galvanized iron is not galvanized. It is iron coated with zinc, and this is done by dipping it in a zinc bath containing muriatic acid.

German silver is not silver, nor was it the mixture invented in the land of the Kaiser. It has been in use in China for centuries.

Pen means a feather. A steel pen is therefore a rather curious expression.

Pompey's pillar in Alexandria was not erected either by or to Pompey, but set up by the Emperor Diocletian.

Rice paper is not made from rice, it is hollow plant, so called because it is hollow when the pith has been pushed out.

Sealing wax is not a wax at all, nor does it contain a particle of wax. It is manufactured from shellac, Vienna turpentine and cinnamon.

They got the reply, 'We propose

dumping it into the river,' and when they expressed a wish to experiment with it they were told that they could leave from the dock and were welcome to it if they paid the carriage. Thus the jute industry started—for the fibre turned out to be nothing less than what he knew commercially to-day as jute."—Examiner.

Then about Christmas time somebody in Germany seems to have awakened to the fact of the stupidity in feeding such useless prisoners and arranged for their return to their home through Switzerland, who has played the Good Samaritan to Europe this last year. In Rene's words, "Ever since Christmas there was much talk of sending us back into France those below 15 years and above 60 years, as well as the severely wounded, a month passed, we no longer believed what they said. Then January 25th the German major came, he said we could leave Erfurt the 29th, what joy but nobody felt sure it was not another yarn." But this time the Germans told the truth. Rene was up at half past four in the morning to make his bundle in which he hides some letters from less fortunate prisoners to their families. "We shake hands with these others who are glad for us but at the bottom sad to see us leave and they could not go." The home journey begins, not in cattle cars this time, Rene records amazingly, but in third-class coaches. On the way they spend a night in a fortress, "with great walls two meters thick all wet inside." Also he saw there other prisoners—young women and old ones who could no longer crawl and sick old men and children two years old. It was very painful to see." This is the sole expression of emotion other than fear which Rene permits himself.

After a time they reach the Swiss frontier. "We all utter a great sigh, what happiness to be delivered from Germany," Rene says. He therupon describes with boyish appreciation the first square meal he has had in five months at the restaurant where some kind Swiss women fed the strangers. Also his new hosts take him to see the falls of the Rhine and show him a real mountain, then he departs for France, and after some further wanderings childishly recorded he and his old grandfather are allowed to return to Varededes, which is no longer occupied by the Germans. "We reached Varededes at 4 o'clock the 27 February,

THE NEW SHOE STORE



Give Something Useful

Should be the motto in every Canadian home this Christmas-tide. Do you know that a larger number of thoughtful people each year are buying their Christmas presents in Shoe Stores?

Here are three of the reasons:

1. Prices to meet everybody's pocket
2. Presents suitable for everybody
3. Something everybody uses and needs

Give something useful. We guarantee you value for your money and appreciation for your gift. Come in and see for yourself.

For Mother

Mother likes a comfortable walking shoe, house shoe or bedroom slipper.



For Father

Husband, Brother or Son, there's nothing more appropriate than a pair of good up-to-date shoes, slippers or pumps.

For Sister

Wife or Mother our stock is complete—street boots, house boots, shoes, slippers and pumps.

For the Little Feet

Girls and boys wear our a lot of shoes. Ten to one they need a new pair right now. Ours wear longest.

For Grandmother

The older we get the more COMFORT means to us. Make the old folks happy by adding to their comforts. Comfy shoes means ours.

WE GREET YOU ALL and would be very pleased to have you and your friends call and inspect our line of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers and see our Christmas range of footwear, suitable for everybody and priced to suit everybody. We also wish to inform the public that we feature shoes that are **Made in Canada**, and by buying our shoes it will prove to you profitable patriotism—you not only have the satisfaction of knowing that your money stays in Canada to benefit Canadian industry and workmen, but you buy shoes that are equal and, in many cases superior, to the imported line!

SHOP EARLY

S. S. JOYCE & SON

Opposite Meiklejohn's Hardware Store

The Home of Good Shoes



Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for terms of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, or more at an acre of \$5 which will be reduced to one-half of the annual rental when the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be demarcated in sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

An application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with some account accounting for the amount of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The application should be made to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district where the rights applied for are situated.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of the Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N. R.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—\$5782.

Logs Wanted

Soft Elm, Birch & Basswood

LOGS

Also Poplar, Spruce, Pine & Basswood Heading Bolts

For particulars address

Stirling Cheese Box & Basket Co.

STIRLING

HALT! Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks

Suit Cases and Club Bags

Go-Carts and Wagons

Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.

Team and Single Harness

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. Mc KEE
MANUFACTURER

Fully Informed.

Uncle Mose aspired to the elective office of justice of the peace in the "black bottom" part of town. One bar there was to his preference; he could neither read nor write. His master advised him to go to the commissioner of elections and ask whether he was eligible. Mose went and returned. "What did he tell you, Mose?" inquired the master. "It's all right, sah," answered Mose; "dat gen'lemen su'ly was kind to me, yas, sah. He tolle me Ah was illegible fo' dat office."

Firedamp.

Firedamp is the ordinary name for the carbureted hydrogen which issues from "blowers" or fissures in coal seams. It is inflammable, and when mixed with air in certain proportions is highly explosive. Its ignition is attended by the danger of an explosion of coal dust.

His Adventurous Life.

"Uncle, have you had many exciting adventures in your life?"

"Oh, yes, my boy. Several times I have been caught in automobiles driven by fool friends who wanted to show us that their cars could make sixty miles an hour."

Think and Live Long.

Brain workers, according to a medical expert, live longer than muscle workers. Those who make use of both live longer than either, and the greater brain workers live longer than the lesser ones. "Life insurance companies realize the progressive shortening of life as one goes down in the scale of education when they refuse to accept illiterates because they are bad risks."

What He Lacked.

"They tell me," said the innocent maid, "that your marriage was the result of love at first sight. Is it true?"

"It is," answered the round shoudered man sadly. "Had I been gifted with second sight I'd still be in the bachelor class!"

Music and Madness.

Handel and Mozart each died insane, while both Donizetti and Schumann composed much of their very best work while actually inmates of lunatic asylums.

What We All Think.

"I'm glad to know that you liked my sermon," said the minister to an enthusiastic member of his flock. "Indeed I did. It was so true and so to the point. I wish a neighbor of mine could have heard it. I know it was intended just for him!"—Detroit Free Press.

His Qualifications.

"So," said the old general, "you think you would make a good valet for an old wreck like me, do you? I have a glass eye, a wooden leg and a wax arm that need looking after, not to mention false teeth, etc."

"Oh, that's all right, general," replied the applicant enthusiastically. "I've had lots of experience. I worked six years in the assembling department of an automobile factory."—Ladies Home Journal.

Some Proof.

Hokus—I can always tell a woman who takes things just because they look cheap. Hokus—How? Hokus—Simply by looking at her husband.

Acquired.

Wife—it's a mystery to me that I didn't see these faults in you before we were married. Hub—No mystery about it, my dear. I didn't possess them then.

What is called luck, good or bad, is only the result of the operation of the law of compensation.

Boys and Playgrounds.

I do not know of any better way to teach a boy to be honorable and straight than to give him a chance to play with his comrades, says Justice Hughes. In the playground he learns because he does not want anybody else to cheat him and he is "down" on the boy that does not play fair; he will establish standards of conduct which we must maintain in the community and particularly in our great cities. If there is one thing that we need more than another it is the constant emphasis among our citizens of that spirit of fair play, that willingness to give and take, that generosity in defeat and that lack of assertiveness in victory which we identify with true sport and which is learned best of all in childhood upon the playground.

A Singular Marriage Custom.

The Kurds have a very curious and somewhat dangerous marriage custom, which one would think would be more honored in the breach than in the observance. The husband, surrounded by a bodyguard of twenty or thirty young men, carries his wife home on his back in a scarlet cloth and is desperately assaulted the whole way by a number of girls. Sticks and stones are hurled at the bridegroom, who in the coming home with his bride can hardly be considered a very happy man, for the bare amazons often inflict on him marks which he carries to the grave. It may be that among the lady pursuers are some of the bridegroom's former "fiances" who turn the mock attack into downright earnest to avenge slighted love.

If you have pictures to be framed bring them in at once. We are well equipped to do this class of work.

An Economical Wife.

"A friend of mine," says a clever needlewoman, "had occasion to open my shirtwaist box the other day. She came to me, saying, 'My, but you are extravagant! You have eleven pretty silk waist in that one box. How did you happen to buy so much wash silk?' My answer surprised her. My husband works in a bank and must wear clean linen. He is partial to silk shirts, but as soon as there is the least break near the collar they are thrown away."

"Shortly afterward I appear in a new silk waist, but the rest of the shirt is perfectly good. He is a large man, and there is not the least trouble in getting the waist from the shirt. Sometimes I vary them by putting on a plain collar and cuffs."

"You will find that when using this idea you do not mind at all how many new shirts the man of the house chooses to buy. You will even suggest at times that a certain shirt in the window would look well on him—and incidentally, on you."

Dog Hero of Austerlitz.

In the annals of the French army Mustache is still a celebrity. Mustache was one of the dogs used in the Italian campaign when Napoleon was first consul. He saved the French army from a night surprise and annihilation. Later he tracked and captured a spy who had secured valuable information.

But this dog's crowning achievement was at the battle of Austerlitz. The standard bearer of the regiment had just fallen dead. Mustache's teeth and an Austrian soldier's hand grasped the tattered banner simultaneously. Mustache flew at his enemy's throat and bore him down. Then, seizing the flag, he carried it back to the regiment.

Napoleon gave Mustache the highest decoration for his valor. He met a soldier's death not long after this, racing forward beside the flag, leading the regiment in a furious charge.

Curious Street Names.

The list of curious street names is inexhaustible. Bermondsey possesses a Pickle Herring street. Near Gray's Inn there is to be found a Cold Bath square. Most of the Nightingale lanes and Love lanes are hidden ironically enough in the slums of the east end.

But for really bizarre street names one should go to Brussels. The Short Street of the Long Chariot, the Street of the Red Haired Woman and the Street of Sorrows are remarkable enough to catch the least observant eye. The Street of the One Person is, as one might guess, considerably narrower than Whitehall. But the cream of Brussels street names surely belongs to the Street of the Un-cracked Silver Coconut. This in the original appears as one ponderous thirty-six letter word.—London Chronicle.

In the Christmas Shop

SHE was six if she was a day. She had a little fat back in a little black coat, and her wings of red hair matched her red tam-o'-shanter. In her firm hand she held a struggling boy about a year younger, and they were getting into the elevator at a big department store and making for the toys.

The Woman Who Saw had a like disposition, and when the door was reached they got out together. Children are not allowed unaccompanied by guardians in most large shops, but such was her air of responsibility, of decorum, that it would have been a bold fellow who dared to question her.

Now evidently was it her first visit. The boy, still held in leash, ran in front and made straight for the space devoted to Santa Claus, his reindeer and his sleigh piled with toys.

There was a background of fir and cedar and a huge Christmas tree, but the pair went down before the fascinating old fellow in his red robe, his long

white beard, holding his big whip, and from his face the small boy did not turn.

Across the room was a creche; also a wonderful and beautiful thing—the infant Jesus in the manger, the mother in her blue robes, St. Joseph with his staff, the three kings resplendent.

The children had been perfectly still for fifteen minutes looking at Santa Claus when the little girl whispered to the boy. He squirmed, struggled, but she was too much for him. She dislodged him from his seat, dragged him to the creche and with motherly Irish pity pressed him on his knees.

Reverently she described the holy group, then would incite devotion from a more human motive. "See the cow, Denny. You mind the cow we used to see last summer at the farm when we went on the fresh air? See the goat, Denny. You mind the goat in our alley? It's his pitcher." But Denny whined and pulled and pulled to be back again to his idol.

The little girl looked up and met the eyes of the Woman Who Saw. Her sigh was that given by every woman since the beginning, for every man for whose soul she holds herself responsible.

"I'm afraid," she said. "Denny likes Santa Claus better than he likes God."

She turned and went away.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy in the

Business and Professional Cards

MEDICAL

DR. A. L. WILLIAMS, Physician and Surgeon, 540 Yonge Street, Toronto. Late House Surgeon of the Toronto Western Hospital. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Telephone 87r12

SPRINGBROOK, ONTARIO

LEGAL

G. G. THRASHER, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

Private and Company monies to loan.

Office in W. S. Martin Block, Mill St., STIRLING, ONTARIO.

PORTER & CARNEW

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Public, Etc.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Offices—Robertson Block, East Front St.

J. F. WILLS, K.C. M. WRIGHT.

WILLS & WRIGHT

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.

15 CAMPBELL STREET

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

NORTHRUP, PONTON & PONTON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.

Money to Loan.

Solicitors for:—The Bank of Montreal, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Town of Deseronto.

W. B. Northrup, K. C. R. D. Ponton, W. N. Ponton, K. C.

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

LODGES

STIRLING ENCAMPMENT No. 80, I.O.O.F. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, the Friday on or before the full moon. Visiting Brethren welcome.

J. M. CLARKE, C. P. E. S. BENNETT, Rec. Sec.

AUCTIONEER

HENRY WALLACE

The popular Auctioneer is prepared to conduct sales anywhere at Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 88r21

R. F. D. 2 STIRLING

P. J. SCRIMSHAW

AUCTIONEER

Stock Sales a Specialty

Terms Moderate

Phone 47r14 BELVIEW, ONT.

BREEDERS

Inseminate your Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy in the

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada

will protect them. For full information as to rates write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD, Agent, Stirling, Ontario.

Representing first-class Fire, Accidents and Health Insurance Companies at current rates.

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

J. T. BELSHAW & SON

Phone 61 STIRLING, ONT.

A Representative Wanted

AT ONCE FOR

STIRLING AND DISTRICT

FOR THE

Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries

Farmers! Why remain idle all Winter when you can take up a paying agency?

Choice list of Varieties for Spring Planting. Liberal Terms. Handsome Free Outfit. Exclusive Territory.

Write now for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON TORONTO, ONTARIO

Business For Sale

Owing to ill health the undersigned is desirous of disposing of his business in the village of Marmonia.

The business, which is in a flourishing condition, consists of Groceries, Gents' Furnishings, Meats, Flour and Feed, and also has a pressing shop attached.

The building in which the business is carried on is spacious, well lighted and in a splendid location.

Will be sold very reasonably if purchased at once.

For particulars address

Casha Boyd, Marmora.

James Ralph

Furniture Dealer, Undertaker

Your Xmas Cake

In the stress and strain of preparing for Christmas the overworked housewife can eliminate much of the worry and responsibility by ordering her cake and Christmas pastry from us. We need not dwell on our ability to give satisfaction in this line. Like Kingston's Bread our pastries are a source of delight to all who have tried them.

Mince Pies, Apple Pies, Pumpkin Pies

No order is too large or too small to command our prompt attention—our only request is that your order early.

GEO. H. KINGSTON, PHONE 19
STIRLING, - ONT.
The Home of Machine Made Bread

To Rent

To rent or sell, a centrally located blacksmith shop. Apply to

Mrs. JESSE NEAL,
Belview

Farm for Sale

In the township of Rawdon, part of lots 8, 9, in the 9th Concession, 77 acres more or less, 60 acres under cultivation, and rest in pasture, well watered. Good comfortable dwelling and a large frame barn. No foul seeds.

Terms reasonable, for further information apply to

W. S. MARTIN & SON,
Insurance,
Stirling.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales. T. H. McKee.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

The LEADER has the agency in Stirling, for

The Appleford Counter Check Books

Any of our business men requiring a supply of books will oblige us by giving us a chance to show samples and quote prices.



Why

not give your boy and girl an opportunity to make their home study easy and effective? Give them the same chances to win promotion and success as the lad having the advantage of

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

Dictionary in his home. This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions in history, geography, biography, spelling, pronunciation, sports, arts, and science.

Over 6000 Vocabulary Terms. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the Divided Page. The type matter is equivalent to that of a 15-volume encyclopedia.

More Scholarly, Accurate, Convenient, and Authoritative than any other English Dictionary.

RECEAR
AND
INDIA
PAPER
EDITIONS.

WRITE FOR
specimen pages
illustrations, etc.

FREE, a set of Pocket
Copies if you name the
paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Christmas Dinner at Bracebridge Hall

THE dinner was served up in the great hall, where the squire always held his Christmas banquet. A blazing, crackling fire of logs had been heaped up to warm the spacious apartment, and the flame was wreathed around the helmet and weapons on the opposite wall.

The great picture of the crusader and his white horse had been profusely decorated with greens for the occasion, and holly and ivy had likewise been wreathed around the helmet and weapons on the opposite wall.

A sideboard was set out just under this chivalrous trophy, on which was a display of plate that might have vied (at least in variety) with Belshazzar's parade of the vessels of the temple—"dishes, cans, cups, beakers, goblets, basins and ewers"—the gorgeous utensils of good companionship that had gradually accumulated through many generations of jovial housekeepers. Before these stood the two Yule candles, beaming like two stars of the first magnitude. Other lights were distributed in branches, and the whole array glittered like a firmament of silver.

We were ushered into this banqueting scene with the sound of minstrelsy, the old harper being seated on a stool beside the fireplace and twanging his instrument with a vast deal more power than melody. Never did Christmas board display a more gaudy and gracious assemblage of countenances. Those who were not handsome were at least happy, and happiness is a rare improver of your hard favored visage.

The parson said grace, which was not a short, familiar one, such as is commonly addressed to the Deity in these unceremonious days, but a long, courtly, well worded one of the ancient school. There was now a pause as if something was expected, when suddenly the butler entered the hall with some degree of bustle. He was attended by a servant on each side with a large wax light and bore a silver dish, on which was an enormous pig's head, decorated with rosemary, with a lemon in its mouth, which was placed with great formality at the head of the table.—Washington Irving.

"No Santa Claus!"

If it be true, as some do say,
That there's no Santa Claus,
What is this spirit on the way
That never seems to pause
When Christmas chimes are sounding
clear.

Upon the frosty night
In spreading splendid gifts of cheer
In every mortal's night?

What is this sense of glow divine
That comes to you and me
When watching all that happy line
Of children round the tree?
Whence comes this mantling atmosphere,
So full of sweet release?

That falls upon us once a year
And covers us with peace?

No Santa Claus? Oh, man of doubt,
Whence comes this sorry claim?
Would you so fair a spirit flout
For reasons of a name?

Dear Santa Claus is everywhere,
Where hearts are true and kind,
And where there's love of man 'tis there.
His presence rare we find.

John Kendrick Bangs

The difference between theory and practice is shown when the whole family goes off to attend a humane congress and leaves the cat to starve in the cellar.

On the race tracks and about New York the casual bookmakers are known as "memory brokers." The men on the other side of the game simply have to forgive and forget.

As long as parents keep matches, carbolic acid, bichloride tablets, etc., where their babies can reach them fatalities will continue. Safety, like charity, should begin at home.

The new comet which is coming toward us is traveling 1,000,000 miles a day. Racing motorists will bewail the fact that they cannot hitch their gasoline wagons to this sort of star.

Not Guilty.

Marcus Pickney had been arrested through the activities of his 200 pound Scotch wife, and the pair were facing the judge.

It seemed that Pickney was a shiftless, ne'er-do-well, lazy man, with a strong disinclination to honest toil. Moreover, he was in the habit of coming home "cornered" and beating his thrifty little half. It was on the occasion of the last of these episodes that she had brought about his arrest.

After patiently hearing testimony the judge said: "Mrs. Pickney, it seems to me that this is a case where prosecution is possible for nonsupport."

"Oh, your honor," wailed the excited woman, "they can't bring that up again in me! I've took in washin' and giv' him what you might say was the livin' everywhere we was marr'd. No; he can't accuse me of that, Judge."

World's Oldest Industry.

The pearl fisheries of Ceylon are said to be the oldest industry in the world. For over 3,000 years the pearl oyster harvest has been gathered by the natives, who, skilled in diving, have handed down the industry from one generation to the next. Pearl fishing in Ceylon today is somewhat of a speculation. The greatest care is taken lest when the shells of the bivalves are opened any of the precious gems be lost or stolen. A very strict watch is kept over the natives who are employed in this kind of work, but in spite of the greatest precautions some of the smaller stones are frequently concealed. The refuse from the shells is very carefully examined subsequent to this first examination. Even the dried dust of the oyster is carefully sifted.

Grazed in the Fog.

It is not usual for a ship on the high seas to elect to cast anchor on the deck of a passing steamer, but that is what a four masted schooner did once in the Atlantic. The two vessels grazed in the fog, and the "catted" port anchor of the schooner caught in the steamer's deck "by a duke." It fastened to an engineer's stateroom in such a manner as to bar his exit, but fortunately the chain parted just as the room was being ripped into fragments. The schooner recovered her anchor.

The Cocoa Bean.

The cocoa is a native of Venezuela. It is a pod bean the size of the first joint of the finger, six or eight of these beans to the pod. The wet beans are shelled from the pods and then fermented in heaps for six days until cured. During this ferment heat is developed that will cook an egg, so it is said. The cocoa bush begins bearing at five years, grows into a tree thirty feet high, and, like the olive, the older the tree the better. The beans hang from the trunk and the under side of the limbs, sticking out on stems.

Colored Oysters.

Although he had never before been inside a big city hotel, Uncle Sol was determined to keep the fact a profound secret.

The old gentleman carefully watched his nephew and imitated him in all of his actions and manners.

"Have some oysters, uncle?" asked the nephew.

"Don't care if I do."

"What'll they be?"

"Oh, most any kind, I guess!"

"I'll take a few blue points."

With a careless wave of his right hand and patronizing look at the waiter Uncle Sol exclaimed:

"I'll guess I'll take a few red ones."

—Exchange.

Some Foreign Coins.

The franc was formerly called livre (pound), though the connection with any special weight is not evident. The name of the German coin, mark, meaning a weight of eight ounces, was formerly in general use in Europe. The name of the Italian coin that corresponds with a franc (lira) also means pound. The coins in present use in Spain have their names from other sources. The five peseta piece is called escudo (shield). Peseta, the name of the small coin representing the monetary standard, means simply "little piece." Ruble is from the word meaning "to cut" and was so called because originally the coin was made with an ornamental edge.—London Telegraph.

Great Scheme.

"I have a scheme."

"Propound it."

"A movie show to be called 'The World.' Everybody in the world will be employed to act in the picture. We're bound to get an audience. Every person depicted will want to see it."

Store Your Car

At the Stirling Garage

We will thoroughly overhaul your car, paying strict attention to every detail, replacing or repairing worn parts, and store your automobile for the winter, where it will be safe and ready for you in the spring, at the same time making the cost to you most reasonable.

FORD ACCESSORIES

Electric Lighting Outfits	Spark Plugs	Shock Absorbers
Oil Gauges	Gasoline Gauges	Speedometers
Exhaust Horns	Electric Horns	Hand Klaxon Horns
Tires and Tubes	Blow-out Patches	Relievers, etc., etc.
		Special Ford Cylinder Oil

REMEMBER—Our motor ambulance is always ready in case of accident of any kind no matter where you happen to be.

REMEMBER—This is the best equipped shop for taking care of Ford Cars because it has special time-saving tools and its mechanics are specialists.

REMEMBER—You get SERVICE, reliable and efficient, when you deal here.

Repair Work at Reasonable Prices

STIRLING GARAGE

Hugh Morton, Prop.

Phone 76

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP THE EMPIRE?

The Minister of Finance recently told us that it would be necessary, if we are to avoid a financial crisis in the Dominion at the close of the War; for every man in Canada to practice economy.

The best method of saving is by means of a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

The Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada has the policy which will best suit your individual requirements.

Apply to the Head Office, Montreal, or to the Local Manager.

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT YOU CAN SAVE.

Egg Crop Loss.

Two per cent of all eggs sold are broken before they get to the consumer. Two per cent more are dirty. The total loss from all causes is over one-sixth the total egg crop.—Farm and Fireside.

Rivals.

"Is this an all star company?" asked the manager of the Bunkhurst Opera House.

"Sure it is," said the press agent. "They haven't spoken a pleasant word to each other since they started on tour."

Hold Up Your Head.

The simple habit of holding the chest high and the head erect will do more than anything else to retain a youthful figure. The moment the back bends goodby youth!

As a moth gnaws a garment, so doth envy consume a man.—Chrysostom.

Poultry Wanted

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 5th, 1915, and continuing every Tuesday until further notice. Highest market prices paid.

JOHN TANNER,

T. J. THOMPSON,

Poultry Wanted

Old hens, foosters and chickens weighing 3 lbs. Highest market prices. Shipping first four days of each week.

W.M. LINS,

Phone 32, Stirling.

The Warring Nations.

There are now eleven nations at war, with the prospect of two or three more being added. Ten languages are involved—English, French, Italian, German, Hungarian, Turkish, Japanese, Polish, and Walloon—to say nothing of several sublanguages.—New York American.

MUSKRAT

Get "More Money" for your Furs

Muskat, Skunk, Raccoon, Foxes, White Weasel, Fisher and other Fur bears collected in our

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO "SHUBERT'S" largest

house in the World dealing exclusively in MINK AND RACCOON FURS with an unimpeachable reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORILY AND PROFITABLY received. Write for our catalog and price list published

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. Dept. C 310 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Knowledge is Necessary

Your printer should know the kind of paper, the color of ink, the proper type face and the most effective display—in short, should be thoroughly versed in all the details which will make your printed matter more readable and more attractive. Will you let us demonstrate our ability to turn out

Billheads
Noteheads

Envelopes
Pamphlets

Tags
Letterheads

Statements
Circulars

Post Cards
Wedding Invitations

Labels
Programs

Sale Bills and Posters of all kinds and at lowest prices consistent with first-class work

THE STIRLING LEADER

THE UP-TO-NOW PRINTERS

VISITING WITH BRITAIN'S FLEET

(Archibald Hurd, in London Daily Chronicle.)

It is not given to any man to make anything but a brief inspection of the men of war which constitute our own weapon of defense and offense. This unparalleled instrument, in which are embodied all the broad lessons drawn from the past, which reside our hopes for the future, has been fashioned as though we were giants in the world and not pygmies. They stand for dominating power—world-wide is its influence and benefit. This country is the power by which all other nations measure their strength and their influence. Its ships are legion; its sailors are counted by tens of thousands.

Anyone who set forth to really inspect the men-of-war which constitute the Grand Fleet under the supreme orders of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe would have to devote a year or two to the task of inspection, even if he set aside only one day to each vessel. A modern Dreadnaught is a world in itself, in which are concentrated three or four score of man's victories over the imponderable forces of nature; and in the span of twenty-four hours a visitor who was deaf and dumb to the information conveyed to him by officers and men on board could not exhaust the wonders of one of these creations.

2,300 AUXILIARY VESSELS.

But the Grand Fleet does not stand alone as representing the striking power of the British people. It has its antenae, scores upon scores of special craft, which, day by day and night by night, whether the weather be fair or foul, are continually feeling for the enemy and defeating his designs, presses the soul of a nation, which has known evil days as well as good, and which maintains its balance of mind in all circumstances.

There are 2,300 of these auxiliary craft, mine sweepers, petrol vessels, and others. But that does not exhaust our naval resources. Every soldier who confronts the enemy has been carried to the scene of action in France, Gallipoli, Serbia, and elsewhere on the broad backs of the sailors. That is not all. Every sailor and every gun must be fed. There are about 2,000 transports and store ships of one description and another, which, under the protection of the navy, perform multifarious duties which are essential to our success. Forget the transports, and forget even all the auxiliary craft, and the Grand Fleet remains, as a creation, too gigantic to be described, even in general terms by the most painstaking of visitors. So let the confession stand. I have not seen the Grand Fleet in all its incalculable power, but merely some sections of it. The sea instinct dominates not merely men but families. Generation after generation gives its sons to the naval service of the country. You may enter the cabin of one of the admirals of the Grand Fleet to-day—Rear-Admiral Sydney Fremantle—and there see the telescope Nelson was wont to use, which he gave as a souvenir to one of the "band of brothers"—the great-grandfather of the officer who to-day flies his flag in one of the divisions of the British Fleet which confronts the enemy.

The British Navy is not an artificial creation of a Government. It ex-

ISTS THE SPIRIT OF THE FLEET.

The fleet has developed through the centuries. The ships have changed, but the men are still the same. Nothing impresses a visitor more than the spirit of the fleet. You may judge a man's fortune very often from his health; it is the index to his mental outlook. The British navy has never been more healthy than to-day, after nearly fifteen months of anxious watching and waiting, endless comings and goings. Not boastfully confident, its moral ascendancy over the enemy has grown with the passage of many weeks. In passing from our splendid metropolis to describe our splendid ships, I must be content to reflect a series of impressions, endeavoring to present uncolored cameos, however imperfectly painted, of groups of ships as I was privileged to see them, without suggesting where they are.

I.—THE CAT SQUADRON.

Over the grey waters the destroyer cleaves her way. A mist half hides from the view the most famous vessels in the world—the great ships of the battle-cruiser squadron, which on two occasions has met the enemy. Two of the vessels—the Inflexible and Invincible—indeed bumped into the Germans at another time—off the Falklands; and there was only one German ship left, and that for a short time merely, when they had finished their work. The battle-cruiser was a stroke of genius—Lord Fisher's genius. It is the only armored vessel which has badly punished the enemy. These ships combine the speed of a destroyer with the gun-power of a battleship. They are the armadillos of the fleet, swift with the power of a hundred thousand horses behind each bow, protected like the American quadruped, with plates, not of bone, but with armor, and able to "overtake" and gobble up almost anything afloat flying the enemy's flag.

Six to seven hundred feet long, and from seventy to nearly ninety feet broad—varying according to size and particular design—they were built for speed. Any nation can buy guns and armor, but only a rich nation can afford speed. The capital cost is almost prohibitive; the running cost is greater than was ever known before since ships were built. The guns of a battle-cruiser cost about one-fifth of the sum spent upon the engines and boilers to enable her to tear through the water after her quarry at a rate six times greater than that of the old Victory when she brought Nelson back from the West Indies with Villeneuve in chase. When one is confronted

with a specimen of these marvellous engines of British naval power, one gains some conception of their cost—stupendous in relation to the apparent size. To-day we know that the battle-cruisers are worth their weight in gold, but time was when men grumbled at the expenditure of two millions sterling upon a single gun—power—world-wide is its influence and benefit. This country is the power by which all other nations measure their strength and their influence. Its ships are legion; its sailors are counted by tens of thousands.

Everyone who set forth to really inspect the men-of-war which constitute the Grand Fleet under the supreme orders of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe would have to devote a year or two to the task of inspection, even if he set aside only one day to each vessel. A modern Dreadnaught is a world in itself, in which are concentrated three or four score of man's victories over the imponderable forces of nature; and in the span of twenty-four hours a visitor who was deaf and dumb to the information conveyed to him by officers and men on board could not exhaust the wonders of one of these crea-

tions.

III.—THE SUPPLY SHIPS.

Another scene in the Nowhere of war. Before me are ships of all sorts and descriptions, which lie in long

lines on the face of the water. Their mission is to feed these, providing food, stores of all descriptions, ammunition, coal, and oil. These are other squadrons etc., which, with other ships of supply.

These particular ships constitute merely one section of what may be described as the supply column of the British Fleets. The condition of life within the British fleet contrasts the enemy interminably from those which existed a hundred years ago. In Nelson's time a man-of-war carried all that she required except water, for a period of six months or more. Officers and men lived an "hard tack," the wind supplied motive power, the guns fired comparatively small shot, and consequently every vessel was a self-contained unit. The heaviest shot used at Trafalgar weighed, if I remember rightly, 62 lbs. In the Grand Fleet to-day there are many scores of 12-inch guns firing projectiles of 850 lbs., and provision must be made to keep even more deadly weapons supplied with their essential food. In some instances each projectile weighs about a ton, and a vessel may discharge, in the height of battle, even ten, or twelve a minute. Think what that means, viewed as a problem of supply. The expenditure of smaller guns, which fire faster, though the shot is smaller, is almost as great in matter of weight. This change constitutes the problem of the twentieth century in war time; the naval authorities have solved it. The Grand Fleet is ever in readiness with all that it requires to fight the enemy; and behind the Grand Fleet stand fresh supplies when those on board are exhausted. What the details are of this ancillary organization it would be improper to attempt to describe. It exists, and that must be sufficient.

Behind the Grand Fleet stands an organization such as has never existed before. The fleet is in a waste of water, and somehow the manna must fall in due season. The splendid thing is that it does fall. Each need is met from day to day and week to week, despite submarines and mines.

UNLOOKED FOR PRAISE.

Bravery of Britons Admitted by a Famous German Editor.

Die Zukunft, a political review edited and published by Herr Maximilian Harden, printed the following:

"The English army has dissipated many of the prejudices of the tacticians against mercenaries. In the British Isles there are plenty of professions bringing in good money. If a man voluntarily joins the army instead of becoming a clerk, agent, games-professional, or jobber, then he has done so because he likes it; it is pleasure in his work that raises a man's achievements above the average. On German soil England is still grimly hated, but the German warrior spirit, just in its appreciation, has over and over again praised the courage, stamina, and shooting skill of the English."

II.—THE BATTLE SQUADRON.

Another scene in the spectacle which British sea power presents. This time it is a battle squadron. It consists of eight vessels, and the very names are eloquent. It is an imperial squadron, though paid for by the people of the British Isles. The names of the ships are a reminder of the extent of the British sway, which fills the Germans with jealousy turned to hatred. The Britannia, the Hibernia, the Africa, the Hindustan, the Dominion, the Commonwealth, the Zealandia, with the King Edward the Seventh at their head, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Edward Bradford. They are not defending England only; they are visible emblems of the unity of the Empire, in which the Germans, in August, 1914, did not believe. They know better to-morrow. These ships are Dreadnaughts, but they are not there for by any means negligible. Each mounts four 12-inch guns, four 9.2-inch weapons, singly in turrets, and ten 6-inch quick-firers. They are well armoured, and have a turn for speed in excess of that of other battleships of their date. They appeared, in fact, just before the revolutionary Dreadnaught.

The British Fleet cannot hit a target that is never in view, but the Germans cannot hit a target though it be continually presented. When hostilities opened the Germans put faith in submarines and mines. They argued that at the worst—from their point of view—these two agents of destruction, sinister and novel in their latest development, would force the British fleet into inactivity; at the best, the strength of the Grand Fleet would be worn down by a process of attrition, until at last something approaching equality of naval material would exist. Neither object has been attained. The Grand Fleet has lost not a single armored ship. But, on the other hand, it has been reinforced, and is to-day stronger, actually and relatively than when the war opened.

One of our admirals exhibits to any inquirer in his confidence a chart showing the graves of German submarines, which have fallen the victims of the vigorous offensive-defense measures while the British Navy improvised with splendid resourcefulness. How many have gone? Who can say? Some may have sunk of which the enemy only knows; others may have only been injured, and escaped destruction, which the Admiralty thinks destroyed. One thing, however, is certain. The enemy's plan has not only failed, but in endeavoring to carry it out he has been badly punished. He has lost not only his ships, each costing from £150,000 to £250,000, but the highly-trained crews on board. And not merely the working crews of the submarines, but the raw hands placed on board for the purpose of training, so as to be ready for new submarines. They have all gone, the skilled and the unskilled. The submarines can be replaced, but the men never.

PRECEPT AND EXAMPLE,

(Boston Transcript)

Johnny sat the window—Oh, ma, an automobile just went by us big as—

Mrs. Mother—Johnny why do you extort me?" I've told you a million times about that habit of yours and I doesn't seem to do a bit of good,

"Does not the illfamous ocean vista throw you out of yourself?" "No; it is the motion of the boat that does that."—Houston Post.

"She's an enthralling hostess, so clever!" "Yes, indeed. She never lets any of her relatives sing if they can't."—Buffalo Express.

Honesty is a virtue, and virtue is its own reward.

Looks Like Whiff of Foamy Tulle, But It's Really a Bustle



At first glance you'll think it is a sachet, it is so fluffy and fluttery, but at second glance you will know like seamstress to the waist line of bustle. This billowy protuberance know a brand new gown for few a puff or a fold jutting out from that bustle are again in favor.

Against Being Rattled

(From the Westminster Gazette)

It is a common affliction of nervous people to suppose that they alone are in possession of some alarming knowledge which they can tell with and which they suppose to be concealed from their neighbors. "Can't you, won't you, see that we are all going to ruin?" they claim. "How do you know?" you reply. "I am calm when the world is so anxious, so horrible;" whenever there is a panic in a crowd or an emergency at sea, a certain number of people invariably and the calm-headed are fortunately on most occasions the greatest majority, and they take measures to keep the agitated ones from getting into trouble, the whatever the danger may be, the safety of everyone depends on order and discipline and courage.

Now that is an image of our present situation. A certain number of newspapers and a certain number of politicians and public men are obviously and openly like this. "How do you know?" and some of them are very indignant because their neighbors refuse to be rattled. In previous years, when the war commenced, dentists were among those who insisted, themselves upon generals in the field, calling for the cashiering of the commander or the change of that plan of campaign. "How do you know?" and some of these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the Cabinet after another until finally we were left with a residuum of weak and agitated Ministers who would take the command of the navy and the army. We had ample warning of what must happen. If we give ourselves over to these "distracted" counsels, and who looed to call the sensible people to stand together to assist them. We get the Attorney-General, the War Office, the

Chats With the Doctor

(By a Physician)

CONSUMPTION.

One of the most gratifying points in connection with modern civilization in Great Britain—and there are sundry other points which are anything but gratifying, or even reassuring—is the marked diminution in the prevalence of consumption, phthisis, tuberculosis of the lungs.

There is strong reason to believe that at the present rate of progress pulmonary tuberculosis will be extinct there in about 25 years from the present time. The death rate has been falling since 1839, when men first began dimly to perceive the value of fresh air. In the five years 1866-70 the death rate per 10,000 living persons was 24.4; in the next five years, 1871-75 it fell to 22.1. In 1886-90 it was only 16.3. 1901-05 it had become 12.1.

And this fall, it must be noted, was in no wise due to any improvement in medical practice, or to the introduction of any novel remedy. It was brought about simply by attention to sanitary laws; by provision for better drainage, for pure air, for improved and more roomy dwellings—in some measure, perhaps, by more nourishing and wholesome food placed within the reach of the laboring classes. But in those days of which I speak consumption was a very common malady among the well-to-do. It was by no means confined to the poor, although they of necessity furnished the larger proportion.

COD LIVER OIL.

In those days consumption was a most intractable disease, although life might be prolonged for many years. The stock remedy was cod liver oil—a nostrum, or, perhaps I should rather say, a species of food—brought into vogue by Dr. Hughes Bennett, of Edinburgh, somewhere about the forties of last century. It was always given to the consumptive as a matter of routine; whether it ever did any good I cannot say. It never cured, but it rather increased, weight, and the patient was taught to look upon this increase as an improvement, and was duly weighed at stated intervals to obtain a record. However, the sufferer always succumbed in the end; and then, if an autopsy took place, was found to have an enormous fatty liver, to which the increase in weight had been due.

Cod liver oil, however, is not without its value in other diseases than consumption. It is often very beneficial to those who suffer from chronic bronchitis, or asthma, but it has no specific effect. It is a fat food, and no more, and is useful to children or adults who cannot assimilate from the food all the fat their system requires. The dose is from one to two teaspoonsfuls taken twice a day; always immediately after a meal.

RESPIRATORY EXERCISES.

As consumption attacks the lungs, and so diminishes their efficiency for breathing—for assimilating oxygen from the air, and emitting carbonic dioxide, otherwise carbonic acid—so its prevention turns on the free supply of fresh air, and on the capacity of the lungs to deal with this. You seek the former by a healthy residence and by leaving your bedroom window open night and day. You improve the latter by routine respiratory exercises, i.e., once or twice every day you draw half-a-dozen deep breaths, holding the breath a little each time, and distending your chest to the uttermost.

Should you have a naturally narrow and ill-formed chest, you will do well also to practise every day swinging with your arms, from a horizontal bar, together with other gymnastic movements which readily suggest themselves.

TO WARD OFF CONSUMPTION.

You must live well, breathe well, feed well. Consumption does not begin, as some people think, insidiously and without any commencement that you can put your finger on. It always starts subsequently to a pneumonia—not an acute pneumonia, with high fever, but a sub-acute one, with only very slight febrile symptoms—such as an attack in short as passes for “a drowsy cold,” and involves no confinement to bed or even to the house.

The patient has this slight febrile attack and gets better in two or three days. Then if the chest be examined, you find slight consolidation of a part of one lung, usually the apex. Some two or three weeks afterwards a hacking cough begins; and then the doctor, unsealed to for the first time, finds a small tubercular deposit.

Hence if there be some delicacy of constitution, and disposition towards consumption, the slightest fever attack must never be neglected. Then is the time for really useful treatment: to clear up the consequences of the initial pneumonia above described.

There is no scientific reason to consider that the milk of tubercular cows may convey consumption. Nor is there reason to fear contagion, provided you live in healthy surroundings. Only very rare instances have there been reason to consider consumption to have been conveyed by contact from one person to another. The contagious character of the malady, if existent at all, has been enormously exaggerated.

MAGIC.

I was reading a few days since in some paper or other an article on that most fantastic trick the Germans at Berlin have played, and am still, I believe, playing. They have set up a big wooden statue of their popular idol, Von Hindenburg, and people are solemnly invited to hammer nails into it, at \$2 each!

The article wondered what the feelings of Von Hindenburg might be supposed to be, assuming that he is at all superstitious; and went on to point out that this very performance was, in the Middle Ages, one of the methods whereby the witch or sorcerer got rid of your enemy for you—for a reasonable consideration, of course.

There is a special danger in administering even small doses to a child. The only condition in which you may need opium or morphine independently of a doctor's aid is when you are travelling abroad, and have an attack of diarrhoea. Then when all

pains cease—no before—you may take chlorodyne in 5 drop doses every three or four hours.

BRAIN FEVER.

In the novels of the Victorian era when everything had become inextricably mixed up, the lovely heroin always has an attack of “brain fever,” and becomes insensible for weeks to all ordinary matters. Meanwhile everything is straightened out, also as a rule somebody dies, and leaves her tor the hero a widow. She then awakes more beautiful than ever, and is a happy (also rich) ever afterwards. “Brain fever” of this peculiar kind was most useful to the novelist of the period. What has taken its place now, I don't know. It was a malady purely imaginary. Doctors know no such trouble brought on by anxiety and vehement emotion. If you look for “brain fever” in any medical treatise, you will find the phrase put down as a synonym for typhus which is far from a romantic complaint, and is hardly fitted for the purposes of fiction.

The Censor Among the Poets

(From Punch)

Public attention was recently drawn to the action of the government censor in exercising the words “and the kings” from the well-known line of Mr. Kipling's Recessional:

The captains and the kings depart.

The alleged reason was that no kings could deserve as their successors.

The censors had evidently made out a case for the removal of the word “kings” in neither Christianity nor science—of course utilizing the principle for good; and doubtless with beneficial effect.

But when it is invoked for evil, the power may be inconceivably disastrous. You can kill any desired person, by merely willing the death-taking curse, of course, to let the victim know you have done so. And I presume you could also readily bring to your enemy many minor calamities.

Tapi, commonly called tapioca, is the form of starch magic common in the Pacific Islands, in New Zealand and Australia. There are many others, closely similar in other parts of the world, under various titles. “Tapi is an awful weapon,” says an observer of the Marquesas. “I have seen a stout young man die the same day under it as though their strength ran out at water.”

“I am not at all disposed to scoff at the saying ‘when’ and warlocks—to say nothing of those famous ‘twicks,’ such as Nostradamus, Cornelius Agrippa, even Lagispoli—so utterly humbug, and twoids. They may have possessed a great deal of real power for which we make no allowance; and were certainly very far from being the innocuous idiots it is the fashion now to consider them. Anyway if I were Von Hindenburg I should feel anything but comfortable under the frantic delirium of ‘these crazy Indians,’ a folk who remain a forcible of the wise old prairie: One does not perceive, prima deputata, could find in my heart to with they would serve the Kaiser in the same way, with the Crown Prince to follow.

OPIUM AND MORPHIA.

Opium—the thickened and dried-up juice of the opium poppy—is perhaps the most precious and indispensable drug in the whole armory of the doctor. The ancients valued it so highly that they styled it “Divi donum”—the gift of God. Morphia or morphine—I don't know why the pedants who work up the official Pharmacopoeia for unlucky doctors and druggists chose to put back the “n” after it had been dropped for many years—is the principal alkaloid constituent. Opium contains some 32 of these, or did so a few years since—I believe the number is now still larger, with four acids. Thus its composition is complex, and in that complexity unique. There is no parallel among medicinal agents.

Yet a profound slur has been cast in these modern days upon the drug; and many doctors are now chary of using it, even under circumstances where that use (to a practitioner who knows his work), is absolutely imperative. I remember reading a case of cancer of the stomach narrated by a leading London physician since decorated with a title. He was describing the latter weeks of the poor patient's life, and said that as there was no pain, he felt justified in withholding opium—the usual treatment. He was in the first place unconscious of the terrible depression felt by the sufferer—a depression to be relieved only by this magic drug. In the second place he was ignorant of the power it has in checking the growth of chronic forms of cancer, and so in numerous cases of materially prolonging life.

That is the prime value of these agents—it does not very greatly matter which is employed, though it is always preferable to administer a drug in its most natural form, rather than in that of an artificial concoction or of some chemical constituent. Opium does not cure cancer; but it nearly always powerfully arrests the growth of the more chronic varieties. It should always be continuously administered in moderate doses whenever after an operation, there is reason to fear that the disease has not been radically removed—is likely to “react,” as the current phrase runs.

Of course, the value of opium in relieving pain, of almost any kind, is recognized by the doctor. But he does not like to prescribe it because he fears the patient may become its slave—may acquire the drug-habit. That is quite reasonable. These agents should never be resorted to, except under rigorous medical supervision.

There is a special danger in adminis-

tering even small doses to a child.

The only condition in which you may need opium or morphine independently of a doctor's aid is when you are travelling abroad, and have an attack of diarrhoea. Then when all

Kept Wrecked E-15 From Turk's Hands

an extremely interesting account of the destruction of the British submarine E-15 in the Dardanelles to prevent her from falling into the hands of the Turks is given by one of the men who took part in the exploit. It will be recalled that the E-15 went up the Dardanelles at daylight on April 17 in an attempt to torpedo a Turkish ship at the Narrows. The boat ran ashore in Kephiss Bay a few miles west of Chanak, on the Asiatic shore.

The accident to the E-15 was discovered by the brother of the submarine's captain, who went up as an observer in an aeroplane to which the pilot of the small craft commanded by his brother. It was he who reported to the Admiral commanding the British fleet that the conning tower of the stricken boat was closed and that the Turkish destroyer was standing by evidently planning to begin salvage operations.

Extracts of the story, which is printed in Blackwood's Magazine, follow:

“The conning tower and the bridge of the whaleback were showing above the water. Submarine E-15 went up but could not do anything, as the current was so strong. She fired one torpedo, but could not see it hit. That night two destroyers went up the strait to attack E-15. They got fairly near her, but saw nothing to hit at. Aeroplanes also had endeavored to drop bombs on her without success, being unable to come down close enough on account of the Turkish aerial guns.

“Next morning B-11 (the famous submarine that dived under the mine some months ago and sank a Turkish ship) went up to try her luck, but came back and reported she could not owing to fog.

“In the afternoon the Triumph and Majestic, two patrois battleships at the time, were ordered to enter the strait and endeavor to destroy E-15 at long range, spotted by an aeroplane, but not to close inside the line of mine sweep area. Each ship fired her torpedoes at 10,500 yards, but with only a target of a conning tower of a submarine at five and a quarter miles it was found impossible to hit. During this operation the Triumph was hit her twenty-third time by a howitzer, but no serious damage done.

“VOLUNTEER CREWS ONLY.”

“As a last resort the Admiral sent the following: ‘Two picket boats from Triumph and Majestic are to attack E-15 to-night with torpedoes fitted to dropping gear. Lieutenant-Commander E. G. Robinson of Vengeance, will be in charge of operations. Only volunteer crews to be sent.’ This officer was ordered to take charge, as his ship had been on patrol at the time E-15 struck, and he knew exactly where it was.

“You can imagine the order rather astonished us, as it was almost certain death to take small steamboats right up under the enemy's guns, and into water every inch of which was covered by powerful searchlights.

“The Captain of the Triumph said he would allow either X, myself, Y (another R. N. R. officer) to volunteer, but we were under no obligation to go, as he did not think there was much chance of our coming back! X said he had too many responsibilities in command, so Y and myself were left, and both of us were of course as keen as mustard.

“I was many years the senior and therefore had the prior right, but I did not want to take an unfair advantage over Y, so offered to throw the dice. The best of three throws to win. We each won one throw amid some excitement in the mess and then Y threw four tens, which I easily beat with four aces!

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen torpedoes (two each side), one leading stoker, two stokers and a torpedo petty officer to act as coxswain. So altogether we had one officer (myself) and ten men, also Lucifer (Commander Robinson, who was in command of both boats, and Midshipman Woolley, also of the Vengeance).

“At 5 p.m. we hoisted out our picket boat and fitted the dropping gear. We also placed a Maxim gun in the bow, rifles and ammunition and a lifebelt for each man. I was ordered to cut down the crew to the smallest possible number. Many men wanted to go, but I settled on two seamen gunners for the Maxim, four seamen

STERLING HALL

STERLING HALL

ELLIOTT'S DECEMBER SALE

THIS big clean-up sale will be carried on throughout the whole month of December and never before have the buying public of Stirling been favored with anything so magnificent, and all under the one roof, with articles ranging in price from one cent to \$125.00. This store is headquarters for Christmas Decorations, Toys, Books, Games and Dolls of every kind and description, and our stock also includes a most complete selection of Christmas Gifts in every department, priced so low that every pocket-book will be suited. Come early and do not be disappointed. Be sure and bring the children with you; it will be a delight to them to see the bright attractive Toys and Games which Santa Claus has been preparing for them. Only a few items from our big stock are enumerated here:



Here is a Hummer in Ladies' Clothing Dept.

40 Ladies' Coats, right up-to-the-minute in style, finish and material, all well tailored in smart Tweed Mixtures, Fancy Coatings, Heather Mixtures, the famous Salts Textile Fur Cloth, Cheviots, Broadcloths and Plain Coatings, made with the new Chin-Chin Collar, and the latest Military styles, panel backs, loose styles with belts and some fur trimmed, regularly sold for \$18.00 and \$25.00. Your choice of any in this lot, while they last, for.....

\$12

**25 Ladies' Coats, Regularly Sold for \$12.00 and \$15.00
Your Choice for \$6.98**

Some of these represent the clearing of a manufacturer's samples; others are broken lines from stock, but all are worth twice the price that we are offering them for.



Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets

in a large variety of styles and shapes at greatly reduced prices. 20 only Fur Stoles, \$7.50 regular up to \$12 and \$15. Your choice while they last for.....

ALSO in the Ladies' Mantle Department we are showing a full range of Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear Suits and skirts. Ask to see our New Evening Gowns and our New Fancy Blouses in Silk, Crepe and Crepe de Chene, in white and pink; these are made in the latest styles with the new collars and long sleeves. In the Dress Goods Department we are showing the latest weaves and patterns in Velveteens, Silks, Satins, Serges and Tweeds, in all the new shades, and we feel sure that the most severe critic can surely be justified in making a selection from such a large variety--and the beauty of it all prices are not advanced.

Sweaters and Sweater Coats 75 Ladies' Sweaters in all colors and combinations, prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$10. Through the whole month of December we will allow 20 per cent. discount off every garment purchased.

Linens Linens

We were very fortunate in securing a large stock of Table Linens before the advance, which we are offering at from 30c to \$1.40 per yard. Also Table Cloths and Napkins to match up to \$15.00 per set. Not one yard can be bought wholesale at the price we are offering these for.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

In one of the largest varieties and prices ever shown—all the way from 25c per garment to the silk and wool effects at \$1.75—all purchased months ago before the sharp advance took place—but not one garment has gone up in price here.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery

Over 4,000 pairs to choose from in Saxony, Cashmere, All Wool, Cotton, Lisle and Silk. Right in the face of advanced prices we are actually selling these at less to-day than manufacturers are quoting them for.

Prints, Ginghams and Shirtings

Knowing the difficulty the manufacturers were going to have in procuring dyes after the war started we were successful in buying in a large stock of Prints and are in a position to supply you with Crum's Prints at the same price the wholesale people have to get to-day.

Fancy Goods

Ask to see our variety of Doilies, Table Mats, Dresser Covers, Table Cloths, Sideboard Runners, Tea Aprons, Cushion Covers, Pin Cushions and Purses, also Fancy Collars in all shapes and styles, Boudoir Caps, Fancy Ties, Bar Pins and Jewel Cases.

Men's Wear Dept.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Sweaters and Underwear. This department is simply crammed full.

We will allow a straight 10 per cent. discount on all Overcoats, Fur Coats and Suits sold for cash during the whole month of December

Boot and Shoe Dept.

Here we have the classy goods to show you—the famous Beresford and Miss Canada; the boot of ease for ladies, the renowned cushion sole. Here again we will allow another straight 10 per cent. discount off for cash during the whole month of December.

Dinner Sets

40 Dinner Sets to choose from, ranging in price from \$10 to \$25. These are mostly all import, bought before the advance of 35 per cent., and are all a selection of beautiful designs and patterns. Just through the December month only we will allow a discount of 15 per cent off every set purchased for cash. All kinds of Fancy and Hand Painted China Ware from 5c to \$3.50 per dish.

Cut Glass

In this line we carry some beautiful patterns in Individual Salt Cellars, Pepper and Salt Shakers, Vases, large Fruit Dishes, Water Sets, Spoon Trays and Bon Bon Dishes.

Do not forget the fact that we handle English and Canadian Linoleums, in all widths, also Oilcloth Squares for putting under stoves. We also have a full range of Carpets, Carpet Squares, Velvet Squares, Wilton and Axminster Squares.

Now for Fairyland!

While we consider that we have looked well after the interests of the older people, do not think for one minute that we have forgotten the little folks. We could never do that; in fact, more attention than ever has been paid to every little detail that will tend to make them full of joy and gladness through the holiday season.



Now for Fairyland!

Be sure to come and see Fairyland, where you will see Santa Claus with all kinds of Games, Merry-go-rounds, Spring Tops, Musical Instruments, all kinds of Mechanical Toys, Engines with Trains, Walking Bugs, Barking Dogs, Horses, Soldiers on Parade, China Dolls, Rag Dolls, Teddy Bears, Jumping Jacks and many other things too numerous to mention.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Everything in this department has been specially looked after and we have just received a nice fresh stock of Raisins, Currants, Peels, Spices, Nuts, Candies and Grapes, which will all be sold at the lowest possible price

Highest market prices paid for all kinds of produce—Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples and Poultry of every kind.
Take special care that poultry is well fatted and well dressed.

Goods Always Delivered Promptly

R. A. ELLIOTT

Phone 22

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 14

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

YULETIDE GREETINGS

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

"God rest you, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,
Was born upon this day.
To save us all from Satan's power,
When we were gone astray,
O tidings of comfort and joy!
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,
Was born on Christmas Day."

The above are the opening words of one of the oldest and most beautiful Christmas carols which have come down to the present time. In the early days it was customary for the bishops to sing carols on Christmas day among their clergy; and later the practice of children going about the neighborhood, singing the Christmas carols beneath the windows on Christmas Morning, or Christmas Eve, as the case might be, was adopted.

Too often, in this present time, we forget the real meaning of the day, remembering only that it is the time for merry-making, and the giving of gifts; but when the first Christmas carol rang out over the old earth, sung by a heavenly choir, the message was strong and clear—"Peace on earth, good will toward men."

Friend, there are gifts that in the giving warm the heart and make the blood flow quicker—warmer—through the veins; the gifts of love and friendship, strengthened by a warmer clasp of hands than we have thought to give, perhaps, all through the year; a bit of cheer that takes the sting from want; a basket to your neighbor just across the way, whose lot is hard and lonely; a ten-cent doll, a book, a pair of skates, into some little stocking that, otherwise, would go unfilled; a box, well packed, out to the old home, where—only waiting, now—a white-haired man and woman sit and talk of you, and of the Christmas Days long past.

A merry, merry Christmas, friends, whoe'er you be, and where! It's time for joy—for mirth—for rising song, and gay, glad cheer! Let the bells ring their Christmas tale! Let your heart cry amen! But don't forget the angel's song "Peace and good will toward men!"

TEMPLE OF FAME

Delightful Entertainment Given by The Ladies' Union of the Methodist Church

The Temple of Fame given in the Opera House on Friday evening, under the auspices of the Ladies' Union of the Methodist church, was greeted by a large and appreciative audience. The entertainment was of unusual excellence. Mr. G. G. Thrasher acted as chairman.

The opening number in which Stirling's new orchestra made its debut received hearty applause. Mrs. W. S. Martin, pianist, Mrs. Tice, S. A. Murphy, E. Moynes E. Tice and E. Luery.

A quartette by Messrs. Cook, Eggleton, C. Cook and E. C. Moynes, was well rendered.

Mrs. Hudgings of Madoe, representing the Goddess, entered first, wearing a graceful gown of white lace and silver trimming with court train; her attendants, the Misses Thrasher and Stewart in pretty frocks of white. Two bright little maids Blanche Hadley and Dorothy Morton were the crown bearers.

Mr. W. Brough, the Herald, in costume of purple velvet and satin knickerbockers with purple hat and white plume, announced the different characters as they entered and bowed to the goddess, each one telling her why they should receive the crown.

It would be difficult to describe the various and beautiful gowns worn by the ladies.

The guards, Messrs. Butler, Cook, Hatton and Linn in coats of red, the pages Cecil Walt and Stewart Elliott, in white.

The scene was a brilliant one. Mrs. W. Graham, the Queen of Sheba, arrayed in all the splendor of the olden time, and of late day Queen Isabella of Spain, Mrs. Eggleton, in her royal robes of purple and lace. Cleopatra, the famous ancient beauty, a favorite in court circles, arrayed in lace and jewels, was well represented by Miss Edna Elliott, her attendants, the Misses Hubbard and McGuire, in pretty costumes. Miss Cook, Queen Williamson of Holland, in black and gold with court train. Mrs. Corrigan, Mary Queen of Scots, looked resplendent in her robe of black with white ruff. Miss Caldwell, Joan of Arc the brave woman who led the French army to victory. Mrs. G. G. Thrasher as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, in gown of grey satin. Miss Isabella Cook as Topsy was very amusing. Miss Taylor, Canada, wearing the Canadian emblem and maple leaves. Helen of Troy, Miss Skinner, Florence Nightingale, Miss Morton, Flora McDonald, Miss Sarles, Ruth, Miss Currie, Hypatia, Mrs. Lowey, Mrs. Partington, Mrs. Dixon, Ike, James Dixon, Bridget O'Flahigan and Mike, Miss G. Graham and T. Eggleton, Italian violinist, Mrs. P. Watts, Barbara Frieche, Miss Morton, Martha Washington, Mrs. Terrell, Helen Hunt Jackson, Miss Kingston, Laura Secord, Miss Currie, Tabitha Primrose, Miss B. Ashley, Erin, Miss Dixon, Grace Darling, Miss Morton

Mother Goose, Mrs. Moynes, Miss Muffit, Beatrice Moynes, Miss Bissonnette, Jennie Lind, the famous Swedish songstress and Mrs. Richardson of Campbellford as Patti, pleased the audience very much with their songs.

Mrs. E. Bailey, Josiah Allen's wife, won great applause, Miss Sarles, as Miriam, and her maidens, Misses Hatton, Coney, Elliott, Dixon and Tyrell, deserved much praise. Miss Hawkins Pocohontas, was an ideal Indian Princess, Miss M. Currie, Britannia, draped with the Union Jack, with shield and trident, took her part with great effect.

Miss Clara Martin was the star of the evening, in her clever role, Maggie Macklepacket a scotch fish wife selling her "caller'erin" she was unsurpassed.

The crown was won by Mrs. T. Cook who represented "Motherhood". She looked very stately and dignified, wearing a gown of white with two little children by her side, Beatrice and Don Moynes.

Last but not least, Queen Mary arrayed in her costly robes of white lace and silver and jewelled crown appeared, one who almost imagined the original had come upon the scene, so really like a Queen she seemed. Miss B. Gay was Queen Mary.

The closing scene a tableau with all the characters represented, and thus ended most successful evening. Proceeds \$95

Miscellaneous Shower

On Monday evening, Dec. 6th, about fifty friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mrs. George Wright, to give her daughter, Miss Martha who is soon to be married, a miscellaneous shower. A very enjoyable evening was spent in music and games after which a lunch was served. More games were played after lunch. An address was delivered and Mr. McConnell made some witty remarks after which the gifts were presented. Miss Wright replied thanking her friends for the many nice gifts. The gathering broke up all singing "God be With You Till We Meet Again."

Wellman's L.O.L. 172

Wellman's L.O.L. No. 172, held their Annual Meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 1st, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

W.M.—Walter Scott
D.M.—Harry Haggerty
Chaplain—J. White
Rec. Sec.—Henry Farrell
Fin. Sec.—Earl McAdam
Treas.—A. W. Garrison
1st D. of C.—B. Emmons
2nd D. of C.—A. Brown
1st Lee.—F. Johnston
2nd Lee.—Geo. Meeks
1st Committeeman—D. Cotton
2nd " " E. Johnston
3rd " " D. McAdams
4th " " S. Summers
5th " " E. Montgomery
Tyler—L. Pauley

Tanner L. O. L. 159

The Annual Meeting of Tanner L. O. L. 509, was held on Monday evening, Dec. 6th, when the following officers were installed for the coming year:

W.M.—Walter Jeffrey
D.M.—George Johnston
Chaplain—Wm. Johnston
Treas.—E. Brown
Rec. Sec.—Fred Cook
Fin. Sec.—W. J. Tanner
D. of C.—Hiram Dafoe and Wm. Wright.

Stirling L. O. L. 110

The Annual Meeting of Stirling L. O. L. 110 was held in the Lodge rooms on Friday evening, when the following officers for 1916 were installed by Bro. W. A. Courtney:

W.M.—J. S. Morton
D.M.—F. A. Eggleton
Treas.—Robt. Eggleton
Recording Sec.—Harry Hulin
Fin. Secretary—Harold Martin
Chap.—Vernon Matthews
Dir. of Ctr.—Clifford Cain
1st Lecturer—Percy McGee
2nd " " Alex Bush
I. Geo.—Keegan
O. T.—Percy Kennedy

1st Committeeman—Robt. Cobey

2nd " " John E. McGee

3rd " " E. S. Bennett

4th " " R. P. Coulter

5th " " G. H. Luery

6th " " B. Hoard

Auditors—Rev. B. F. Evers and L. Meiklejohn.

Cantata and Bazaar

The Cantata "The Conquering Cross" will be given in the Opera House (instead of the Presbyterian Church as formerly announced) on Friday (tomorrow) evening at 8 o'clock.

No pains have been spared to make this one of the best spectacular cantatas ever given in Stirling. The solos, choruses and recitations in costume are very fine.

A drama "The Dime" is another interesting feature of the program and no one should miss this splendid treat.

Admission 25c to all parts of the house.

A Bazaar will be held in the Opera House under the auspices of the Maple Leaf Mission Band on Friday afternoon, Dec. 10th, beginning at 3 o'clock, when fancy and useful articles of all kinds and home-made cooking, candy, etc., will be on sale.

Admission: adults 25c, children 10c. Tea on European plan.

TENDERS WANTED

For enough Elm and Cedar Timber to build four (4) Bridge Piers. Tenders will be received up to January 1st, 1916.

A. W. BROOKS, Secretary,

Stirling, Ont.

SCHOOL REPORTS

Stirling

Stirling Public School Room III. Names in order of merit. Those absent for exams. marked *

JUNIOR III.

Percy Chard, honors. Arthur MacGee and Sidney Higgs, even; Walter French, Keith Wickens, Alberta Phillips, John Shea, Ezra Barnish, John Scott; Ivey Jackman and Clark Dickson, even; Marguerite MacDonald, Mildred M. Sine, Carrie Griffin, Mildred E. Elliott, Lilian Hagerman, Francis Maloney, Helena Wannauakner.

SR. II. CLASS

Charlie Sutcliffe and Eva Shea, honor. Helena Morton, Kathleen Halliwell, Vera Ackers, Harry MacGee, Irene Barker, Cecil Walt, Isabel Cook, Donald Jackman, Edna Spy, Leitha Hatton, Douglas Mather, Cecil Burkitt, Charlie Graine, Bob Tweedy, Catherine Terrill, Gena Spy, Murray MacGee; John Bean and Ernest Graine, even; Grace Rusbridge.

Aggregate attendance 849
Average attendance 38 59
Red Cross Fund 81 cents
Teacher, Cora W. Morton

West Huntingdon

Monthly report of Union S. S. Nos. 1 and 3, West Huntingdon and Rawdon. Names according to merit.

IV. CLASS

Annie Haggerty and Bernice Mitz, even; Bernice Haggerty, Kate Sills, John Jeffrey, Eva Ross, Myrtle Ashley, Lillian Haggerty, Lorne Wilson, Melville Donnan, Clarence Jeffrey, Annie McInroy.

III. CLASS

Goldie McInroy, Jennie Murray, Evelyn Wilson, Muck Sarles, Albert Ashlev, Mildred Wallace, Hamilton Donnan.

II. CLASS

Esther Chase, Dora Ashley, Fred Murray, Evelyn McInroy, Pearl McInroy, Hazel Wallace, Howard Cooke, Molly Haggerty, Vera Kingston, Mildred Adams, Hettie Fraser.

SR. I. CLASS

Marguerite Haggerty, Helen Sills, Florence Wright, Ida Ashley, Barton Haggerty, Lila Ashley, Lenora Ayotte, Earl Adams; Isabella Murray and Edna Wright, even.

NOTICE

The adjourned annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of the Township of Rawdon will be held in the Town Hall at Harold, on Monday the 20th inst., at 8 p.m., for election of officers, etc.

G. A. BAILEY, President. C. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Note Your Increase In Weight

By taking the
Dr. Chase's Nerve
Food forms new
cells and tissues and
nourishes the starved
nerve back to health
and vigor.

By noting your in-
crease in weight while
using it you can par-
ticularly appreciate the benefit
being derived from this great food cure.

A box, all dealers, or
Bates' Co., Limited,

50 cents
Edmonton,
Toronto.

**Dr Chase's
Nerve Food**

FOR BAD WEATHER.

This Closet Will Help the Children
to Pass the Time.

Now, as the season will soon be on
the wane, is the time when a little
foresight will mitigate the terrors of
winter and bad weather, when chil-
dren get restless and want new amuse-
ments. So it is almost time to begin
laying away for the "bad weather
closet," a device intended for the
alleviation of the care of mothers.

Interest will soon be centring in
school, playthings will be tossed aside
for more serious interests, but they
must not be tossed so far that they
cannot be reclaimed. In this "bad
weather closet" should go these toys,
together with the accumulation of
summer magazines, from which pic-
tures and stories are to be cut out and
pasted in scrap-books. Specimens of
rock and shells brought from the sea-
shore and add pressed flowers from
the mountains will play their parts
some rainy afternoon.

This wonderful closet should contain
story books for children of all
ages, riddle books old pictures, postals,
clever advertisements and many other
things valuable to grown-ups, but
dear to the hearts of childhood. Fur-
niture catalogues appeal particularly
to little people and mismatched decks
of cards can absorb a good bit of
time.

Grand Complexion Improver! Better Than Cosmetics

When it's so easy to bring back the
blow of youth to faded cheeks, when
skin disfigurements can be removed,
it's foolish to plaster on cosmetics?

Go to the root of the trouble—re-
move that cause—correct the condition
that keeps you from looking as you
ought. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and
soon you'll have a complexion to be
proud of. How much happier you'll
feel—pimples gone, cheeks rosy again,
eyes bright, spirits good, joyous heart
again returned. Never a failure with
Dr. Hamilton's Pills, get a 25c box to
day.

Psalm of Marriage.

Tell me not in idle jingle
"Marriage is an empty dream!"
For the girl is dead that's single.
And girls are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
Single blessedness a fib!
"Man thou art to man returnest!"
Has been spoken of the rib.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Our destined end or way;
But that each to-morrow
Finds us nearer Marriage day.

Life is long and youth is fleeting,
And our hearts, though light and gay,
Still like pleasant drums are beating
Wedding marches all the way.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a heroine—a wife!

Lives of marriek folk remind us
We can live our lives as well,
And departing leave behind us,
Such examples as shall tell."

Such example that another
Wasting time in idle sport,
A forlorn, unmarried brother,
Seeing, shall take heart and court.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart on triumph set;
Still contriving, still pursuing,
And each one a husband set.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The First Great Bank.

The first great bank in the world
was the bank of Venice, established in
1157 when the queen city of the Adriatic
was the head of the commerce of
the western world. At that time the
great current of the trade between
Europe and Asia passed through the
Persia gulf and the Red sea to Alex-
andria, Egypt, and was carried in
ships across the Mediterranean sea and
through the Adriatic to Venice, where
it was distributed to various parts of
Europe. Venice was a sort of autocratic
republic, founded and supported by
its merchants, who were famed
throughout the world for their wealth
and reliability. They founded their
bank, which was guaranteed by the
government and was held in high
credit in all the great cities on the routes
of trade.

Her Very Clear Thoughts.

"Well, amny, what are your thoughts
about marrin?" asked a young woman
in Scotland the other day of her
junct, a decent body who had reached
the shady side of life without having
committed matrimony.

"Deed, lassie," frankly replied the
old lady, "I've had but three thoughts
about it my days, an' the last is like
to be the longest. First, then, when I
was young, like yersel', I thought,
'Wh'll I tak?' Then, as time began
to wear by, I thought, 'Wh'll I get?'
An' after I got my legs broken wif' that
whulm out o' Saunders McBruthn's
car my thoughts synce haen bin, 'Wh'll
tak me?'

"**"MY AIN WIFE."**
I wadna' a'e my ain wife
For any wife I see;
I for my ain wife
A bonnier yet I've never seen.
A better cannae be—
I wadna' a'e my wife
For any wife I see;

O cousin is my ingle-check
An' chearie is my Jean.
I never see her angry look,
Nor hear her word on ane.
She looks wif' fond delight
At her neibors' sons.
An' ay gude wif' me—
I wadna' a'e my ain wife
For any wife I see.

An' O her looks wee kindie,
An' my heart at her bright.
When I'er the heat at her heat,
She hangs wif' fond delight.
She looks wif' the bonnie face,
An' ay gude wif' me—
I wadna' a'e my ain wife
For any wife I see.

**A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.**

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

—Alexander Laine (1877-1917).

A pessimist is a man who buys his
trouble, and kicks if he doesn't get
his money's worth.

THE STIRLING LEADER

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND
GENERAL NEWS. Published every Thursday
at 50c per copy at the Coulter Block,
(next door to Telephone office).
Subscription Rates:—Canada one dollar a year.
United States \$1.50.

JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch, and at
very moderate rates.

E. SIDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1915

Christmas As Usual in Stirling

There is more than one aspect to the slogan "Christmas as usual in Stirling." It is fitting that we celebrate such a holiday in the usual way, for of all the seasons it is at Christmas time that good cheer predominates. The war will possibly have the much-to-be-desired effect of making people less extravagant, and yet not minimize the number of the gifts incident to the glad season.

MERCHANTS have had a long, hard pull for business. The holiday season is to them more or less of a harvest, for, thanks to the generous spirit of the crowds, they may sell according to their ability and the attractiveness of the goods they have to offer. This year useful gifts will take the place of Jim-cracks, and the LEADER hopes that, with "Christmas as usual in Stirling," peace at home and prosperity of home will go hand in hand toward making many happy, and especially towards bringing joy to the children.

RAWDON CIRCUIT

Last Sunday Messrs. Geo. Weaver, A. W. Garrison, Wm. Pollock and Gilbert N. Smith spoke at the various churches in the interest of missions and with the pastor presented the claims and showed the opportunities of missionary work. The congregation showed great interest. Next Sunday mass meetings will be held at Bethel 10:30, Mount Pleasant 2:30, Wellman's at 7, where the missionary anniversary will be held and Mr. H. K. Denyer, Holloway, and the pastor will give addresses. Special music by the choir. Everyone welcome.

Special meetings will be continued next week at Bethel from Monday until Friday night.

R. S. F. DIXON, Pastor

No Disrespect.
Friend—I see you have turned your wife's picture to the wall. Isn't that rather disrespectful? Widower—No; it seems more natural. You see, most of my time at home I spent in buttoning her up the back.

Christmas Appeal

FOR
The Hospital for Sick Children
COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Editor:—
Thanks for your kindness in allowing me the privilege of appealing at this Christmas time on behalf of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

In the 40 years of the Hospital's existence there have been treated within its walls 26,108 children as in-patients;

\$21,768 as out-patients; a grand total of 257,876 in and out-patients.

The Hospital for Sick Children gives

a province-wide service, for little patients from every section of Ontario have sought its aid.

Last year 499 patients were admitted from 232 places outside the city of Toronto.

In 1914 there were 394 from 210 places.

Of the 2,838 in-patients last year 1,771 were medical cases and 1,067 surgical.

In the orthopedic department of the 2,838 in-patients, 264 were treated for deformities, 21 Pott's disease of the spine, 10 lateral curvature of the spine, 10 bow-legs, 57 club-feet, 17 dislocations of hip, 42 tubercular disease of knee, hip, ankle, wrist and elbow; 76 infantile paralysis, 8 wry neck, and 21 miscellaneous.

Our battle is never-ending—is one

that will continue while the world lasts,

for it is the fight between the armies of life and death, to save the child life,

the sick little ones, sons and daughters not only of our soldier men, but of the fathers and mothers still in this home-land province.

The Hospital is beating back disease and death, the enemies that assail the lives of little children as the British Empire is beating back Germany, Austria and Turkey, the enemies that assail the life of liberty.

So we appeal to the generous people of Ontario not to forget those so near and dear to us who lie in the beds and cots of this great charity.

Will the people as large as of old, respond to our call? Will they remember that every year is a war year for the Hospital, every day a day of battle, and that the Hospital needs money, not for its own sake, but for the children's sake?

The Hospital has waged its war for forty years. The people of Toronto and Ontario have been its friend, and this year of all years it requires help.

Surely you will give to a charity that cares for every sick child in Ontario, for only as your money reaches the Hospital can the Hospital's mercy reach the children.

Every dollar is a link of kindness in the chain of mercy that joins the money in your pocket to the miseries of some child's life, some mother's heart.

Remember that Christmas calls you to open the purse of your kindness to the Hospital that the Hospital may open the heart of its help to the children.

Will you send a dollar, or more if you can, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, or

J. ROSS ROBERTSON,

Chairman of the Board of Trustees,

Toronto.

Why
Not?

Since the tendency of the Holiday Gift has turned toward the useful as well as the ornamental, why not first consider our large display of

Stylish
Footwear
For Men, Women
and Children

LADIES' SHOES

\$1.50 to \$4.50

MEN'S SHOES

\$2.00 to \$5.50

BOYS' SHOES

\$1.25 to \$3.25

GIRLS' SHOES

\$1.00 to \$2.50

Slippers for Everybody

45c to \$1.50

You are most cordially invited to call and look over our line of Christmas Shoes whether you come to buy or not.

J. W.
BROWN
The Best Place to Buy Footwear
Phone 67

THE BOYS AT THE FRONT

Interesting Letter from L.C. G. H. Johns.
Boys All Well and Cheerful.

In the trenches, Sunday Nov. 21, '15
Mr. E. S. Bennett.

Dear Sir—In a recent issue of the Leader I read an account of how the 21st Battalion were almost annihilated and that, out of about 1200 men, only about one hundred were left. This report, I am glad to say, is altogether false, and the 21st Canadians are still in the game and the number lost altogether is not nearly so many as was reported. In the left of the fierce fighting referred to, in the report sent home by Sergeant Armitage of the 39th Battalion. How this report came to be circulated I have no idea, and I think it is a great mistake to send such reports home until they are known to be true, or at least nearly so. We hear that when this report reached Kingston and appeared on bulletin the scene that followed was fierce; not that such ill news of the 21st in particular should cause any more sorrow than any other battalion that had mobilized in the city. But with no doubt such news of any commanding body of men being cut up in such a manner must cause an end of sorrow throughout the country.

Such things we know have happened in this war and no doubt will happen again before it is finished, but I do not believe in sending bad reports when there are none to send. I believe that so far the 21st has had the best luck of any battalion going in and out of the trenches which we occupy while in the firing line. As regards the fierce fighting that we were supposed to have taken part in, I must have been asleep while it was going on as I have seen nothing worth mentioning. We come into the trenches for a few days, perhaps a week, and go out again; now and again we throw a few bombs over to Fritz and if he answers we send a few more bombs, or a rifle grenade or two, but in the majority of cases he does not answer, as I do not think he is as anxious to fight as we are, and as they keep low nothing remains for us but to do the same. We are about as comfortable as it is possible to be under the circumstances and compared with what some of the other less fortunate poor fellows have to put up with I think we have no kick coming at all. We have fairly good dugouts, which some of them have not, and we can at least keep ourselves warm and dry, and it is no trouble to get fuel from the ruins back of our trenches, although we must get it at night, as we would be in full view of the German snipers and could not go in daylight without being in danger or being knocked out.

Speaking of ruins, one may look in any direction at all and see the ruins of a village or town or what has been sometime a country mansion, to say nothing of the smaller farm buildings that have been shelled to the ground. Unless one could see it for himself it would be almost impossible to imagine the destruction visible on all sides.

Our boys are all in good health and spirits and, like myself, I think all they need is good long letters from home and three meals a day to keep them in fighting trim, and as long as they get that I feel safe in saying they are satisfied and willing to do their bit when opportunity offers.

I think this is all for this time, so with best respects to all.

I am yours, etc.,
L.C. G. H. Johns.

A LARGE STOCK

Of Seasonable Goods Just
....Received This Week...

Horse Blankets, all kinds
Fancy Plush and Wool Rugs
Robes, Bells, Whips
Trunks, Suit Cases, Grips, Telescopes

AT

J. W. SARLES

Phone 62 HARNESS MANUFACTURER STIRLING

Didn't Raise Them.

A young housewife who lives in a suburban town went to the village store to make some purchases.

"These chickens look very nice," remarked the customer. "How much are they?"

"One dollar apiece, madam," was the prompt response of the obliging proprietor. "You can't find better poultry for the money in the whole country," deal boy!"

"One dollar," thoughtfully mused the customer, and then added: "Did you raise them?"

"Oh, no, madam!" was the hasty assurance of the misunderstanding store-keeper. "That is the same price I offered to sell them for yesterday."

Too Bold.

There is a local legend concerning Salisbury cathedral, in England. The cathedral is celebrated for its lofty spire, and the legend is that once upon a time a prisoner found guilty of some capital offense was sentenced to death and had the option given him of being executed in the usual way or of throwing himself from off the cathedral spire. He chose the latter, and, wonderful to say, he escaped death. Some time afterward he wagered he would do it again. He did, but this time his body was dashed to pieces.

Beyond Him.

"I can't comprehend," said Cholly Tansnutt, "how it—a-w—can be that the moon, doncherknow, makes the aw—tides rise and fall—aw—when they rise and fall just the same when we—aw—have no moon, doncherknow, deal boy!"

Letter to Mrs. T. Montgomery

Somewhere Nov. 3rd, 1915

Your letter of Oct. 9th received today and was glad to hear from you.

We never have to buy socks. We get a bath on an average of every two weeks and we get clean socks then and clothes as well, and we get gifts of clean socks every little while, so you can tell the people they are not working for nothing. We get the stuff and we appreciate it. All the boys are well at present. Things are rather monotonous here at present, the wet weather has started.

I expect to go on pass within the next few weeks, it will be a pleasant change after nine months out here.

I hope you received the shell head I sent you, will send you another as soon as I can dig one up.

Your affectionate nephew,

7008 B. C. DONNAN.

Cook & Fox

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Headquarters for Your Xmas Needs

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Christmas Groceries

Guaranteed best quality. Fresh stock. Prices lowest.

Raisins

Sunkist Seeded Selects, 2 for 25c. Sunkist Seedless, No. 1, 15c pkg. Thompson Seedless, 2 lbs. for 25c Muscatels, very fine, 2 lbs. 25c

Currants

Best stock we can procure at lowest prices.

Peels

Fresh stock, free from sugar—Lemon, Orange and Citron—25c lb.

Dates and Figs

Fard Dates, the kind we always have. None better.

Choice Figs at lowest prices.

Shelled Nuts

Walnuts and Almonds, all fresh and clean, 50c and 60c lb.

Lard

If you want delicious pastry, try our Pure Lard, 20c lb.

Molasses

Special brand. Best quality. Tins 10c and 15c.

Honey

Extra quality. Pure Honey. Mixed Honey, 10 lb. pail for \$1.25 White Clover, 10 lbs. or over, 12c

Spices, Sage, Savory, Cr. Tartar, Baking Powder, Pulverized Sugar, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

Spanish Onions

Very fine, 4 lbs. 25c. Canadian varieties, 25c package.

Beans

Sulphur and White. Hand Picked. 4 lbs. 25c.

Jelly Powders

All flavors. 3 packages 25c.

Xmas Fruits and Candies

Almeria Grapes

Very choice, fresh stock, 20c lb.

Navel Oranges

Specially ripened for Xmas trade. 30c doz up

Mixed Nuts

In shell. Select quality only. Walnuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Peanuts, etc. Mixed, 20c lb.

Candy

Our stock of Candy is complete. Plenty for all—all kinds.

Mixtures 10c, 12c and 15c lb. Creams, Chocolates, Caramels, Peanut Crisp, Fedora Mixed, High Grade Chocolates, etc., 20c lb. up.

If you want the best at the lowest price, buy our Candy.

NOTICE—We only carry a stock of Candy at Christmas. No old stock.

Gift Suggestions for Men Gloves

Best makes only. Lined and Unlined. Kid, Mocha, Cape, etc., \$1.00 per pair up.

Woolen Gloves—35c, 50c and 75c.

Ties Ties

Best selection ever shown. Exceptional values.

Every Tie a dandy. Prices 25c, 35c and 50c.

Gift Suggestions

Handkerchiefs

Without a doubt you will find the largest and most varied stock of Handkerchiefs ever shown in this store. How acceptable and useful. Most convenient present to mail. Over 3000 to choose from. Prices 2c to \$1.00 each. Ladies', Gents' and Children's. See our specials at 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Ladies' Collars and Sets

Very special showing. Regular up to 60c for 25c.

Tea Aprons

Exceptional value in embroidery and lace trimmed Aprons. Prices 25c and 50c.

Scarfs

A very useful present. Better values than ever before shown. For ladies and gents, 50c up.

Fancy Linens

When you see these beautiful hand-worked Linens you will not be satisfied unless you have some of them. Bought at a discount. Less than regular cost. Prices 25c up.

Ladies' and Misses' Gloves

Every size and description. Kid, Cape, Mocha, Suede, Woolen, etc. Prices 25c up.

Don't Forget

To see our showing of Xmas Goods in

Millinery Department

Fancy lines. All Prices.

Toys

Not the short lived kind, but those that will stand all sorts of hard usage.

DOLLS, 25c up.

SOLDIER BOYS in Khaki and Clan Tartans, Sailors, Dutchmen, and characters of all kinds.

SPECIAL—Most of our dolls have unbreakable heads. See them—25c up.

Dogs, Puss in the Box, Electric Fans, Tango Dancers, Acrobats, Surprise Boxes, etc.

All prices.

Patriotic Stationery

Pads and Envelopes, 10c each up.

Papeteries, 25c up.

Ladies' Voile and Silk Blouses. Price \$1.50 to \$4.00 each.

Japanese Kimonos

Very special 98c to \$1.50

Ladies' Coats

Very special prices on all Ladies' Coats, Fur, Fur-Lined and Cloth Coats.

What could you give that would be more appreciated than one of these coats?

In Fancy Xmas Boxes

Ties, Arm-Bands, Supporters, Suspenders, etc. Prices 25c and 50c.

Cuff Links, Shirt Sets, Hat Brushes, Military Brushes, Pipes, Pouches, Coat Sweaters, etc.

Highest Prices Allowed for Produce

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

Phone 43

RUSS FORCES WILL ATTACK IN MILLIONS

Their Next Drive Against Invading Germans Will be Gigantic.

WELL HOUSED

And Splendidly Equipped for Winter, They Now Hold the Lines Intact.

At the Russian front, via Petrograd, Cable—The next forward movement of the Russian armies will be in numbers of millions, not army corps, according to the statement of a high army official. The armies are in better shape than for many months, said this official, and quite capable of moving forward at any point. But the new broad plan of campaign contemplates much more than the taking of towns and territory by drives at this point and that.

The Russian staff is well-satisfied with the net result of the strategy during the past summer, and it is asserted, is willing to bide its time for the inception of the new campaign. A contented army, well fed, clothed and housed, and weakly steam-cleaned, is the first Russian army as seen by the Associated Press correspondent during a ten days' visit to the positions along the eastern front. The army is in snug, permanent winter quarters, and is ready at an hour's notice to march.

WELL HOUSED.

Within a mile of the firing line—and firing is kept up intermittently day and night, from the trenches and by the batteries—are thousands of men camped in half-underground cabinets or logs, covered with sod and soil, proof against cold, and almost bomb-proof. Abundant forests furnish plenty of material, and the men are clever at cutting and constructing. There are quarters for the officers and for the men, officers' clubs and mess quarters, and strangest of all, steam baths, in which the men take turns in squads at being thoroughly steamed and scrubbed. They are then furnished with fresh undergarments.

In one section inspected by the correspondent, 2,500 men were camped in a patch of woodland 20 acres in extent, but the impression gained on a drive through the camp was of one-tenth of that number. An enemy armament would have difficulty in locating the camp at all.

SERBIAN STAND.

Are With Allies to the Bitter End—Will Never Surrender to Huns.

The bathhouses are of log construction, with a tight compartment containing a stone stove or furnace. Shelves range around three sides on which the bathers lie. Water thrown on the hot stove produces a dense steam. After an hour inspiring in such an atmosphere and scrubbing by men detailed for the service, the soldiers come forth paraded, but thoroughly cleansed.

In the officers' club room tables are arranged for the seating of 40 or 50. At a special breakfast recently given an orchestra of 20 pieces, recruited from among the enlisted men, played airs from the various operas in excellent style. A chorus of a dozen soldiers alternated, with Russian folk-songs.

Food is plentiful, not only is there a variety, but certain delicacies are served at the officers' mess. Three pounds of bread are served per man, a liberal quantity of meat and "Russia" or boiled buckwheat.

The men are all provided with long nylons, lamb's wool capes, good woolen underwear and stout boots.

The correspondent was struck by the universal good humor of the men.

On the way to the front train after train was passed filled with soldiers.

Most of the trains were composed of freight cars fitted with bunks.

At the doors and windows smiling faces appeared, the men chaffing one another and hurrying out with little tea kettles for hot water, which is provided in quantities at every station of consequence.

The trenches at one point visited were scarcely 200 yards from those of the Germans. There was a labyrinth of deep passes, intervening one another, braced by stakes. Soldiers stood at the north holes, alert for the least sign of movement across the way, and keeping up a desultory fire day and night. Overhead at intervals whistled shells from the Russian and German batteries.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

Petrograd Cable—The official communication says:

"An enemy bivouac reported yesterday on the left bank of the Dvina, near Sonnenhof farm, between Friederichstadt and Jacobstadt, was subjected to a heavy fire by our artillery. The Germans, completely surprised, fled, leaving behind a hundred killed."

"On the left bank of the Styx the enemy was driven back towards the southwest of Khrusk. The rest of the front is without change."

MERCER'S CALL TO ROME.

Rome Cable—The Observatory Romanoff, the official organ of the Vatican, says that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, was desired to go to Rome, as Pope Benedict desired him to participate in the formation of the new congregation which will have under its jurisdiction all seminaries and ecclesiastical studies throughout the world. This congregation has now been formed, and been entrusted to cardinal Bietschi, who has been appointed by Pope Benedict, its prefect.

"There is no place like home—to the

one who hasn't any."

FREEDOM OF SEAS

Authority Says Britain Will Not Accept German Doctrine.

London Cable—Thomas Gibson Bowles, an authority on maritime law, in a letter to the Times commenting on the debate in the House of Lords Wednesday on the Declaration of London, says:

"Lord Lansdowne is still apparently unaware that other documents furiously affecting our sea power are now as dead as the Declaration of London. The Declaration of Paris, of 1856, and the Hague Convention, of 1907, were one and all inadvertently destroyed by the order-in-council of March 11, and it would be well that Lord Lansdowne should inform himself of this fact."

"In conclusion, Mr. Bowles declares that the British people will never accept the German doctrine of freedom of the seas, nor the establishment of any international prize court to override or set aside the decisions of their own courts, without a stiff fight."

The Times editorially supports Mr. Bowles.

ITALIAN FORCE FOR GALLIPOLI TO AID ALLIES

And if Necessary to Help Foil Any Attempted Invasion of Egypt.

SERBIAN STAND

Are With Allies to the Bitter End—Will Never Surrender to Huns.

Rome Cable—In addition to the official announcement in the Italian Parliament yesterday that Italy had signed the agreement with her allies not to consider a separate peace, Baron Sydney Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, made the definite statement that Italian military aid would be sent to Serbia, and hinted at a much greater activity on the part of the Italian army and fleet on the Eastern Mediterranean.

Italy will make Albania her base of operations. Already a detachment of Italian troops has been landed at Avlona. Besides, she will co-operate with the Entente powers "in the Eastern Mediterranean," which means an expedition to the Dardanelles, operations on the Dalmatian coast of the Adriatic, or even eventual aid against the invasion of Egypt.

This position of the Italian Government was set forth to-day by Foreign Minister Sonnino in Parliament. At the outset of his declaration he announced that Italy formally signed on Monday the agreement to act jointly with the Allies to the end.

Secondly, he asserted that Italian troops will be despatched to the aid of the Serbians and the Italian flag on "altra sponda" (The Dalmatian shore of the Adriatic) will reaffirm Italian interests in Albania, whose independence is indispensable to the strategic defence of the Adriatic.

Thus the Foreign Minister implied Italian participation in the forthcoming operations in Albania, where the Allies will fight shoulder to shoulder with the remnant of the Serbian army and the Montenegrins. Baron Sonnino likewise announced Italian co-operation in the Eastern Mediterranean, thus forecasting impending events due to the extension of the Balkan war.

Athens advises, based upon reliable military sources, report the landing of Italian troops at Avlona, the chief Albanian port, excellently suited both as a naval base and as a point from which to initiate and reinforce an invasion of the little country's hinterland.

Comparing it to DEWEY AFFAIR.

"Counsel for the defence went back,

in his summing up to-day, to the days of Dewey at Manila, for what he termed a parallel and a vindication of the acts of his clients.

"Was this wrong?" asked William Rand, Jun., "Was this conspiracy to receive and defraud the United States? Let's see. Let's go back a few years to the time when Dewey sank the Spanish fleet and blockaded the port of Manila from May to August, 1898."

Dewey's ships needed coal and supplies during that blockade. How did they get them? Why, it is no secret. An American firm at the British port of Hong Kong—Jackson and Evans, I think it was—loaded the coal and supplies and provisions on British steamers and cleared those steamers for the Chinese port of Macao. And for Macao these ships sailed out of Hong Kong. Their manifests made no mention of supplies. The manifests add these steamers were loaded with scrap iron."

"What happened? This so-called scrap iron—the supplies of food and coal—were transferred to Dewey's ships at sea. The carrier vessels then

ENEMY AGENTS FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

Hamburg-American Men Convicted of Plotting to Defraud the United States.

MAY BE JAILED

Defence Used British Course When Dewey Got Coal for His Fleet.

New York Report—A verdict of "guilty as charged on both indictments," was pronounced shortly after 10 o'clock tonight in the United States District Court by the Federal jury, which sat a week ago last Monday had been hearing the testimony of the Government's charges against the Hamburg-American Line itself, Dr. Karl Buenz, head of the line, and the other Hamburg-American men that they had conspired to defraud the United States before and after war was declared by falsely obtaining clearance papers for a fleet of supply ships sent out by the defendants to coal and provision German warships at sea.

The jury reached a decision seven hours after retiring an hour of which had been spent dining at a restaurant near the Federal building. Besides Dr. Buenz, the other men convicted to-night, a conviction which lawyers and laymen who had followed the trial agreed to-night was the most important of its kind returned since war was begun in Europe, were the engineering superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line, George Kotter; Adolf Harthmeister, purchasing agents for the line, and Joseph Poplinhaus, a Hamburg-American supercargo.

Dr. Buenz, now 72 years of age, one-time German Minister to Mexico, and eminent throughout the active part of his life in the Foreign Office of the German Government, and the others convicted to-night may under the law be sentenced to not more than two years in a Federal prison and fined not more than \$10,000.

A fifth defendant, Felix Seffner, supercargo on one of the neutral steamers sent to supply the German fleet, was not brought to trial. He was captured by the British while on his errand of relief, and is at the present time a prisoner in a Canadian detention camp.

NOTHING TO DO WITH NEUTRALITY.

The Government's accusation against them was not as Judge Howe pointed out in his charge to the jury this afternoon, one having anything to do with violation of neutrality laws. The defendants were convicted because they had conspired to obtain through manifestly falsely sworn to destinations falsely sworn to, and by other irregular means, clearance papers for their fleet of at least 12 supply ships. Whether or not the fleet had coal and provisioned German war craft did not enter into the matter; the sole contention of the Government was that the defendants, all subjects of the Kaiser, had "overdeceived us" by deceiving American collectors of the port with criminal intent, and thus had injured the United States by obtaining false clearance papers on a par with fraudulent passports.

Judge Howe's charge, which he read to the jury just before the twelve retired at 2:49 p.m., was accepted by the defense as well as by the prosecution as a model of impartiality. In view of the case as presented by Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood, it was the opinion of lawyers and laymen after hearing the charge that it would be difficult under the law for a jury to bring in any verdict but one of guilty.

Immediately upon the return of the verdict, William Travers Jerome and Howard Jane arose to make various motions for the defense. Because of the lateness of the hour, however, the judge adopted the suggestion of Mr. Wood that such motions be made tomorrow.

Dr. Buenz and the other defendants thereupon were permitted to go home for the night, their bill of \$5,000 each being continued, and will appear in court when judge and jury assemble again to-morrow morning to listen to the motions.

COMPARED IT TO DEWEY AFFAIR.

"Counsel for the defence went back, in his summing up to-day, to the days of Dewey at Manila, for what he termed a parallel and a vindication of the acts of his clients.

"Was this wrong?" asked William

Rand, Jun., "Was this conspiracy to receive and defraud the United States? Let's see. Let's go back a few years to the time when Dewey sank the Spanish fleet and blockaded the port of Manila from May to August, 1898."

Dewey's ships needed coal and supplies during that blockade. How did they get them? Why, it is no secret. An American firm at the British port of Hong Kong—Jackson and Evans, I think it was—loaded the coal and supplies and provisions on British steamers and cleared those steamers for the Chinese port of Macao. And for Macao these ships sailed out of Hong Kong. Their manifests made no mention of supplies. The manifests add these steamers were loaded with scrap iron."

"What happened? This so-called

scrap iron—the supplies of food and coal—were transferred to Dewey's ships at sea. The carrier vessels then

went on to Macao, really loaded with scrap iron, but it was scrap iron taken from the ruins of Cavite, battered down by Dewey's guns.

GOAL FROM HONG KONG.

"Has anybody ever been sent to jail for this? The first man has yet to say that in sailing out of Hong Kong with supplies for American warships, these men, their owners, agents or shippers, committed an offence against Her Majesty the Queen of England. What is the difference between that and this? What was a crime in August, 1914, must have been a crime in August, 1898. The laws have not changed. Now it was not a crime then; it is not a crime now; it is simply a question of whose ox was gored."

Roger B. Wood, conducting the prosecution, objected to the argument, but was overruled by Judge Howe. Mr. Wood contended that the situation at Manila in 1898 had nothing to do with the present situation before the court.

"It has everything to do with it," replied Mr. Rand, after the court had ruled he might proceed.

"It is the same situation. Substitute the German fleet for the American fleet; substitute the Black Eagle of Prussia for the Stars and Stripes and there is no one iota of difference. Shall we say that what we had as a virtue in the loyal American citizens at Hong Kong in 1898 has become a vice in the case of loyal citizens of Germany at New York in 1914?"

Reviewing alleged participation of Captain K. Boy-Ed, the German naval attache, Mr. Rand said:

"It is only fair to him to say that he has done nothing whatever that is not sanctioned by the laws of nations and by the laws of the United States."

"HIDING," SAYS U. S. ATTORNEY.

Mr. Wood reviewed in detail the evidence in the case, especially the assertions on the witness stand of Dr. Karl Buenz, Adolph Harthmeister and George Kotter, three of the defendants, with many years' service in the Hamburg-American Line, that they did not even know what a clearance paper or a manifest was.

"Does anyone believe that?" he asked. "I have been challenged to say what I think of Dr. Buenz, and I am here to say I think he lied."

"They knew, all three of them, that ships needed clearance papers. They knew that American clearances were passports unchallenged then on the seas, and they sought by foul and dishonest means to obtain those papers that would have been withheld had the true destination of the supplies abroad been declared.

"They have told of an agreement with the German Government made in the fall of 1913 whereby these defendants were sent out supply ships to the German fleet. We called in vain for them to produce this agreement. Why didn't they? Where is it? They took it, these defendants, to the German Embassy at Washington when we want to learn of this agreement they themselves told of first."

Defendants' counsel was silent as to the verdict. Roger B. Wood, the Assistant United States District Attorney, who conducted the Government's case, had this to say:

"This verdict means only one thing—that the laws of the United States must be observed by citizens of all the belligerent powers; that if our laws are violated by any one of them and the American Government finds it out, they will be prosecuted."

An appeal, it seemed certain to-night, will be made to the Federal Court of Appeals and, in case the verdict is upheld, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Department is in receipt of ap-

plications to have parcels, unassured to our soldiers in France, sent to us at reduced rates of postage, that evidently being an impression that this Department has control of these rates and could do as it wished. This is not so, as the question of postage is fixed by International agreement. Under International law, provision is made for the free transmission of parcels for prisoners of war but this privilege does not extend to parcels for troops engaged in active service. The rate of postage required on parcels addressed to the troops depends on the location of the addressee. If the addressee is in England, the rate is twelve cents per pound; if he is in France, the parcels are subject to the rates applicable to parcels for France which are as follows:

1 lb. \$.32
2 lbs.40
3 lbs.48
4 lbs.54
5 lbs.72
6 lbs.80
7 lbs.88
8 lbs. 1.02
9 lbs. 1.10
10 lbs. 1.18
11 lbs. 1.26

In all cases parcels for the troops must be addressed care of Army Post Office, London, England, but this does not in any way affect the rate of postage which depends entirely upon the location of the addressee.

GOT HIS DESERTS.

Americans who went to the uniformed soldier more easily than to the German who knocked down another veteran. The German was picked up and the ferry for Port Huron. Citizens here declare that when a German birthright in Port Huron are given too much freedom in this city.

There is no place like home—to the

one who hasn't any.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

British Gunboat in Egyptian Waters Reported Sunk by German Sub.

WAR LOAN TOTAL

Earl Kitchener Attends War Council, and Later the Cabinet Meeting.

Seven-year-old Harris Wagland, of 150 Bolton avenue, Toronto, was run over and killed by a motor car.

The Toronto Suffragists' Auxiliary has made definite plans to recruit women to fill the places of men who enlisted.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution asking that war contracts be given to employers who are fair to labor.

The output of gold in Ontario increased by nearly \$2,000,000 in nine months, while the value of silver produced shows a decrease of slightly more than \$2,000,000.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught inspected the winter quarters of the troops, visited the Soldiers' Convalescent Home, and spoke at the inaugural meeting of the 50,000 club in Toronto.

The formation of a 3rd Canadian Division is announced, and the reorganization of the Canadian troops at the front.

Canadian Bankers' Association representatives conferred with the Minister of Finance regarding credits to Great Britain.

Miss Maude Lyons, of Windsor, was appointed County Court stenographer; this must be ratified by the Provincial Government.

A Canadian soldier at the front declined to receive a parcel sent him by a German prisoner at Fort Henry whom he knew before the war.

Rev. George Gray, a Presbyterian minister in Alings, Saskatchewan, arrested on a charge of sedition, has been liberated with an admittance.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Craig, of Fergus, D.S.O., will have command of the new Wellington Battalion.

It is rumored in Ottawa that Parliament will assemble for session on Wednesday, January 12th.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the accession of Emperor Franz Joseph to the throne was celebrated throughout the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

The composition of the first and second division remains unchanged.

The composition of the third division is as follows:

Seventh Infantry Brigade, consisting of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Princess Patricia, 42nd of Montreal and 49th of Edmonton;

Eight Mounted Rifle Brigade, consisting of four regiments of mounted rifles of infantry strength;

Ninth Infantry Brigade, consisting of four battalions yet to be selected;

Divisional troops, consisting of squadrons of mounted rifles, cyclists company, divisional artillery, divisional engineers, signal company, machine gun brigade, pioneer battalion, field ambulances, motor ambulance workshop, divisional supply and transport column.

The corps troops will now consist of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Lord Strathcona's Horse, two engineer companies, and signal units. Included as special units are four siege artillery batteries, three tunneling companies, railway construction corps, and the usual line of communication units, including ammunition supply parks, stationary and general hospitals, and various depots.

The total number of troops so far sent overseas is 115,000. The number of troops sent under arms in Canada, including Morocco and dependent military colonies. President Poincaré signed the decree Thursday.

FRENCH HOUSE

Chamber Buys Merchant Fleet—German Reprisal Camps.

Paris cable: The French Cabinet this morning authorized the Ministers of Finance and Marine, in the name of the Chamber of Deputies, to make a measure authorizing the Government to purchase by the State of a merchant fleet of from 50 to 60 ships. These vessels are to be used for transports of petroleum and cold-storage vessels for the transportation of petroleum and cold-storage vessels for the transportation of fruit to the ports of France.

In the Chamber to-day Henri Galli brought up the subject of the proposed establishment of special camps for holding persons accused of crimes. M. Galli demanded that the Government, if unable to bring about the adoption of such measures, establish similar camps in France.

Joseph Thilery, Under-Secretary of State for Substitution, said that the Government had not yet decided on the period of time to be given to the accused to defend themselves. He said that the accused would be tried in November, 1914, a trial date which the Grand Jury gave to the Minister of Justice.

Brussels cable via London—Under a decree issued by General von Blaas, the German Governor-General of Belgium, the authorities of the provinces of Antwerp and Brabant are called to meet in special session on Saturday to discuss the matter of war contributions. These provinces have not yet concurred in the measures promulgated for the collection of war taxes. Contributions are due on Dec. 10.

SQUEEZING THE BELGIANS.

Brussels cable via London—Under a decree issued by General von Blaas, the German Governor-General of Belgium, the authorities of the provinces of Antwerp and Brabant are called to meet in special session on Saturday to discuss the matter of war contributions. These provinces have not yet concurred in the measures promulgated for the collection of war taxes. Contributions are due on Dec. 10.

EARLY CLOSING LESSONS CRIME.

London cable: During the three months that include the period in which early closing lessons are given, the police court records show a falling off in convictions for non-indictable offenses from the preceding quarter.

The fall in convictions for non-indictable offenses is attributed to the influence of the new law. The influence of the new law is shown in the following statistics:

DOING HER BIT

Gen. Bertram Tells of Canada's Shell-Making Work.

Ottawa report: Some idea of the stupendous proportions to which the munitions industry in Canada has grown was given to the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers at their monthly luncheon held to-day by Gen. Alexander Bertram, of the Imperial Munitions Board.

Local and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hadley spent Sunday in Frankford.

Mrs. Percy Watt spent Monday last in Kingston.

Mr. L. M. Pfingle of the LEADER staff spent Sunday at his home in Belleville.

Big economy sale of household articles at G. Luery's.

Mrs. Mary McAvoy spent Sunday at her home in West Huntingdon.

Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson of Hastings was the guest of her sister, Miss Cook, on Friday.

Pay a visit to Toyland. Dolls of every description at R. A. Elliott's.

Mrs. (Dr.) Harrison of Madoc was in town for "The Temple of Fame," the guest of Mrs. Corrigal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Belshaw and Mrs. Bert Bedford motored to Belleville on Tuesday of this week.

Miss Kathleen Doak who has been in training at General Hospital, Toronto, is home on sick leave.

F. T. Ward has a complete line of Xmas shirts in boxes. Furs, gloves, military brushes, etc. make good Xmas gifts.

Next Sunday evening in St. Andrew's, Stirring, Rev. Mr. Hall will speak on the "Curse and Blessing of War."

Miss Maud Bailey of Maple Grange spent the week end in town the guest of Mrs. W. Linn.

Miss Edna Archer returned from Campbellford yesterday where she spent a few days at her home there.

Rev. B. F. Byers spent Monday in Belleville and whilst there dined with the officers of the 80th Battalion.

The latest in fancy neckwear, scarfs, dressing gowns, sweaters suitable for Xmas presents at F. T. Ward's.

D. Potts and Mr. E. B. Yeats motored to Belleville on Tuesday evening to attend Chapter meeting.

Mrs. Mather entertained on Friday afternoon from 4 to 6, in honor of Mrs. Sutton of Toronto.

Pte. Edgar Matthews spent the week end under the parental roof, as did also Pte. Duncan Montgomery and Pte. E. Bowen.

Just opened up at R. A. Elliott's the largest line of handkerchiefs ever exhibited in Stirling, ranging in prices from 75c.

St. John's Church Sunday School will give a Christmas entertainment on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29th. Full particulars later.

Miss Geraldine Conley is home for a two weeks' visit from the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, where she is training for a nurse.

Real bargains in Rubber goods at Morton's Drug Store on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 10th and 11th. See advertisement.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. R. Fletcher wishes to thank the people of Stirling and Foxboro for the kind letters and flowers sent her during her recent illness.

A regular meeting of Stirling Encampment No. 80, I.O.O.F. will be held in the lodge room on Friday evening, Dec. 17th. All members requested to be present.

If you are in doubt about that Xmas present drop into Morton's and you will find what you want. There is no doubt about it, he has the stock and the prices are right.

Mrs. Thos. Kirby and Mrs. Michael Kirby spent the week end with the former's son at West Huntingdon, the latter leaving on Monday for Omaha, where she will spend the winter with her sister.

The J. F. W. Patriotic Club will give a concert in the 9th line school house, Rawdon, on Friday evening, Dec. 17th. A splendid program is being prepared, consisting of songs, recitations, tableaux and a short play entitled "An Intercepted Proposal." Proceeds in aid of Red Cross.

A very fine display of Xmas fruits, nuts, peels, etc., at R. A. Elliott's.

Capt. Bleeker and Sgt. Sanford were in town yesterday.

Rev. R. H. Buelteel of Roslin was in town yesterday.

G. Luery's store for Women's Coats. This week selling at half price.

Misses C. and F. Morton spent the weekend with their aunt, Mrs. P. P. Clark in Belleville.

The Treasurer of Rawdon Red Cross begs to acknowledge with thanks \$25 donated by Springbrook Epworth League.

Notice

All accounts due Dr. Alger must be paid by December 25th, 1915, to Mrs. H. Aiger.

A grand military concert will be given in the Opera House, on Wednesday evening, December 15th, by the 80th Battalion.

Mrs. (Dr.) Faulkner won the lucky number on a Xmas cake at Christ Church Bazaar, Belleville.

Annual Xmas Tree

The annual Christmas Tree of St. Thomas Church, 8th Line, Rawdon, will be held on the evening of December 22nd. Refreshments will be served and a good programme rendered.

Christmas Entertainment

Salem Sunday School will hold their annual Xmas Entertainment on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 23rd. A splendid program is being prepared. Watch for further particulars.

STIRLING COUNCIL

Stirling, Dec. 6, 1915

Council met on Monday evening. Members present—R. P. Coulter, H. Cook, L. Meiklejohn, B. Belshaw.

Minutes of previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The following accounts were presented: Seymour Power and Electric Co., Electric Maintenance, testing oil, 25 Canadian Gen. Electric Co., Maintenance, 7 00

Canadian Gen. Electric Co., Maintenance, 14 75

Canadian Gen. Electric Co., Oil for transformer, 12 90

A. J. McClellan, Elec. Maintenance, 30 00

H. Hayley, Electric Maintenance, Clock, 1 50

Electric Dept. Stirling Corporation, Street Lighting November, 78 00

Fire Hall, 1 14

Opera House, 3 75

J. C. Barker, Elec. Maintenance, 30 00

F. A. Spratt, Freight and Express Maintenance, 2 61

McGee & Lagrow, Electric Maintenance, 20 34

McGee & Lagrow, Fire Hall, 2 90

Jas. Conley, Town Hall, 80

R. Rodgers, Elec. Maintenance, 7 00

T. G. Clute, salary as Treasurer Elec. Maintenance, 13 50

T. G. Clute, attending Court, 12 00

John Tanner, 12 00

T. G. Clute, Postage, Stationery, 18 75

Jas. Currie, Printing Tax Notices, 2 50

Jas. Currie, Printing Cheese Box Basket and W. V. Co., 6 75

Eli Payne, work, Cheese Box Co., 4 00

Wm. Bowen, work, 3 60

R. Campbell, work, 12 40

Wm. Bowen, work, 80

B. R. Wright, work, 10 40

R. Fletcher, Fire Dept., 4 50

R. Fletcher, work on streets, 3 75

German Sine, work, Cheese Box Basket and Wood Veneer Co., 121 80

J. E. Podd, repairing and Tuning Piano, 3 00

R. Campbell, work on streets, 2 00

Henry Letts, work on streets, 2 00

Moved by Meiklejohn seconded by Belshaw that these accounts be paid.

L. Meiklejohn gave notice that he would introduce a By-Law for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding nominations for Reeve, Councillors and School Trustees for the year 1916.

Moved by Coulter seconded by Cook that Council go into Committee on the whole on By-Laws, L. Meiklejohn in the chair. Carried.

Moved by Coulter seconded by Belshaw that By-Law receive its first reading. Carried.

Moved by Coulter seconded by Belshaw that By-Law receive its second reading Clause by Clause.—Carried.

Moved by Belshaw seconded by Cook that Committee rise and report.—Carried.

Moved by Coulter seconded by Cook that the report be received and adopted, and the By-Law receive its third reading, signed, sealed and numbered 305 in the By-Law book.—Carried.

Moved by Meiklejohn seconded by Cook that Council resume business.—Carried.

Moved by Meiklejohn seconded by Cook that Council purchase two lengths of fire hose and two axes.—Carried.

Moved by Coulter seconded by Belshaw that Council adjourn.—Carried.

G. H. LUERY, Clerk.

Rev. G. E. Simmons returned home on Wednesday from Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Haight were up from Foxboro for the "Temple of Fame."

Mr. J. O'Leary of the Ontario is of town to-day gathering material for one of his series on local option.

The Associated Bible Students of Stirling hold their meetings at the home of P. R. Harnish on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. and Wednesday evening at 7.30 of each week. Anyone interested welcome.

A number of our citizens attended the concert given in Belleville on Friday night and report it first class in every particular. Played at Morton's Drug Store. Tickets, 35 and 50. Orchestra and band in attendance.

MARRIED

BAMBER-WRIGHTS—At the Rawdon Parsonage, Stirling, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, by the Rev. S. F. Dixon, Martha E. Wright, of Rawdon to William H. Bamber, of Sidney.

BORN

BUNTAIN—At Dodsland, Sask., on Nov. 24th, 1915, to D. N. and Mrs. Buntain, a son.

Notice

Dr. H. V. Wright has taken over the office and practice of Dr. C. F. Walt. Office open every day 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Evenings by appointment.

Hoard's Cheese Mfg. Co.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders and patrons of Hoard's Cheese Manufacturing Co., will be held at the factory, on Tuesday, Dec. 14th, at 1 o'clock, p.m., for the paying of dividends, election of officers, hiring a cheesemaker, letting of milk routes and any other business that may come before the meeting.

W. S. STILES, President

AUCTION SALE

The Farm Stock and Implements of D. A. Weaver, Lot 2 Con. 9. Sidney. Sale commences at 12.30 sharp, on Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, 1915.

W. M. RODGERS, Auctioneer.

Harold Cheese Manufacturing Co.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the factory, on Saturday, Dec. 11th, 1915, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the transaction of general business.

ERNEST BROWN, President.

Stirling Cheese Manufacturing Co.

The Annual Meeting of Stirling Cheese Manufacturing Co., will be held at the factory on Saturday, Dec. 18th, at 1 p.m., sharp, for paying dividends, hiring a cheesemaker, letting milk routes, and any other business in connection with the company.

N.B.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting the privilege will be given to the shareholders of reconsidering Sec. No. 55 of the By-Laws of the Company, with the view of striking out the words "In excess of 50c and substituting therefore the words, "In excess of 25c."

C. M. SINE, President.

Plum Grove Cheese Mfg. Co.

The Annual Meeting of Plum Grove Cheese Manufacturing Co., will be held in the factory at Wellman's Corners on Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, at 1 p.m., for the settling up of the year's business.

W. W. DRACUP, President.

Maple Leaf Cheese Company

The Annual Meeting will be held at the factory on Thursday, Dec. 16th, for the paying of dividends, election of officers, hiring a cheesemaker, letting of milk routes and any other business that may come before the meeting.

W. S. STILES, President

Evergreen Cheese Manufacturing Co.

The Annual Meeting of Evergreen Cheese Manufacturing Co., will be held at the factory on Wednesday, Dec. 15th, at 1 p.m., for the settling up of the business of the season, election of officers, letting of milk routes, drawing of cheese, and any other business that may come before the meeting.

ROBERT LANIGAN, President.

A Short Cut to Xmas**Our Display of Gifts**

consists of many useful things that will be appreciated and remembered by the receivers. We have made a special effort this year to accommodate our prices to our patrons' pocketbook, taking into consideration the many calls that have been made upon them.

Our display of Gentlemen's Neckwear at 25c, 50c, 75c far surpasses anything ever offered in Stirling before. Especially we would call your attention to our Shadow Satin Ties, and the following lines as suitable presents:

Gloves and Mitts.....	50c to \$3.50
Military Brushes.....	75c to \$3.00
Shaving Sets.....	\$1.50 to \$2.50
Smokers' Sets.....	\$1.25
Smoking Jackets.....	\$5.00
Fancy Suspenders, single boxed.....	25c and 50c
Shaving Mirrors.....	25c and 50c
Silk and Cashmere Sox.....	Neck Tie Holders
Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs.....	Leath'r Hkfs. Boxes
Leather Collar Boxes.....	50c, 75c, \$1.00
Christmas Shirts in Christmas Boxes.....	

We have many other lines that we cannot list here and will be pleased to show you. Shop early and get the choice; you'll save a lot of worry.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Overcoats, Ready-to-wear Suits—and if you want that Ordered Suit for Christmas it is time you were leaving your measure at

FRED T. WARD'S
Men's Wear Specialist

Christmas Gift Suggestions AT THE POPULAR SHOE STORE

WE are now ready for the great rush of Christmas Gift Buyers, and are showing the largest and finest assortment of **Holiday Footwear**, particularly desirable for gifts, and suitable for every member of the family. There is nothing that you can give that will be more appreciated than **SHOES** and **SLIPPERS**. See our display of.

Ladies' comfortable Felt Boots, plain or foxed \$1.00 to \$2.00

Ladies' cosy Felt Slippers & Velvet Juliets, fur trim, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25

Ladies' Evening Slippers in Patent and Satin

Ladies' Patent "Americana" Boots, button or lace, cloth tops \$3 to \$4.50 pr.

Misses' and Children's neat and comfortable, cosy Slippers from 15c to 75c

Men's Fancy Slippers and Juliets, in leather, felt, velvet and carpet, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 to \$2.00 pair

We have a splendid assortment in Jersey Leggings, Children's Corduroy Leggings in colors, prices from 50c to \$1.25



We are the sole agents for the famous McPherson's Lightning Hitch Hockey Boots in Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Girls' sizes.

Our Fancy Hosiery would make a suitable gift for young or old.

You are most cordially invited to call and look over our different lines before doing any Christmas shopping. Welcome whether you come to buy or not.

**Telephone No 60****GEORGE E. REYNOLDS**

SHOE KING

Footwear of Style and Quality

Fire in Belleville

What might have proven a disastrous fire occurred Thursday night about six o'clock but thanks to the excellent fire fighting by the men of the fire brigade and the volunteers from the 80th Battalion serious loss was prevented.

Smoke was seen issuing from the basement of the armories on Church street, which has been used as headquarters of the 34th Battery C. F. A. and the 19th Regiment, and now in operation as a military hospital for minor cases of sickness among the men of the 80th Battalion. The alarm was given and in short

order the firemen were upon the scene. The flames broke out around the furnace, which is in a very confined place, the basement not being deep, and worked their way up through the floor to the west corner. The smoke was by this time dense. Soldiers gathered in good numbers and immediately jumped into the work of saving the contents. The firemen located the trouble, devoted all their efforts to the extinguishing of the fire while the soldiers undertook the removal of the furniture.

Fortunately Col. Ketcheson was on the scene and recogized that there were nineteen thousand rounds of service ammunition near the scene of the flames. Indeed the blaze seemed at times to surround the boxes of cartridges but the soldiers heroically got them out to the street where they were safe. In half an hour the firemen had the blaze under control.

The soldiers saved a great deal of the furniture taking it out from above by the way of the verandah and ladder. The damage upstairs was mainly by smoke. Downstairs was badly damaged by smoke and water.

The largest stock of Nuns' fruits, oranges and confectionery ever carried at G. E. Luery's

break. The cause of the fire is

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI.

December 12, 1915.
Jehovah Years Over Back-Sliding Israel—Hosea 11: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. God's tenderness toward Israel (vs. 1-4). This chapter gives a very pathetic representation of God's tender and affectionate regard for Israel by metaphors drawn from the love of mothers toward their tender offspring. From this occasion is taken to reflect on their ungrateful return to the divine goodness, and to denounce against them the judgments of the Almighty. But suddenly and unexpectedly the prophet changes. Beams of mercy break from the clouds just now, fraught with vengeance. God, to speak in the language of men, feels the relentings of a tender parent; his bowels yearn, his mercy triumphs, his rebellious child shall be pardoned. As the lion of the tribe of Judah, he will employ his power to save his people; he will call his children from the land of their captivity; and, as doves that fly to him; a faithful and a holy people.—Clarke.

I. When Israel was a child—Reference is made to the early period of the existence of Israel as a nation. I loved him—This is an expression of God's tender love for his children. God with his infinite wealth of affection lavishes his love upon humanity, called my son out of Egypt.—The Lord brought Israel, whom he calls his son, out of bondage into the land which he had promised to them. This deliverance is here mentioned to show how greatly Jehovah loved his people and wrought miracle after miracle in their behalf. 2, as they called them, so they went from them.—The more the prophets called them the more they went from them.—R.V. This translation gives the sense more clearly than the Authorized Version. In the opening verses of the lesson we have in brief form the entire moral history of Israel. Here we see God's enduring love for his people, their repeated departures from him, and his persistent efforts to draw them to himself. He sent one prophet after another to them to warn them of the results of their unbelief and disobedience, yet they were stubborn and did not permanently return to him, sacrificed to Baalim—Baal-worship had strong attractions for the Israelites. They were a religious people, and seemed to desire gods that appealed to their senses. Their hearts were corrupt, hence they were attracted by the sensuality of this heathen worship. In this they were violating the first two commandments burned incense to graven images—Offering sacrifices and burning incense were two prominent forms of worshipping Jehovah prescribed by God himself. The Israelites employed these forms in worshiping idols. "Verses 1, 2 apply describe the religious history from the Exodus to the days of Hosea; on the one hand, the intense love and care of Jehovah, on the other, the persistent rebellion of the people."—Wheeler.

3. I taught Ephraim also to go—Because Ephraim was one of the powerful tribes of Israel, the Lord by his prophet calls the whole nation by that name. This verse shows how tenderly the Lord dealt with this people. Israel was a child and Jehovah taught the infant nation to walk.—Taking them by their arms—"I took them on my arms."—R. V. The figure is that of a father helping his child to walk, and when it was tired, he took it up in his arms and carried it. They knew not—The Israelites were so taken up with their own ways that they did not recognize that the merciful and mighty hand of the Lord was upon them to bring to them the greatest possible good. 4. I drew them with cords of a man—The figure here also shows the Lord's tenderness toward his people. He did not use violent methods in restraining them, as one might deal with unruly cattle, but he drew them with "cords of a man," or with "bands of love." He assisted them with his burdens. Take off the yoke—The human driver was seen to take off the yoke in order to release his oxen. "The manner of casting the yoke" to which the prophet refers is not quite clear, since we do not know sufficiently the form of the yoke. "I laid meat unto them;" placed food before them. The figure shows impressively God's compassion for Israel. "An appropriate image of God's deliverance of Israel from the Egyptian yoke, and of His feeding them in the wilderness"—J. F. B.

5. Judgments upon Israel (vs. 5-7). He shall not return into... Egypt—I have brought them [Israel] thence already, with the design that the nation should never return thither again, but, as they have sinned and forsaken my favor and protection, they shall go to Assyria; and this, because they refused to return to me.—Clarke. Although they should not return to Egypt, yet they would go into Egypt like bondmen or captives in Assyria. 6. The sword shall abide on his cities—The sword is mentioned as a symbol of war. From the time of Jeroboam II to the captivity of Israel under Moses by the Assyrians, invasions and wars were the lot of Israel. His branches—The tribes and chieftains of Israel. Because of their own cruelties—Israel had been fully instructed as to their duty to obey and worship the true God, but "instead of being devoted to him, they gave themselves over to the worship of idols." 7. Bent to backsliding from me—The condition of Israel was deplorable. With them it was not a matter of forsaking the Lord once only, but was their fixed disposition to leave him. Their frequent backslidings from God had resulted in a "bent" in that direction. Though they called them to the most High—Although the prophecies called the people of Israel upward from their degrading idolatry to serve the Lord, they would not respond to call. They were "bent to backsliding."

III. Mercy promised (vs. 8-11). 8.

How shall I give thee up, Jehovah? appeal to His people is most painful. He loves them and is kind to them in spite of their ingratitude. His love would save them, but justice demands their punishment. Judgments must be visited upon them. How shall I deliver them? "How shall I cast these off?"—R. V. As Admah...as Zebulon—These two cities were near Sodom and Gomorrah and were destroyed with the cities of the plain (Deut. 2: 23). Mine heart is turned within me in deep sorrow and compassion. My reportings are kindled together—"My compassions are kindled together." R. V. God's compassion toward His people is emphasized. This has been called "the greatest passage in Hosea"—deepest, if not highest, of this book—the breaking forth of that exhaustless mercy of the Most High which no sin of man can bar back nor wear out." 9. I will not execute the fierceness of mine anger—Mercy is triumphant. God will spare the nation for a time, giving additional opportunity for them to repent. I am God, not man—His forbearance keeps Him from inflicting speedy punishment upon them. A man might be inclined to do, I will not enter into the city—"I will not enter into the city." 10. They shall walk after the Lord—The people were to recognize God's call and follow Him. He shall roar like a lion—The Lord would speak in majesty and power to gather after Him his scattered people. From the west—Literally, from the sea; that is, from remote places. 11. Bird out of Egypt—Assyria—The flight of birds denotes swiftness.

Questions.—Who was Hosea? During the reign of what kings did he prophesy? Concerning what prediction did he prophesy? When was Israel "a child"? What deliverance is mentioned? In what way had Israel chiefly transgressed God's law? What judgments were pronounced upon Israel? What expressions in the lesson show God's tenderness toward Israel? What is held out for Israel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Land of divine forbearance.

I. A record of decension from God.

II. A record of divine forbearance.

In Hosea's writings Israel is portrayed as a highly favored people, a singularly ungrateful race and a righteously punished nation. God had granted Israel special revelation. He admitted them into exceptional relationship with himself as his people. He adopted many ways to communicate his thoughts and reveal his will unto them. In this lesson God is presented in the character of a father. His long suffering and patience toward sinners, his unwillingness to punish and his readiness to forgive even in Hosea's time, show that the divine patience was exercised in Israel's behalf. The heavenly Father's character and the modes of his dealing with humanity are clearly revealed in Israel's history, proving that he is unmindful of the welfare of his child, Jehovah had been to the Hebrew people, a loving father, a gentle nurse, a kindly monitor, a considerate Master. His love for Israel had been unmistakable during the infancy of the nation, and even more wonderful in the time of Ephraim's moral desirability and prematurity decay. Amid Hosea's strong denunciations of sin his representation of God's affection and compassion toward the nation of his choice. As a father, distressed at heart because of his son's waywardness and disaffection, he recalls the period of that son's childhood when parental care and love nestled over, upheld and guided him. Now that Israel had done wickedly in departing from God, in the midst of rebuking and rebuke, the Lord appealed to the memory of earlier and better days. Israel had become a great nation because of the divine grace which overshadowed them in feeble infancy and made them conscious of new powers and possibilities. A reminder of merciful interposition and mighty deliverance was a fit summons to submission and reconciliation. It was a divine appeal. Israel had received gracious and undeserved treatment from the God of nations. He had loved them, emancipated them, refreshed and fed them. The Omnipotent became as a nurse to Israel. His instructions ever exceeded his corrections.

II. A record of decension from God. Over against the rich display of God's mercy, love and long-suffering is portrayed Israel's refusal to hearken to God's call, as well as their pursuit of sin. Our lesson is the old story of God's love and man's rebellion. To Israel God was no longer the object of worship or the source of authority. Baal was worshipped in the high places and Ashtar in the groves. The people talked familiarly of their history, but there was no gratitude in the heart to meet and fashion life into submissiveness to the law of God. Israel made a shameful return for all God's goodness to them. They turned away from duty. They went farther into sin, the more they were warned. Sensitive pleasures had displaced their devotion to God. Their knowledge had perverted their character and life. It had not given bent to their conduct. They were guilty of folly, ingratitude and treachery. Their wickedness invited God's justice. Their suffering evoked his mercy. Forgetful of all that God had wrought for them and all they owed to him, Israel had left his service, renounced his worship and had given themselves up to the most shameful idolatries. Merciless judgments seemed to be in vain. They rebelled against a just and righteous Sovereign. They robbed a good and gracious Master. They were ungrateful to most kind friend and benefactor. They despised the richest mercy and tenderest compassion. The nation had proved a rather unworthy of its early mercies. Their covenant God had again and again interposed in their behalf to succor, to heal and to save them. Many and urgent counsels and entreaties had been addressed to Israel regardless of their vacillation. By the memory of their great redemption from Egypt their God called for obedience and devotion. God used the rod of retribution to punish and restore the offenders. There is an infinite, compassionate reluctance with God to give man up to his own folly and destruction.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Crisp, frosty mornings warn us that hog-killing time is coming. The farmer is entitled to the best pork that can be produced. It is better not to wait until the animals are fat, but to select a few at once and feed them especially for home butchering. They should have some muscle-building material in addition to the corn, so as to get a proper mixture of lean and fat meat. Oil meal, shucks and tankage are very good to add to corn, and wheat may well form part of the feed, especially this year, when there is so much field-damaged grain on hand. Select hogs that combine as many as possible of the good points of bacon and lard breeds, so that there will be reasonably good sides as well as ham and shoulders when the carcasses are cut up. Keep the animals selected growing rapidly, but do not let them get too fat, in order to get the most desirable hams and bacon cuts, even though this method does not bring as much fat.

ARRANGE TO ATTEND THE SIXTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW AT UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

LARGE ENTRIES IN ALL CLASSES

Judging 10 a. m. on FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1915
AUCTION SALE OF PRIZE WINNERS at 10 a. m. on
SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1915

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS



OUR SOILS.

In order that they may be highly productive for the majority of crops, soils should be neutral, chemically speaking. By this it is meant that they should be neither acid nor alkaline. While a few plants will grow on a soil that is slightly acid, the legumes are very sensitive and will not thrive or use free nitrogen if the soil has an acid reaction.

Soils become acid when they are wet, or badly drained, and the only way to remedy this is to drain off the surplus water. Old soils that have been farmed many years are apt to sour for the reason that alkali has been used by the plants. Again, the soil may be soured by turning under green crops. Lime is one of the alkalies that is likely to be washed from the soil. It is readily combined with carbon dioxide, and is one among the first constituents that cultivate soil loses.

Many fields can be found that are too sour to produce normal crops. Sometimes this sourness occurs in spots, which may be discovered by the growth of the plants. That plants that do thrive on sour soil are such as sorrel, redtop and plantain.

A simple test of soils can be made with the use of blue litmus paper. This paper can be purchased at drug stores.

The Louisiana Experiment Station thus describes the method of taking samples of soils to be tested for acidity with the litmus paper test: "Turn up a spadeful of soil, take some soil from the top, middle and bottom of the spadeful and mould it into a ball, adding water, if necessary. Next open the ball and insert a strip of litmus paper, after which press the ball firmly together so that there will be good contact between the soil and the litmus paper. From time to time the ball can be opened to observe the litmus paper. The test should be continued for 15 to 30 minutes. A good plan is to go over the field, and, as each ball of soil is finished, stick a stake in the ground so that the balls can afterwards be found easily; in this way one can go over the ground rapidly. The soil should be moist and the tests can be conveniently made after soaking rain; common stream or well water should not be used to moisten the soil since it may be slightly alkaline and so interferes with the test. If the blue litmus paper quickly turns red it is an indication that the soil is too sour for clovers and most other legumes to thrive. If the blue litmus paper turns merely to a light pink, the acidity is probably slight and not enough to prevent the growth of legumes. A red litmus paper treated in the same way will change to blue if the soil is alkaline."

Should the soil be acid, a liberal application of lime is required to neutralize it. Just how much lime should be used cannot be set down, as a rule. Samples of the soil should be sent to the chemist in the experiment station, who will be able to tell, relatively, the amount of lime to use.

A good time to apply lime to the soil is immediately following a green crop turned under. The lime hastens the decomposition of the green crop, corrects the sourness or acidity and sweetens the soil. The green crop is thus made much more effective in increasing the yield, and the application of a liberal amount will suffice for several years.

Most authorities recommend the use of ground limestone where it can be obtained. It takes more ground limestone than quick lime, but it is less caustic and not so hard on vegetable matter in the soil. Ground limestone is generally cheaper. When rock or quick lime is used it should be air-slaked. Fortunately, agricultural lime can be reasonably obtained in most localities.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Crisp, frosty mornings warn us that hog-killing time is coming. The farmer is entitled to the best pork that can be produced. It is better not to wait until the animals are fat, but to select a few at once and feed them especially for home butchering. They should have some muscle-building material in addition to the corn, so as to get a proper mixture of lean and fat meat. Oil meal, shucks and tankage are very good to add to corn, and wheat may well form part of the feed, especially this year, when there is so much field-damaged grain on hand. Select hogs that combine as many as possible of the good points of bacon and lard breeds, so that there will be reasonably good sides as well as ham and shoulders when the carcasses are cut up. Keep the animals selected growing rapidly, but do not let them get too fat, in order to get the most desirable hams and bacon cuts, even though this method does not bring as much fat.

to the carcass, giving it an undesirable appearance, and takes out much of the sweet flavor.

If the meat is soft and tender it will be necessary to pinch it with the thumb and forefinger entirely through the large muscle in the wing. This is a surer indication than the raw tender than is a soft broadstroke. It often is found that old fowls, properly fattened, and more desirable than younger ones killed directly from the farm range, where exercise toughens the muscles.

The best way to fatten poultry is to restrict exercise and feed in one of three ways: Machine, crate or pen. While the machine method gives the most profits it is difficult to obtain the skilled labor necessary to handle this class of work, and it is not practical with small flocks. In machine feeding the operator inserts a hollow tube in the fowl's throat and passes a lever which fills the crop with a mixture of meals and milk.

When fattening is best for turkeys and is satisfactory with young broilers, but the most popular method is crate feeding. The crate is about two feet square and has a bottom of slate or one-half inch mesh wire cloth. A coop of this size will hold six or eight mature birds or ten to twelve young ones. The coop should be located in a cool, shady place in hot weather and in a warm, comfortable room in cold weather.

The fowl should be dusted thoroughly with a good lime powder, as birds infected with lice will not fatten well. Neither do chickens or turkeys of low weight fatten readily. Lime powder should not be used the last week before killing as it is liable to give a bad flavor to the flesh.

Poultry should be starved sufficiently in good shape. Feedings should be at the same hours each day, as four to thirty-six hours before receiving the fattening ration and should be fed sparingly the first few days. The ration is increased gradually until they have all will clean up in about fifteen to twenty minutes twice a day. The first feed is given as early in the morning as the fowl can see to eat, and the last as late at night as they can see to clean up after irregular feeding lessens the appetite. If the birds have more for meal or two that they can digest, lose no appetite and lose weight. Care should be taken to keep up a good appetite.

A good ration consists of three pounds of corn meal, three pounds of buckwheat middlings or ground buckwheat with the hulls removed, three pounds of low grade wheat flour or good white wheat middlings, and a small quantity of charcoal. These are mixed with sour skim milk or buttermilk (the latter preferred) to the consistency of batter, allowed to stand in a warm place and sour twice hours before feeding. One quart of milk usually is sufficient for one and a half pounds of feed. Where milk cannot be obtained one-fourth to one-third of the ration could consist of meat scraps, although this will not give as profitable results as the skim milk or buttermilk.

Young broilers should have, in addition to the above, a small feeding at noon of cracked corn and wheat, as they are otherwise more liable to go off their feed.

Many farmers think that as corn contains a larger percentage of fat than any other grain, it can be fed profitably as an exclusive fattening feed. At the Pennsylvania State Experiment Station fowls fed on shell corn exclusively gained in three weeks less than one-fifth of a pound each at a cost for feed of from 30 to 60 cents a pound of grain, while similar birds, fed corn meal mixed with buttermilk gained one-half pound each, showing that in the case of the whole hen, grain too much energy is wasted in grinding it. A ration of several finely ground grains mixed with butter milk gave the best results and produced a gain at a cost of seven cents for each pound gained.

Prof. Sanders, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, urged that fall plowing be done wherever and whenever possible in preparing land for planting, because only by following this practice can some of the common field pests be controlled and kept below the danger point.

The wearing of the soil, or weakening its productive power, is largely due to the fact that it has been robbed of vegetable matter which contains the elements of plant life. As much from the crops produced as possible should be allowed to lay on the ground stalks and refuse matter, at least. No soil is less productive than that exposed continually to the sun and winds, which forces takes certain properties from the soil, while, instead, vegetable matter should be allowed to restore these properties. The soil will have the protection of "cover crops," especially during the hot season.

A good time to apply lime to the soil is immediately following a green crop turned under. The lime hastens the decomposition of the green crop, corrects the sourness or acidity and sweetens the soil. Thus made much more effective in increasing the yield, and the application of a liberal amount will suffice for several years.

The subjoined table indicates the average individual production by breeds as well as the average for all varieties taken together:

Plymouth Rocks 146.3
Wyandottes 165.0
Rhode Island Reds 168.1
Miscellaneous 126.8
Average for all breeds 151.8

MARINE LOSSES

NOVEMBER REPORTS SHOW 88 SHIPS LOST

SUNK, 84 Lives Lost

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

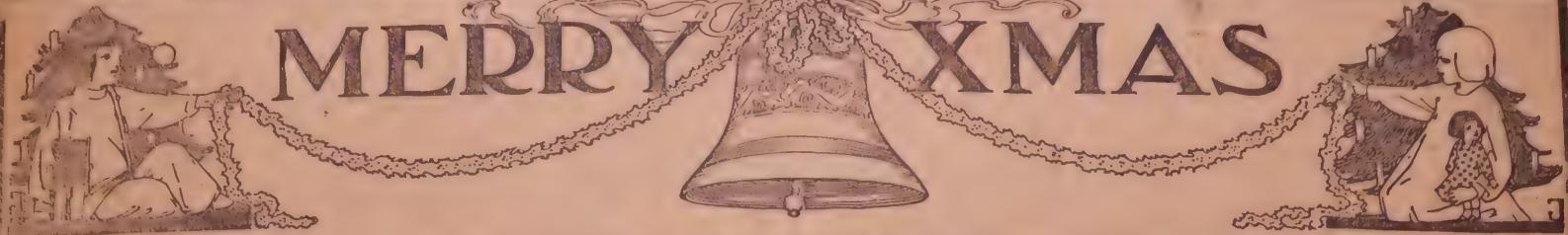
LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED BY THE BRITISH TRADE DURING NOVEMBER

LOSSES REPORTED

MERRY XMAS



Now is the time to begin your shopping for holiday gifts. Before the rush comes we have more time to show goods and the stock is much fresher. The country is prosperous and the Christmas spirit is in the air. Give as you have never given before and happiness to you and your friends will be the result.



TOYS

Dolls, Teddy Bears, Horns, Drums, Animals, Dishes, Mechanical Toys, Pistols, &c.

GAMES

Crokinole, Fort, Checker Boards, Dominos, Lost Heir, Authors, Old Maid, Parcheesi, Rope Toss, Playing Cards.

PERFUMES

Fancy bottles in prices from 25¢ to \$2.50. Odors—Lilac, Easter Lily, Crab Apple, Violet, Lily, Carnation, Aux Fleurs, Rose, Jasminine, and others.

FOUNTAIN PENS

We specialize on Waterman's Ideal Pen and can safely say there are none better—if quite as good.



What's Going on in the Country

Interesting News Gathered by the Leader Reporters Throughout the County

HOARDS

Mr. Frank Williams and Nora spent the week end with friends in Norwood.

Mr. Merlin Spencer, Frank, Grace and Nellie Jeffs, were guests at the home of Mrs. Wm. Pollock on Sunday last.

Mr. G. W. Brady has built an addition to his house which looks as if times were prosperous around here.

Mr. Reynolds the new store keeper moved away from here on Saturday.

Flossie Hubley spent Sunday with her cousin Nettie Rowe, Campbellford.

Mr. Hector Whittend and Mrs. Alfred Wilson were guests at the home of Mr. Arthur Richardson, one day last week.

Church service at Hoards on Sunday at 7 o'clock.

MENIE

Selborne Sharp of the 33rd Battery, Kingston, paid his farewell visit home this week. He is to go overseas very shortly.

Mrs. C. U. Clancey and daughter Irene spent the week end in Belleville, and also attended the 80th Batt. concert.

Carl Clancey is visiting in Rockwood and Guelph.

SINE

Mrs. Roland Reid and children of Cauliton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Burgess.

Miss Annie Bailey is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Nichols, Coo Hill.

Mrs. T. A. McMillen was the guest of her father, Mr. Calvert Fuller, one day last week.

Mr. J. Macdonald and wife, Foxboro, and Mr. R. Macdonald and wife, Marmora, were Sunday guests at the home of P. E. Burgess.

Fred Reid and family spent Sunday at the home of Hartford Reid.

We are glad to report that Miss Laura Waller who has been very ill is improving nicely.

Mr. D. Searle and wife, Minto, spent Sunday, guests of W. H. Waller.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Seward and Gladys, were the guests of Mr. C. M. Sine, on Sunday.

Mrs. G. Green and daughter Helen, have returned home after a three months' visit to her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Charles Green, New York.

Mr. Reid, Canifton, spent Sunday with his uncle, Mr. P. E. Burgess.

Mr. Dixon was a caller at the home of Wm. Waller on Monday afternoon.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

A book given to a friend is always acceptable and the only difficulty is in making the right choice. We can help you

Books You Should Have

Boys' Own Annual	The Roosevelt Bears
Girls' Own Annual	Nature Study Books
Chatterbox	Children's Annual
Bible Stories for Children	The Scout
Mother Goose	Young Canada
The Sunday at Home	

Books for Boys

Henty's at 25¢ and 50¢; Alger's, at 25¢; Ballantyne's, Conan Doyle, etc.

Bibles, Hymns, Prayer Books, Birthday Books, Xmas Cards, Calendars, Poets, Song Books, Post Card Albums

Latest Fiction

The Money Master	Gilbert Parker
A Far Country	Winston Churchill
The Lost Prince	Burnett
"K"	Mary Rinehart
Michael O'Halloran	Gene Porter
Making Money	Johnston
The Law Breakers	Cullum

AND MANY OTHERS

Books for Girls

Works of L. T. Meade, Florence Marryat, Evans Wilson, Pansy, Elsie, &c.

STATIONERY

OUR STOCK IS LARGE

Papeteries from 25¢ to \$2.00, Patriotic Pads and Envelopes, Linen Paper in lb. packages 25¢, Linen envelopes.

CANDIES

Fancy Boxes—Willard's and Liggett's, Rosedale Chocolates in bulk, Mint, Cough Drops, &c., &c.

EBONY & IVORY

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Hat Brushes, Mirrors, Buffers, Manicure Sets. These goods in leather cases make beautiful presents.



Great Bargains for Friday and Saturday

Bargains that we advertise are real—nothing fictitious about them. Here is a list for Friday and Saturday, Dec. 10 and 11. Prices are cut in two. Our stock is large and must be turned into cash, so here is your chance:

Hot Water Bottles, red, 2 qt., regular \$1.50, sale price	875
Hot Water Bottles, red, 2 qt., regular \$2.50, sale price	125
Hot Water Bottles, chocolate, regular \$2.00, sale price	110
Fountain Syringes, red, reg. \$1.50 & \$1.75, sale price	.75
Enema Syringes, red, regular 75¢, sale price	.40
Enema Syringes, English, regular \$1.25, sale price	.65
Combination Fittings for Hot Water Bottle, sale price	.60
Metal Atomizers, regular \$1.25, sale price	.60
Hard Rubber Atomizers, regular \$1.00, sale price	.55
Hard Rubber Atomizers, regular 65¢, sale price	.35

SAMPLES IN OUR WINDOW

J. S. MORTON

RIVER VALLEY

Pte. H. Taylor was an over Sunday guest at Mr. Ed. Morrow's.

Our Sunday School was largely attended on Sunday. Owing to the increase in membership more books and papers have been ordered. It has been decided to continue the school during the winter months.

Mr. Fred Cornelius is the guest of his cousin, Miss Lucy Bolton for a few days.

Miss Lena Hubble of Frankford entered some young people at the home of her sister, Mrs. Martin Donohue, on Monday evening.

Pte. C. W. Mitz of Belleville spent the week end with friends here.

A number of our young people attended service in Frankford on Sunday evening.

MINTO

Mr. Joe Hagerman and wife took dinner with Thomas Solmes on Sunday.

Don't forget Salem Xmas tree on Dec. 23rd. All are busy at the programme.

St. Thomas Sunday School organized a Literary Society on Thursday evening of last week. The next meeting to be held next Thursday evening, Dec. 16th. The first meeting will be open to all and the programme will consist of a debate—"Resolved that money is more influence in the world than brains," minute speeches and a short dialogue.

The officers for the year are:—President G. S. Yank, Vice-Pres. Miss Keene Sec.-Treas; Miss M. Tanner, Editor; Miss A. Stout, Critic; N. R. Stout.

Don't forget the Xmas tree on Dec. 22 to be held in the Orange Hall, 8th line.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stout and Rev. and Mrs. Hall took tea with Mr. and Mrs. James Stout on Sunday evening.

Mr. William Chambers visited at his father's home at Ivanhoe on Saturday of last week.

The St. Thomas W. A. met at the home of Mrs. Tom Cook, Harold on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The usual good attendance was present and an excellent meeting was conducted.

Mr. Bedell has been out of the neighborhood for the last week working at Mr. Mallory's house.

We are glad to know Mrs. Chas. Clement is recovering after a week's illness.

DELORO

Mrs. Dunlay, Marmora, spent a few days renewing acquaintances in Deloro.

Mr. S. B. Wright and Miss Nance are in Toronto for a few days.

The Red Cross Workers of Deloro, are making a splendid showing, at their bazaar, supper and dance they made the sum of \$100.

Miss Nellie McHenry is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. J. McCallum.

Mesdames Mantle, DeVine and Kerr spent a few days last week visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. S. B. Wright was North on business last week.

Master Harry Smith is undergoing treatment in the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

CARMEL

Miss Retta Edwards of Frankford, Kathleen McKeen and Gladys Green spent Sunday evening at the home of Mrs. E. Pyer.

A number from Mt. Pleasant attended service here on Sunday.

Mr. E. D. McConnell, his mother, Mrs. Nancy McConnell, and Ula Weigher, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mrs. Wm. Wallace.

Keep in mind our entertainment to be given on Dec. 23rd.

WEST HUNTINGDON

Mr. Jack Hagarty of the Standard Bank, Belleville, spent Sunday under the Parental roof.

Mr. David Smith was at his home in Toronto for a few days of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hillman of Belleville spent Monday and Tuesday at A. B. Faraday's.

Mr. Morley Barlow of Bellview spent a few days last week visiting his sister, Mrs. George Mumby.

Our Cheese Manufacturing Company held its annual meeting at the Lodge Room on Wednesday, Dec. 5th.—The price paid per standard was \$36.00. Mr. Harry Juby is our cheese maker for next year.

Mrs. John Kingston and Mrs. E. Sarles visited at Thomsburg on Monday.

Mr. George Mumby and Master Harold spent Thursday and Friday of last week visiting friends in Ameliasburg.

There will be two services in the Methodist Church on Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. S. A. Kemp of Enterprise will preach in the morning. It is annual mis-sionary Sunday.

Mr. Jack Yorke of Campbellford spent a few days in our burg.

Next Sabbath will be "Go to Church Sunday" in St. Andrews' West Huntingdon. Every Man, Woman, and Child claiming connection with St. Andrews' is expected to be present.

WELLMAN'S

Miss Clelia Vandervoort spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. C. Nix, last week.

Mr. Jacob Brown of St. Paul, U. S., is visiting his sister, Mrs. T. Hubble.

Dame Rumor says a wedding in the near future.

What's our popular merchant fixing his house over for?

We are pleased to hear that Miss Elsie Snarr is able to be up again.

Mr. J. Snarr, Mr. Wm. Pollock and Mr. Carl Clancy are spending this week at Guelph Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bateman and Mr. and Mrs. John Bateman spent one day last week at Mr. J. Stiles'.

Mount Pleasant League visited Wellman's League on Tuesday evening. A fine program was given by the Mount Pleasant League and Wellman's served the lunch in the Orange Hall. A pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

We were all pleased to see Mrs. R. Totton out on Sunday.

Mr. Denvers of Holloway will address the congregation in the interest of missions next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton and Miss Sylvia Draeup spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. C. Nix.

An Explanation.

With regard to the monument to the late Luther Tucker in Bethel Cemetery, would state that I did not receive any order as to where to place the names, but put them where I thought was the proper place according to my own judgment.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Trenton, Nov. 19, 1915.



Your Opportunity to purchase a Piano is coming.

Are you going to make the most of it?

E. J. Podd, Stirling, will hold a Grand Piano Sale in his store at Stirling from Saturday, 18th Dec., to 24th Dec., 1915. Sale commences Dec. 18th at 8 a.m. sharp

You've been waiting for an opportunity to purchase a high grade piano at a low price, haven't you? Well, here it is—a chance you have never had before, or perhaps will never have again. It is a chance of a whole lifetime—the one you've wanted—the one you have waited for. It is yours on the 18th December—grasp it while you may, because a chance like this comes but seldom and doesn't last long.

I will also have on sale about 12 splendid 2nd Organs taken in part payment of pianos I have sold recently. You can get one at your own price practically. I shall clear them out on Saturday, 18th, at the great sale.

Ed. J. Podd

Stirling

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 16

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Cook & Fox

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Headquarters for Your Xmas Needs Do Your Christmas Shopping Early

Christmas Groceries

Guaranteed best quality. Fresh stock. Prices lowest.

Raisins

Sunkist Seeded Selects, 2 lbs. for 25c. Sunkist Seedless, No. 1, 15c pkgs. Thompson Seedless, 2 lbs. for 25c. Muscatels, very fine, 2 lbs. 25c.

Currents

Best stock we can procure at lowest prices.

Peels

Fresh stock, free from sugar—Lemon, Orange and Citron—25c lb.

Dates and Figs

Fard Dates, the kind we always have. None better.

Choice Figs at lowest prices.

Shelled Nuts

Walnuts and Almonds, all fresh and clean, 50c and 60c lb.

Lard

If you want delicious pastry, try our Pure Lard, 20c lb.

Molasses

Special brand. Best quality. Tins 10c and 15c.

Honey

Extra quality. Pure Honey. Mixed Honey, 10 lb. pail for \$1.25. White Clover, 10 lbs. or over, 12½c.

Spices, Sage, Savory, Cr. Tartar, Baking Powder, Pulverized Sugar, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

Spanish Onions

Very fine, 4 lbs. 25c. Canadian varieties, 25c package.

Beans

Sulphur and White. Hand Picked. 4 lbs. 25c.

Jelly Powders

All flavors. 3 packages 25c.

Xmas Fruits and Candies

Almeria Grapes

Very choice, fresh stock, 20c lb.

Navel Oranges

Specially ripened for Xmas trade, 30c doz up

Mixed Nuts

In shell. Select quality only. Walnuts, Almonds, Brazils, Filberts, Peanuts, etc. Mixed, 25c lb.

Candy

Our stock of Candy is complete. Plenty for all—all kinds. Mixtures 10c, 12½c and 15c lb. Creams, Chocolates, Caramels, Peanut Crisp, Fudge Mixed, High Grade Chocolates, etc., 20c lb. up. If you want the best at the lowest price, buy our Candy.

NOTICE—We only carry a stock of Candy at Christmas. No old stock.

Gift Suggestions for Men

Gloves

Best makes only. Lined and Unlined. Kid, Mocha, Cape, etc., \$1.00 per pair up. Woolen Gloves—35c, 50c and 75c.

Ties Ties

Best selection ever shown. Exceptional values. Every Tie a dandy. Prices 25c, 35c and 50c.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

Crowded House Greeted Company of 80th Battalion and were Treated to Grand Entertainment

When it was known in the village that the 80th Battalion was to put on a concert for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of their band instruments, it was a foregone conclusion that so far as patronage was concerned, it would be a success. Further for those who had determined to assist by being present, it was equally a foregone conclusion that the concert itself, considering the auspices under which it was to be presented, would not fail to be entirely successful. In every way anticipation and prediction were amply justified. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity by an audience fully appreciative of the good things prepared for their mental delectation, and this appreciation was apparent in enthusiastic applause and persistent encores, especially where patriotic emotions were touched. (Just here the writer of this article, who is only a son-journalist in the village, wishes most heartily to congratulate the good citizens and citizens of Stirling on their truly laudable public and patriotic spirit, which he has seen emulated but never exceeded in other towns.)

The company that came from the 80th was truly a host. In every way the personnel of the contingent arose to expectation and in many ways far exceeded what might be called a normal expectation. The orchestra particularly was a surprise. We have been accustomed to think of our present Empire enemies as musical and the writer has found them so even in the humble walks of life—on board German transoceanic liners and in German cities and villages—and it was a delight to note and a pleasure to record that the men selected to represent the talent of the 80th (and there must be many more such) was in no way behind that of our enemies. The opening number, Bugle Solo with full orchestral volley was very stirring. The violin with piano accompaniment and the Russ numbers were markedly good, and the skill exhibited in accompanying the parts of the programme was high indeed.

The programme was good throughout and some numbers deserve special mention. "Why Can't a Girl be a Soldier Too?" was well rendered by Sergeant LaFond, as were his other selections, and the chorus evolutions added very much to the effect of this number. The Medley selection rendered by British, French and Russian units, with three national flags crossed, in God Save the King, was splendidly rendered and well received.

The Camp Scene representing "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground" was a programme in itself. From among the features may be noted the Scottish and Russian dances. The Signalling Corps and Bayonet Drills and the capture of the German Spy with his lampion confession. In our humble opinion the programme would have been enriched by eliciting the tight rope exhibition. The acrobatic feats and the strength exhibited in "bending the iron bar" were worth while.

Capt. Watson, representing Colonel Ketcheson, made a short address, the concluding remarks of which are well worth remembering. In rendering our National Anthem we are honoring not only King and country but ourselves if we do not dishonor all by precipitate exit. God Save the King and God assist the men of the 80th Battalion to do their bit in defence of Country and King and noble ideals.

Remembered by His Friends

On Monday evening last a representative gathering of members of the Methodist Church met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thompson to bid farewell to their son Rob, who is about to go overseas. When the meeting had been called to order, Rev. A. J. Terrell was unanimously voted chairman of the evening. Mr. Ashley, Mr. Williams, Mr. Thrasher, Mr. Currie and others were called upon to make informal speeches, after which Mr. Ashley, on behalf of the Epworth League and Excelsior Bible Class, presented Robbie with a Wolesley Kit. The remainder of the evening was spent in enjoyment of the sandwiches, cake and coffee which the ladies had provided.

Robbie has received a commission as Lieutenant in the Imperial British Army and will sail the first of the New Year.

The following letter received by Lieut. Thompson is self explanatory:

Mr. R. G. Thompson,

Dear Friend.—The little parcel we sent to you will show to some extent our interest in you as one of Mr. Hazzelwood's class who has enlisted for active service. We wish to assure you that as you leave we will remember you in our prayers. We are proud to recognize the unselfish and patriotic spirit in all our boys. We know it means sacrifice.

Signed on behalf of the Patriotic Society of Trinity Church,

Yours very sincerely,

E. F. Robinson.

From Patriotic Society, Trinity Methodist Church, Bloor St., Toronto.

December 15.

At the Operation

A woman in one of the wards of a hospital was informed she had appendicitis and would have to be operated on at once. Much frightened, she reluctantly consented, and was conveyed to the operating room. One of the doctors had commenced to administer the ether and her eyes were closing languidly, when he discovered he had forgotten to inquire if she had false teeth. He quickly removed the rubber cap, and shaking her slightly he said: "Have you anything loose in your mouth?" Then, as he made a move to put his hand in her mouth, she opened her eyes wildly and exclaimed: "Nothing, but my tongue, doctor, and for heaven's sake, don't cut that out too!"

Gift Suggestions

Handkerchiefs

Without a doubt you will find the largest and most varied stock of Handkerchiefs ever shown in this store. How acceptable and useful. Most convenient present to mail.

Over 3000 to choose from. Prices 2c to \$1.00 each. Ladies', Gents' and Children's. See our specials at 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.

Ladies' Collars and Sets

Very special showing. Regular up to 60c for 25c.

Tea Aprons

Exceptional value in embroidery and lace trimmed Aprons. Prices 25c and 50c.

Scarfs

A very useful present. Better values than ever before shown. For ladies and gents, 50c up.

Fancy Linens

When you see these beautiful hand-worked Linens you will not be satisfied unless you have some of them. Bought at a discount. Less than regular cost. Prices 25c up.

Ladies' and Misses' Gloves

Every size and description. Kid, Cape, Mocha, Suede, Woolen, etc. Prices 25c up.

Don't Forget

To see our showing of Xmas Goods in

Millinery Department

Fancy lines. All Prices.

Toys

Not the short lived kind, but those that will stand all sorts of hard usage.

DOLLS, 25c up.

SOLDIER BOYS in Khaki and Clan Tartans. Sailors, Dutchmen, and characters of all kinds.

SPECIAL—Most of our dolls have unbreakable heads. See them—25c up.

Dogs, Puss in the Box. Electric Fans, Tango Dancers, Acrobats, Surprise Boxes, etc. All prices.

Patriotic Stationery

Pads and Envelopes, 10c each up.

Papeteries, 25c up.

Ladies' Voile and Silk Blouses. Price \$1.50 to \$4.00 each.

Japanese Kimonos

Very special 98c to \$1.50

Ladies' Coats

Very special prices on all Ladies' Coats, Fur, Fur-Lined and Cloth Coats.

What could you give that would be more appreciated than one of these coats?

In Fancy Xmas Boxes

Ties, Arm-Bands, Supporters, Suspenders etc. Prices 25c and 50c.

Cuff Links, Shirt Sets, Hat Brushes, Military Brushes, Pipes, Pouches, Coat Sweaters, etc.

Highest Prices Allowed for Produce

ORDERS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

Phone 43

Address and Presentation

The members of the West Huntingdon Auxiliary of the W.M.F. met on Friday afternoon last at the home of Mrs. E. S. Sutler and presented Mrs. John Kingston, who is leaving the neighborhood to live in Stirling, with a life membership certificate, accompanied by the following address.

West Huntingdon, Dec. 10th, 1915

To Dear Sister Kingston,—

With feelings of disappointment

and sorrow that the members

of the Methodist Church of West Huntingdon learn of your intention of removing

from our midst. We bin would have

you remain as long as the rest of your

days but it seems that your decree

otherwise: therefore we yield, knowing

that the loss we sustain by your valuable

services as a Christian worker in our

church will be compensated to those

among whom you made your future

home.

You have always been a good neighbor, kind friend, and ready and willing to do your part in the Master's vineyard, both financially and spiritually, and we feel it would be very singular on our part to permit you to leave the old neighborhood in which you have

spent the best part of your life without

in some way showing our appreciation of your kindness. Therefore, we ask you

on behalf of the members of the society to accept this certificate of life membership.

We sincerely hope and pray that as

the evening of this life draws nigh your

way may become brighter and brighter,

and that when the roll is called up

you shall be all there.

Signed on behalf of the Society.

Mrs. J. C. Dickens

Sarah Wilson

Mrs. Kingston was much touched by the thoughtfulness and replied in a few well chosen words, saying that she would always think of the members in the kindest way and would prize very highly the certificate.

Presentation to Pte. Reg. Sine

Last Saturday evening a large number of citizens met at the residence of Mr. Matt. Sine, Sine, when the following address was presented to his son, Reginald, by Miss Claeila Heath:

Dear Reginald,—

You have heard the clear call of duty and have answered the appeal of duty and country, and as you are about to leave to take your place in the 80th Battalion for overseas service, we a few of your many friends in Rawdon, wish to assure you of our warm appreciation of your many qualities. Born and bred in this place, you have grown to manhood amongst us, have shared our joys and felt our sorrows. We shall miss you in the social life. We will miss your frank countenance at Bethel Methodist Church of which you are a member, and more particularly as Secretary of Bethel Sunday School, from which you were rarely absent.

We feel sure the King's uniform, as worn by you, will even mean courage, sobriety and honor. As a small token of our appreciation kindly accept this gold ring, coin and Bible.

We shall follow you with our prayers, and trust that in the providence of God you may return safely to your home.

Signed on behalf of your friends at

Bethel—

Claela Heath

Maud Bailey

Gladys Tucker

Warren Harlow

S. F. Dixon, Pastor.

LODGES

STIRLING ENCAMPMENT No. 80, I.

O. O. F. Meets in Old Fellow's Hall, the Friday on or before the full moon. Visiting Brethren welcome.

J. M. CLARKE, C. P. BENNETT, C. P. REC. S.

AUCTIONEER

HENRY WALLACE

The popular Auctioneer is prepared to conduct sales anywhere at reasonable rates.

Telephone 8821

R. F. D. 2

STIRLING

P. J. SCRIMSHAW

AUCTIONEER

Stock Sales a Specialty

Terms Moderate

Phone 4714

BELLVIEW, ONT.

Get Our Clubbing Rates.

The LEADER and any one

of the Leading City Dailies

Keep the Family Savings in a Joint Account

In the names of two or more members—

Husband and

Wife, Brother and Sister, or Father and Son.

It is an all-round convenience, as either deposit or withdraw money, and in case of death the balance goes to the survivor without any formalities, forming an immediate source of ready money.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager.

Branch also at SpringBrook.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. B. Anger, Esq., President.

E. B. Greenhalge, Esq.

Sir William Macneil.

Sir Theo. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hauser, Esq.

A. Baumgarten, Esq.

H. R. Drummond, Esq.

Wm. McMaster, Esq.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

Capital Paid up \$16,000,000.

Rest 16,000,000.

Undivided Profits 1,293,952.

Total Assets (Oct. 1915) 302,980,554.

A CHRISTMAS TELEPHONE

(By Alice E. Allen.)

Dorothy left her playthings in a heap on the floor. She pulled her chair to the telephone on the desk. She climbed into it. Her curly head reached the mouthpiece. She unhooked the receiver and put it to her ear, just as father did.

"Number?" said a voice so quickly that Dorothy jumped.

"Two-two-nine-six," she said clearly. That was what father said.

In a minute, close to Dorothy's ear, it seemed, another voice spoke.

"Hello!" it said pleasantly. "Is this Santa Claus?" asked Dorothy as much like her father as possible.

"Yes," said the voice, sweetly. "What is it?"

Dorothy hesitated.

"You don't sound just like Santa Claus," she said.

"Well, I am," the voice laughed. "But who is that—some little girl?"

"Dorothy Grant."

The voice seemed surprised. Dorothy hastened to explain.

"Dorothy Grant, 234 Park place," she said.

"Oh!" cried the voice, "of course I do now! But I've never seen you, have I? You are Mr. John Grant's little girl, aren't you, Dorothy?"

"Yes," said Dorothy. "But you see, he isn't home. He isn't ever, except Sundays and Christmases and Thanksgivings and such days. That's why I had to ask you. There isn't any one in the house except Rhoda and Sofia. Sofia's so old she's deaf. You aren't deaf yet, are you, Santa Claus?"

"Not yet," laughed the voice. "I can hear you quite well. Go on."

"Sofia takes care of the house, and father, and Rhoda takes care of me. But they don't understand about Evelyn, and to-morrow, when father'll be here, it will be too late, 'cause to-morrow's Christmas. And you must give Christmas gifts on Christmas, mustn't you?"

"Yes," said the voice. "What is it you want, Dorothy?"

"It's about Evelyn. I didn't hear it myself till Rhoda told me to-day when she dressed me—that is, I didn't hear all of it. You don't know Evelyn, do you?"

"Why no; I think not."

"I was just about sure you didn't, cause, you see, you've never given her a single thing, she says. And she's older'me—a little. She's always been lame, but she's never been sick till now. Think of being sick at Christmas time! And the doctor says she must have fruit and nice things to eat. And she can't, you see, because Rhoda says it took every cent there was saved to pay up the doctor."

"Where does Evelyn live?"

there with Rhoda. And it's up and over so many stairs. I don't know how you'll ever get there. Are you so very stout?"

"Not so very. I climb stairs yet quite easily."

"I knew you'd help me if you only knew about it!" cried Dorothy.

"What does Evelyn need most besides the nice things to eat?"

"She needs most everything," said Dorothy. "I bought her a Teddy bear with my own money. She just had to have him. But a dolly is quite necessary, too. Don't you think so?"

"Very. And some picture books?"

"Oh! And a chair that won't hurt her back—a soft, comf'ry one."

"A pretty gown—"

"And some slippers—"

"And flowers!"

"Most anything you have left over," cried Dorothy, in great excitement. "Evelyn'd like anything, 'cause she hasn't anything, to begin with."

"I see," said the voice, gently. "We'll have a lovely Christmas for Evelyn. Now, isn't there something you'd like for yourself, Dorothy?"

Dorothy hesitated.

"There is—one thing," she said, slowly. "I've never even told father. But I do want it dreadfully."

"I want—a—mother all my very own," said Dorothy. "Barbara has one and Connie. And Maude has one and two grandmothers besides. Why, even Evelyn has a mother—sick one. Mine died, you know, when I came. And I would like another one."

"Yes," said the voice:

"I'd like a pretty little one, with dimples, like Connie's mother. She isn't hardly ever real cross, even when Connie tears her gown. And she kisses Connie real often, and puts her to bed every single night, and tells her stories. But most any kind would do if Father liked her. She'd have to stay here, you know."

A mischievous little laugh sounded in Dorothy's ear. But in a minute she voice said:

"Is that all, Dorothy?"

"Yes, thank you," said Dorothy, as father had taught her.

"Dear deer, quaint little thing!" cried the voice. "May I come to see you soon?"

"Why, of course, Santa Claus," said Dorothy.

• • • • •

"But wasn't Santa Claus funny to ask that, father?" asked Dorothy. Father had surprised her by coming home before her bedtime, and she was telling him all that happened. "Of course, he's coming. Doesn't he always? Why should he ask if he could?"

Father chuckled.

"What number did you ask for, Dorothy?" he said.

"Two-two-nine-six," said Dorothy. "The one you always say."

Father gave a long, low whistle. Then he asked:

"Was Santa's voice deep and gruff?"

Dorothy shook her head.

"It was low and sweet, and every little way it had laughs in it," she said.

After Dorothy had gone her happy

way to dreamland Mr. John Grant went to the telephone.

"Two-two-nine-six," he said.

In a moment there came to him a voice, low and sweet, with laughs in it. "Is this Miss Annie Claus?" he asked.

"Yes. And this Mr. Grant?"

"Yes. You had a conversation with my little daughter this morning, Miss Claus?"

"Yes—bless the child. How did she know me and my number?"

"She didn't, but—bless the child—she found the only number she remembered and found you. She was trying to get Santa Claus."

"Santa Claus?"

"Yes."

Annie Claus laughed.

"I understand now," she cried. "That was why she asked if I were dead yet—and stout. How funny and sweet and dear of her! Well, thanks to her and to Evelyn, I've played Santa's part and had the loveliest Christmas I ever had so far."

"It was good of you, Annie," said John Grant.

"Good!" Annie Claus questioned.

"One would do anything for Dorothy."

"Would one?"

"Anything one could," amended Annie in suspicious haste.

"Have Evelyn's gifts ready?"

asked Mr. Grant.

"All ready. You should see—"

"And Dorothy's?"

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, Annie, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

A mischievous little laugh rippled over the wire.

Dorothy stipulated that in the selection of her gifts her father must be pleased," said Annie Claus.

"That needn't bother you. You have shown his preference for a year and more, haven't you?"

"Yes, unless he has changed his mind."

"He hasn't, Annie, and never will. Don't you believe that?"

"Ye-es."

"Well?"

"Come over to my Christmas tree to-morrow night, you and Dorothy. Evelyn will be here. We'll talk things over."

"Thank you; we'll come without fail."

But Dorothy—and Dorothy's father—will be sadly disappointed if Dorothy's gift isn't ready."

"Perhaps it will be."

But Annie Claus had rung off.

CHRISTMAS SERMON.

Aged Wayfarer Taught a Curate Contentment.

An English clergyman declares that the best Christmas sermon he ever heard was preached by a woman—and in three words!

"In my little parish, under the sweep of the Sussex downs," he says, "I was walking swiftly home one night buffeted about by the gray clouds of driving rain that the fierce sun's westward sweep landmarks from the sea when a poor, helpless, aged woman asked me for a trifle for a night's lodging.

"Curates are supposed always to be poor. It was Christmas time, and I had just parted with my last sixpence at a lonely hamlet where work was scarce. Still I could not leave my stranger in the street, so I asked her to come with me to my lodgings.

"She shambled along through the mud with her streaming clothes and clouted boots, and we entered my little door.

"My thoughtful landlady had made my table ready. A plate of hot toast was standing in the fender; the kettle sang vociferously, as if impatient to be used; in front of the fire stood my slippers and an easy chair.

"To my surprise, my poor, worn, haggard companion raised her dripping hands and burst into tears with the words, 'O, what luxury!'

"That was the best Christmas sermon I ever heard, and the only one I have never forgotten."—Youth's Companion.

THE OTHER STOCKING.

Once Santa Claus, as in he came, Lived with toys and many a game, Saw two little stockings hung side by side.

Close to a fireplace, broad and wide.

"Ho! Ho!" said he, with a laugh of fun.

"I'll have no cheating, my pretty one.

I know who lies in this house, my dear,

But there's only one little girl lives here!"

But just as he spoke he saw planned to the toe.

Of the one, a note, and he cried "Hal-

"Dear me, what's this?" For he saw with surprise.

As he pushed up his spectacles close to his eyes,

The little queer little note was addressed to him;

He read by the light of the moon-beam.

"Dear Santa Claus—I want you to know

Who the other stocking is for, that so

She may share in your gift. It's Clara's,

You know.

She's a poor little girl, but as good as could be.

So I hope you will fill up her stocking to-night.

And try to make her Christmas bright.

If you haven't enough for both stockings there,

Please put all in Clara's I shall not

"God bless you," he cried, and then, as he spoke.

He drew from bag beneath his great

A lot of warm clothes, and he tucked them in.

To Clara's stocking, and then with a pin

Some small useful clothing he fastened on there.

Then he filled up the other to make a pair.

With some of the loveliest toys you could find.

For he said, as he hurried away, "I don't mind

What I give to those who delight

To be loving and gentle, and try to do right.

And to those who have always a kind word to say.

With Santa's voice deep and gruff."

Dorothy shook her head.

"It was low and sweet, and every little way it had laughs in it," she said.

Santa Claus is just as real as many other chaps.



His Christmas Gift

John Sample's steps became slower as he toiled up the hill to the familiar farmhouse gate.

The curtains had not been drawn, and the family was intent on decorating the Christmas tree.

"By Jove," he muttered to himself. "I'd forgotten it was Christmas eve." He leaned beside the big elm just inside the gate, and he reached his hand up with almost a caressing movement against its gnarled old trunk. His fingers touched a smooth place on the bark, and long-forgotten thoughts curled his hard mouth into a boyish smile. Quickly he struck a match and held it to the tree. Yes, there it was—J. S. and M. R. enclosed in a rude frame.

"Not quite," he said. "But, Annie, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

"The one thing she wants—she told me, Annie. Is it ready?"

"Not quite."

"But, father, to-morrow is Christmas, and Christmas gifts must be given on Christmas."

</

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Passenger..... 10:12 a.m.

Mail & Express..... 3:31 p.m.

GOING WEST.

Passenger..... 6:02 a.m.

Mail & Express..... 6:45 p.m.

Stirling and Marmora Stage

Stage leaves Stirling, daily (except

Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves

Marmora at 11 a.m.

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST PUBLISHED EVERY Thursday.

Issued door to door in the Center Block.

Subscription Rates: Canada one Dollar a Year.

United States \$1.00.

JOB PRINTING

Associated with neatness and dispatch, and at very moderate rates.

E. S. DIXON BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1915

Receipts

Dec. 15, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915.

Wm. A. Courtney, Collector's Roll

of 1914..... \$11015 74

Expenditures..... \$11015 74

From Dec. 15, 1914, to Jan. 1, 1915

Financial Statement 1914..... \$ 6 00

S & No. 5, Township Levy and Equipment Grants..... \$ 626 07

S & No. 13, Tp. L and E G..... 651 37

" 12 " " 650 93

" 14 " L. Eq. & Library 679 32

" 20 " L & Eq. Grants..... 1333 73

" 15 " " 343 08

" 17 " " 632 92

" 8 " " 735 26

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 120 00

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 584 36

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60 75

" 15 " 60 75

" 17 " 60 75

" 8 " 25 40

Mar. 7 " Levy Grants..... 27 03

" 3 " Equipment Grant..... 584 36

" 1 " 3 " Tp. & Levy Grant..... 584 36

Union Stirling Requisition..... 6000 00

B. Mallory, County Rates 1914..... 6000 00

Receipts..... \$11447 70

From Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 15, 1915

Wm. A. Courtney, Roll of 1914..... \$ 6899 74

Wm. A. Courtney, Ac. of Dog Tax

Wm. A. Courtney, Interest on

overdue Taxes..... 26 18

Assisted School Grant S & S No 17

" 12 " 41 40

" 14 " 75 50

" 20 " 60

Local and Personal

We wish all our subscribers, correspondents, patrons and friends a Very Merry Christmas

Order your ice cream for Xmas early. T. A. Eggleton.

Here's hoping the Kaiser's Christmas punch is one in the eye.

C. Sugden left on Monday to seek enlisted in the 80th Batt.

Mr. Garnet Bailey is spending the vacation under the parental roof.

Mr. Norman Payne spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Major Alger spent the week end at home.

Mr. McCutcheon is confined to the house through illness.

Buy your ice cream for Xmas at T. A. Eggleton's.

Pte Roswell Coulter of the 80th Batt. is home for Xmas.

Miss Lucy Williams is home for the Xmas holidays.

Miss Jennie Hannah is home from her school at Coe Hill for the holidays.

Mrs. Valjean and children of Rossmore are spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eggleton,

Mr. J. W. Hough of Rochester, N. Y., is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. V. Hough and sister, Mrs. W. J. Graham.

Mr. Warren Boldrick of Alberta arrived yesterday on a visit to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Boldrick.

Despite the war, Turkey will be popular as ever this year.

Reginald Sine left Monday morning for Belleville where he has enlisted in the 80th Batt.

Rev. J. T. Hall conducted anniversary services on the Foxboro Circuit on Sunday last.

Miss Tena Conley who is attending Peterboro Normal is spending her vacation at her home here.

Plan opens for the Military Concert on Friday at Sutcliffe's, next door to Bank of Montreal. Secure your seats.

Miss Dorothy Moore, of the Rectory, who has been attending Normal School in Toronto, is home for the holidays.

The men in the Khaki will be with us on the evening of Dec. 29th, to take part in the concert in the Opera House.

Mrs. Allan Schryver, Belleville, spent Thursday of last week the guest of Mrs. Robert Kingston.

The annual Sunday School entertainment of St. Andrews church will be held on New Years night. See posters later.

See the new Army Regulation Boot just arrived at The New Shoe Store. It would prove a very sensible, and useful gift for Xmas.

Remember New Years night, the annual Sunday School entertainment of St. Andrews church. An excellent program is being prepared.

Rev. B. F. Byers and Mrs. Byers, Miss Jarvis Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robinson on Wednesday of this week.

Services on Christmas Day are as follows: Trinity Church, Frankford, at 8 a.m. St. John's church, Stirling, at 10:30 a.m.

Concert
Reserve Dec. 29th, the concert given by St. John's church. It will be excellent.

Mrs. Allen Brown and Miss Alice Flemming were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Donnan on Sunday.

All accounts due Dr. Walt not paid by Dec. 31st, 1915, will be placed in other hands for collection.—Mrs. C. F. Walt, Front St., Stirling.

The Rev. F. H. Robinson, wife and family spent Sunday at Dr. Bissonnette's while here. Mr. Robinson preached in the evening at Presbyterian church.

The Rev. Rev. F. W. Wilkins conducted the service in St. Andrews church on Sunday morning, a large congregation being present.

All accounts due Dr. Alger must be paid by Dec. 25th, 1915, to Mrs. H. H. Alger.

The New Shoe Store has a new and up-to-date stock of Xmas Slippers, McPherson's Hockey Boots, Felt Boots for men and women, Overshoes, Moccasins, and in fact a complete assortment of all kinds of footwear requirements suitable for all members of the family and suitable for all kinds of wear and made up so as to give satisfaction. Come in and see our stock and prices. Everybody welcome.

Dr. Crosbie, L.D.S., F.P.S.G., late assistant to Dr. Fraser of town, left on Monday for Stirling, where he has entered into partnership with Dr. Hedley Wright. Dr. Crosbie and Wright have purchased the dental business of Dr. Walt, of Stirling. Their many friends in Madoc wish them the best of success.—Madoc Review.

In Smith's Falls they have adopted a novel way to raise funds for the Red Cross. A lady gave a weight scale. Every lady who attended was weighed, and had to contribute a cent for every pound she weighed. This is a better way of getting money out of the ladies than having them contribute a cent for every years of their age. In the latter case none of the contributions would amount to much, and most of them below 20 cents.

Annual Meeting Held and Officers Elected

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Township of Rawdon was held in the Town Hall, Harrold, on December 20th, when the following officers were elected:

President—Geo. A. Bailey
1st Vice-President—Ernest Brown

2nd " " —A. T. Eastwood

Sec'y.—C. W. Thompson

Treasurer—Charles Mumby

WARD CHAIRMEN

1st Ward—Jno. Bateman, Jr.

2nd " " —Fred Jeffs

3rd " " —John A. Potts

4th " " —Tom Haggerman

5th " " —Jno. Bateman, Sr.

6th " " —Archie Haslett

Short patriotic speeches were given by Reeve Montgomery and T.C. McConnell.

To the Rawdon Board of Health

Gentlemen, I herewith submit my report as M.O.H. for the year 1915.

The practice of secreting and not reporting communicable diseases is responsible for the fact that Rawdon has had during the past year about 20 cases of smallpox. I saw not one or two because they were not seen till late to make a certain diagnosis. In two families it was promptly reported. In three families it was discovered by inspection after complaint had been made. In two it was not found till the patients had fully recovered. All three cases were in a belt extending across the centre of the township, and quite remote, isolation, vaccination and disinfection prevented further spread of the disease.

Several other houses were inspected on account of complaints from householders in the neighbourhood but no communicable disease found.

We have also had a large number of cases of measles. The spread of this disease was also promptly checked by isolation and disinfection except in the Williams school district, where, owing to the carelessness and indifference of the residents, and even one of the trustees, fully half the pupils in that school contracted it before it came to my notice.

All children from infected houses were immediately sent home for the usual quarantine period and the school disinfected with the result that no further cases developed.

Considerable trouble has been experienced in enforcing proper quarantine in some instances, especially in one case of smallpox where it was found necessary to take legal proceedings. It is to be hoped that the benefits accruing from quarantine, that must be apparent to all, will result in a better observance of the law in the reporting of all suspicious cases.

I would recommend that in the future no leniency be shown those who wilfully disobey the provisions of the Health Act.

Only one case of typhoid fever has been reported during the year.

In conclusion, the township is at present free from communicable diseases and the general sanitary condition is very satisfactory.

FRANKFORD

Mr. Ezra Sartles arrived home the last of the week after being away with a dredging company up west all summer.

Messrs. Earl Bell and Gerald Turley arrived home from Peterboro on Friday night to spend the holidays with their parents.

The W.M.S. meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. E. Windover on Thursday afternoon. A very pleasant afternoon was spent. Lunch was served after the business part of the meeting was over.

Mr. Willet Ford has sold his farm to Mr. Harvey Johnson.

Mass was held in St. Francis Church at 9 a.m. Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Knox went to Trenton on Sunday, taking the services at King St. Methodist Church there.

Mr. Bruce Bowen arrived home on Saturday evening to spend Christmas with his mother and sister. On returning to Hailybury he expects to spend the winter in training for the front. We congratulate Bruce on his success in receiving his three stripes as sergeant. We are proud to see so many of the Frankford boys enlisting.

Service was held in Trinity church by Rev. B. F. Byers at 11 a.m. on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Harrison of Trenton held the service in the Methodist Church at 7 p.m. on Sunday. The service was in the interest of temperance and moral reform. There was a large crowd present.

Our new cheese maker and family, Mr. and Mrs. Eggleton, have moved in town. We all welcome them in our midst.

We are glad to see Mr. Geo. Graham able to be back to town again after being in the hospital at Belleville for some weeks ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. Harry Nugent, who has been ill for some five weeks, is still in a very critical condition.

Miss Fern Ford, who is attending high school in Belleville, is home for the holidays.

IVANHOE

Mr. A. Loacy spent a few days in Peterboro.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McMillen and family, Mr. F. Broadborth and Master Kinnear took tea at Mr. Edgar Burrels on Friday evening last.

Miss F. Sullivan returned home from Normal in Toronto on Friday night.

Quite a few from here spent Saturday in Madoc.

The Misses Tanner spent Sunday evening at Mrs. A. Clemente's, lower Ivanhoe.

Miss Gladys Kerr of Marmora is renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Lancaster took tea with Mr. and Mrs. H. McKinnon.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stout spent Sunday in Holloway.

Robert Bruce spent Monday in Belleville.

Miss Libbie Way of Tweed spent Saturday at the Glenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillycuddy of Madoc, and Mr. and Mrs. Vincent of Crookston spent Sunday with Mrs. A. McCullen.

Don't forget St. Thomas Literary, Jan. 6th in the Orange Hall, Rawdon, a good programme is being prepared.

HOARDS

Charles Hoard who has been attending O.A.C. at Guelph is spending his holidays with his parents.

We are all pleased to have Bert Potts with us again.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Hoard and his mother, Mrs. Mary Hoard, and Alexandra were guests at the home of Mrs. John Parks on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Clayton Chambers and Gladys spent Saturday last in Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. William Couch are spending the Christmas week with their daughter in Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Spencer entertained Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hay Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. David Benedict on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jeffs and Willie spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hagerman, Stirling.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO HELP THE EMPIRE?

The Minister of Finance recently told us that it would be necessary, if we are to avoid a financial crisis in the Dominion at the close of the War; for every man in Canada to practice economy.

The best method of saving is by means of a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

The Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada has the policy which will best suit your individual requirements.

Apply to the Head Office, Montreal, or to the Local Manager.

IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT YOU CAN SAVE.**The New Shoe Store****GIVE FOOTWEAR THIS CHRISTMAS**

Give the kind of footwear that is shown at the New Shoe Store, which is reliable and durable.

It heads the list of sensible gifts because it's always useful, always comfortable, fashionable and serviceable. We are ready with the stock which is new and well assorted.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS BELOW:

House Slippers, Pumps, Rubber Footwear, Warm Lined Shoes, Cushion Sole Shoes, Slippers of all descriptions, Moccasins, Overshoes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Shoes made on new lasts in all kinds of leathers, McPherson's Hockey Shoes, and all kinds of Footwear needs. We have the goods and priced to suit all.

S. S. JOYCE & SON

Opp. Meiklejohn's Hardware The Home of Good Shoes

HAROLD

Mr. Howard Martin entertained a number of friends on Friday and all enjoyed the games and dancing until an early hour Saturday morning.

Thos. Cranston, our popular merchant, wears a plug hat and a broad smile. It's a boy.

We are pleased to note the convalescence of Mr. David Cotton who underwent a critical operation for appendicitis on Dec. 10th, but is improving as quickly as possible under the treatment of Dr. Wellman, and nurse Phillips of Holloway.

Mrs. Wm. Courtney who has been suffering with asthma is some better.

Col. Ketcheson of Belleville has been in this vicinity and has rounded up a few recruits that may be drilled in Spring Brook.

Presentation to Miss Totten

A number of the parents and pupils met at S.S. 17, Rawdon, on Dec. 16th, and after a nice program prepared by Miss Williams, a former teacher, Miss Nellie Totten was called to the platform, and after an address was read, Miss Totten was presented with a cut glass fruit dish. Miss Totten was taken by surprise and replied feelingly to the love and thoughtfulness of her former pupils and invited all to visit her in her new home at Swift Current, where Dr. Irwin has a flourishing practice. Following is the address:

Dear Miss Totten,—The pupils of School Section No. 17, Rawdon, desire to show their affection and appreciation of you as a teacher who endeared yourself to them. It is a pleasure as well as a privilege to express their sincere regard for you and to extend to you their best wishes that you may be happy and prosperous in your western home.

They feel that they cannot let the happy occasion of your marriage pass by without conveying to you some tangible expression of their esteem. Will you please accept this berry bowl as a kindly remembrance of the year spent in this school, No. 17, Rawdon.

Signed on behalf of the pupils of the school—

For Sale

A wood lot in the 9th Con. of the township of Sidney, containing about 25 acres of pine, oak, etc. For particulars apply to

J. M. CLARKE,
Stirling, Ont.

Notice

Dr. H. V. Wright has taken over the office and practice of Dr. C. F. Walt. Office open every day 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Evenings by appointment.

BIRTHS

GREENS—In Rawdon, on Dec. 19th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Green, a daughter.

BUY FURNITURE

It is useful, absolutely necessary, lasting, and of untold value as a perennial reminder of the good wishes of the giver.

Our Christmas Stock

is larger than ever before, in fact our warerooms are crowded with just such pieces as your particular friend would appreciate. We would suggest:

Kitchen Cabinet**Sideboard****Dining Room Suite****Bedroom Suite****Parlor Suite****Buffet****Odd Chairs****Parlor Cabinet****Music Cabinet****China Cabinet****Rugs, Pictures****Mirrors****James Ralph**

Furniture Dealer. Undertaker

A Short Cut to Xmas**Our Display of Gifts**

consists of many useful things that will be appreciated and remembered by the receivers. We have made a special effort this year to accommodate our prices to our patrons' pocketbook, taking into consideration the many calls that have been made upon them.

Our display of Gentlemen's Neckwear at 25c, 50c, 75c far surpasses anything ever offered in Stirling before. Especially we would call your attention to our Shadow Satin Ties, and the following lines as suitable presents:

Gloves and Mitts.....	50c to \$3.50
Military Brushes.....	75c to \$3.00
Shaving Sets.....	\$1.50 to \$2.50
Smokers' Sets.....	\$1.25
Smoking Jackets.....	\$5.00
Fancy Suspenders, single boxed.....	25c and 50c
Shaving Mirrors.....	
Silk and Cashmere Sox.....	Neck Tie Holders
Silk & Linen Handkerchiefs.....	Leather HKFs Boxes
Leather Collar Boxes.....	50c, 75c, \$1.00
Christmas Shirts in Christmas Boxes.....	

We have many other lines that we cannot list here and will be pleased to show you. Shop early and get the choice; you'll save a lot of worry.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Overcoats, Ready-to-wear Suits—and if you want that Ordered Suit for Christmas it is time you were leaving your measure at

FRED T. WARD'S
Men's Wear Specialist

**SANTA CLAUS**

Will soon be here and people young and old appreciate a useful present.

The Popular Shoe Store

calls your attention to their large and choice showings. If you are confronted with the problem of what to get for Christmas gifts, come here and we'll help you to decide.

CHRISTMAS FOOTWEAR

McPherson's Hockey Boots for Men, Ladies, Boys and Girls. Neat, comfortable Slippers of every description to suit all. Leggings and Overgaiters in newest styles. Stylish Pumps and Evening Slippers for social functions. M

STERLING HALL

STERLING HALL

ELLIOTT'S DECEMBER SALE

THIS big clean-up sale will be carried on throughout the whole month of December and never before have the buying public of Stirling been favored with anything so magnificent, and all under the one roof, with articles ranging in price from one cent to \$125.00. This store is headquarters for Christmas Decorations, Toys, Books, Games and Dolls of every kind and description, and our stock also includes a most complete selection of Christmas Gifts in every department, priced so low that every pocket-book will be suited. Come early and do not be disappointed. Be sure and bring the children with you; it will be a delight to them to see the bright attractive Toys and Games which Santa Claus has been preparing for them. Only a few items from our big stock are enumerated here:

Here is a Hummer in Ladies' Clothing Dept.



40 Ladies' Coats, right up-to-the-minute in style, finish and material, all well tailored in smart Tweed Mixtures, Fancy Coatings, Heather Mixtures, the famous Salts Textile Fur Cloth, Cheviots, Broadcloths and Plain Coatings, made with the new Chin-Chin Collar, and the latest Military styles, panel backs, loose styles with belts and some fur trimmed, regularly sold for \$18.00 and \$25.00. Your choice of any in this lot, while they last, for..... \$12

25 Ladies' Coats, Regularly Sold for \$12.00 and \$15.00
Your Choice for \$6.98

Some of these represent the clearing of a manufacturer's samples; others are broken lines from stock, but all are worth twice the price that we are offering them for.



Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets

in a large variety of styles and shapes at greatly reduced prices. 20 only Fur Stoles, regular up to \$12 and \$15. Your choice while they last for..... \$7.50

Also in the Ladies' Mantle Department we are showing a full range of Ladies' and Misses' Ready-to-wear Suits and skirts. Ask to see our New Evening Gowns and our New Fancy Blouses in Silk, Crepe and Crepe de Chene, in white and pink; these are made in the latest styles with the new collars and long sleeves. In the Dress Goods Department we are showing the latest weaves and patterns in Velveteens, Silks, Satins, Serges and Tweeds, in all the new shades, and we feel sure that the most severe critic can surely be justified in making a selection from such a large variety--and the beauty of it all prices are not advanced.

Sweaters and Sweater Coats

75 Ladies' Sweaters in all colors and combinations, prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$10. Through the whole month of December we will allow 20 per cent. discount off every garment purchased.

Linens Linens

We were very fortunate in securing a large stock of Table Linens before the advance, which we are offering at from 30c to \$1.40 per yard. Also Table Cloths and Napkins to match up to \$15.00 per set. Not one yard can be bought wholesale at the price we are offering these for.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

In one of the largest varieties and prices ever shown—all the way from 25c per garment to the silk and wool effects at \$1.75—all purchased months ago before the sharp advance took place—but not one garment has gone up in price here.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery

Over 4,000 pairs to choose from in Saxony, Cashmere, All Wool, Cotton, Lisle and Silk. Right in the face of advanced prices we are actually selling these at less to-day than manufacturers are quoting them for.

Prints, Ginghams and Shirtings

Knowing the difficulty the manufacturers were going to have in procuring dyes after the war started we were successful in buying in a large stock of Prints and are in a position to supply you with Crum's Prints at the same price the wholesale people have to get to-day.

Fancy Goods

Ask to see our variety of Doylies, Table Mats, Dresser Covers, Table Cloths, Sideboard Runners, Tea Aprons, Cushion Covers, Pin Cushions and Purses, also Fancy Collars in all shapes and styles, Boudoir Caps, Fancy Ties, Bar Pins and Jewel Cases.

Men's Wear Dept.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Sweaters and Underwear. This department is simply crammed full.

We will allow a straight 10 per cent. discount on all Overcoats, Fur Coats and Suits sold for cash during the whole month of December

Boot and Shoe Dept.

Here we have the classy goods to show you—the famous Beresford and Miss Canada; the boot of ease for ladies, the renowned cushion sole. Here again we will allow another straight 10 per cent. discount off for cash during the whole month of December.

Dinner Sets

40 Dinner Sets to choose from, ranging in price from \$10 to \$25. These are mostly all import, bought before the advance of 35 per cent., and are all a selection of beautiful designs and patterning. Just through the December month only we will allow a discount of 15 per cent off every set purchased for cash. All kinds of Fancy and Hand Painted China Ware from 5c to \$3.50 per dish.

Cut Glass

In this line we carry some beautiful patterns in Individual Salt Cellars, Pepper and Salt Shakers, Vases, large Fruit Dishes, Water Sets, Spoon Trays and Bon Bon Dishes.

Do not forget the fact that we handle English and Canadian Linoleums, in all widths; also Oilcloth Squares for putting under stoves. We also have a full range of Carpets, Carpet Squares, Velvet Squares, Wilton and Axminster Squares.

Now for Fairyland!

While we consider that we have looked well after the interests of the older people, do not think for one minute that we have forgotten the little folks. We could never do that; in fact, more attention than ever has been paid to every little detail that will tend to make them full of joy and gladness through the holiday season.



Now for Fairyland!

Be sure to come and see Fairyland, where you will see Santa Claus with all kinds of Games, Merry-go-rounds, Spring Tops, Musical Instruments, all kinds of Mechanical Toys, Engines with Trains, Walking Bugs, Barking Dogs, Horses, Soldiers on Parade, China Dolls, Rag Dolls, Teddy Bears, Jumping Jacks and many other things too numerous to mention.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Everything in this department has been specially looked after and we have just received a nice fresh stock of Raisins, Currants, Peels, Spices, Nuts, Candies and Grapes, which will all be sold at the lowest possible price

Highest market prices paid for all kinds of produce--Butter, Eggs, Dried Apples and Poultry of every kind.
Take special care that poultry is well fattened and well dressed.

Goods Always Delivered Promptly

R. A. ELLIOTT

Phone 22

THE STIRLING LEADER

VOL. II, NO. 17

STIRLING, HASTINGS CO., ONT., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1915

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Cook & Fox

The Store of Quality

Make Sure of One of These
Fur-Lined Coats
Note the Ridiculously Low Prices

One Only Ladies' Fur-Lined Coat

Finest quality Black Beaver Shell, Sable Collar and Canadian Rat Lined, cut in latest style, a perfect fitter. One only left. Our regular price is \$65.00. To clear this week, only

\$40.00

One Only Ladies' Fur-Lined Coat

Same as above, only Southern Rat Lined. A really good coat. Regular \$50.00. This week, only

\$34.00

One Ladies' Heavy Fur Lined Coat

Made to stand good hard wear and is warmest coat you can buy. Large fur collar. Regular \$37.50. This week, only

\$25.00

Two Only Ladies' Black Coats

Lined throughout, large warm fur collar. Regular \$15.00. This week, only

\$9.00

You will never again buy Good Coats at such low prices

All Ladies' and Children's Cloth Coats to Clear at Greatly Reduced Prices

Bring Your Produce Here for Best Prices
Phone 43 Goods Promptly Delivered

NOTICE

Regarding Tomato Crates—We will be obliged to collect 50c each for all Berry or Tomato Crates not returned to us before February 1st.

Regarding Early Closing—Remember stores close every night (except Saturday night) at 6 o'clock, commencing Monday, Jan 3rd, for months of January, February and March.

Women's Institute

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held on the evening of Thursday, January 6th.

The program for this meeting promises to be most interesting, as a debate will be given, "Resolved that it requires more to keep a boy than it does to keep a girl until the age of 21 years.

Musical selections and recitations will also make up part of the program.

Admission 10c. Everybody welcome. Roll call. New Years resolutions.

Annual Meeting R. B. P.

The annual meeting of the Royal Black Preceptory No. 268, 8th line Rawdon, was held on Monday evening, Dec. 20th. The following officers were held for the ensuing year:

Hiram Dafoe—W.P.

Ernest Brown,—D.P.

Walter Jeffery—C.L.

Wm. Martin—Registrar.

John Tanner—Treasurer.

J. R. Cook—1st Sec.

Wm. Courtney—2nd Sec.

Geo. Martin—1st Cens.

Kernest Johnston—2nd Cens.

Mark McMurray—St. Bearer.

Marshall Sweet—2nd St. Bearer.

Alex. Martin—Perc.

John A. Potts—1st Con.

After the business of the Preceptory was over an excellent supper was served provided by the Preceptory. The evening was pleasantly spent in songs and speeches and they all left for their respective homes in the wee small hours of the morning, all well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Presentation to David Fleming, Sr., of Ivanhoe

On Monday evening, Dec. 20th, a number of the members and adherents of St. Andrew's congregation, West Huntingdon, gathered at the home of Mr. David Fleming, Sr., Ivanhoe, and showed their appreciation of the honor conferred upon him at the recent Jubilee Convention of the Ontario S. S. Association held in Massey Hall, Toronto. Mr. Fleming being the oldest S. S. worker in the province was made a "Life Member" of the Ontario S. S. Association.

Those who were present in Massey Hall, Toronto, on the occasion of this unique honor being conferred on Mr. Fleming, who is past the ninetieth milestone, will never forget the spontaneous burst of enthusiasm and emotion which this venerable patriarch called forth as he stood before that magnificent assembly, numbering thousands. Surely in gathering to honor this exemplary man of God, whose genial smile and youthful vigor are an inspiration to all—surely in honoring such an one the good people of St. Andrews honored themselves.

Mr. Fleming is the senior member of St. Andrews Session and is probably the oldest living elder of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Mr. Hulsey Rollins read the address which is given in full below, and a beautiful gold-headed cane was presented by Mr. Sam Shaw. Miss Fleming was also suitably remembered.

The following is the address:

Dear Brother Fleming,—

It is with feelings of pleasure and gratitude that we assemble here to-night to congratulate you on the honor conferred on you at the late Provincial Sabbath School Convention in Toronto as being the oldest Sabbath school worker in the province—an honor that any person may well feel proud of.

We feel grateful to God for prolonging your days beyond the allotted time of three score years and ten, years which have been spent in the service of your Master. You have ever been faithful and true in the good work of guiding the young and leading them to Christ, and many of us who are now fathers and mothers can look back to our childhood days with pleasure and thank God for your Christian influence and teaching.

Your influence for good will not cease when you have passed away, but like the proverbial ripple on the ocean will go on and on indefinitely and none but God can see the results.

We feel that it would be very ungrateful on our part to let this opportunity go by without in some tangible way showing our gratitude to you who have been a patriarch for so many years among us, therefore we ask you to accept this cane, not for its intrinsic value, but as a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by many of your friends, and we hope and pray that you may live to use it for many years and finally that we may meet in that great Sabbath school above.

Signed on behalf of St. Andrew's congregation, West Huntingdon—

HULSEY ROLLINS
SAM SHAW

THE NOMINATIONS FOR STIRLING

Old Council by Acclamation—Close of Successful Year—No Change in School Board

A meeting was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening for the nomination of Reeve and Councillors for the coming year.

Owing to the confidence of the people in their excellent management of the past year the Reeve and Councillors were returned by acclamation.

Reeve Coulter, in his address, gave the amount of receipts and expenditures, the balance on hand being satisfactory and quite sufficient to meet the expenses of the coming year, also that the Electric Light Department showed a profit in six years of nearly \$8,000. The assets of the plant are equal to \$16,094 and liabilities \$8,019, which shows that the department has been well taken care of by those who have charge of same. He also told the electors that a higher tax rate for county purposes must be expected on account of the increased cost of schools, Children's Shelter, permanent bridges, and the demands were increasing for better roads, and that the expenditure for county purposes, would have to be increased.

Mr. Meiklejohn said, in the course of a few remarks, that he was out of town the night that the Council struck the tax rate for the coming year and was surprised at the lowness of the estimate. He thought it should have been more, but was pleased to know that the amount was ample to carry on the necessary work of the village in all departments. In speaking of the Box and Basket Factory, the Council, he said, feel grateful to the Board of Trade for helping and backing up the Council in inducing the factory to locate here. Arrangements are already being made to put in a planer for planing lumber for the public and they have also put in a tender for supplying munition boxes to the manufacturers of shells. He wished to strongly impress on the ratepayers the necessity of building suitable houses for rent during the coming year, as he knew of 8 or 10 families who would move into the village if houses were available for rent.

Messrs. Cook, Belshaw and Matthews briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. Chas. F. Linn was nominated, but withdrew.

The School Board—J. S. Morton, James T. Belshaw and John Shaw were re-elected by acclamation.

FREE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE

The Fifth Annual Winter Course in Agriculture will be held in the Armouries, Madoc, January 11th to February 19th, 1916.

The Course is intended to give practical instruction to young men who intend to farm.

The Course consists of Lectures, Demonstrations and practical work in connection with Live Stock, Field Crops, Soils, Poultry, Feeds and Feeding, Fruit Growing, Insects and Fungus Diseases, Noxious Weeds, Beekeeping and Farm Book keeping.

A number of special lectures to be given by men prominent in different lines of agricultural work are being arranged for. These lectures will be announced later and the public will be invited to attend.

The Course comes at a time when farm work is not pressing and allows the student to be home in time for the spring work.

There will be **No Fees. No Exams** and no entrance requirements for this Course. Send for Circular to A. D. McIntosh, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Stirling.

A Demonstration Lecturer in Food Values and Cooking will also give Course in Domestic Science for the Ladies by special arrangement with the Women's Institute. A fee of 25c each for Institute members and 50c each for non-members will be charged to defray incidental expenses. The hours will be from 2 to 4 o'clock each afternoon at least, and it is possible that forenoon lectures will be rearranged from 9.30 to 12. For particulars apply to Mrs. T. L. Nickle, Madoc.

The

LEADER Extends to All

Patrons and Friends

Best Wishes for a Bright

and Prosperous

New Year

Business and Professional Cards

MEDICAL

DR. A. L. WELLMAN, Physician and Surgeon, Silver Medalist Graduate of University of Toronto, Late House Surgeon of the Toronto Western Hospital. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.

Telephone 6712

SPRINGBROOK, ONTARIO

LEGAL

G. G. THRASHER Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Private and Company monies to loan. Office in W. S. Martin Block, Mill St., STIRLING, ONTARIO.

PORTER & CARNEW

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Etc. BELLEVILLE, ONT. Offices—Robertson Block, East Front St.

J. F. WILLS, K.C. M. WRIGHT.

WILLS & WRIGHT

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. 15 CAMPBELL STREET BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

NORTHRUP, PONTON & PONTON

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. Money to loan. SOLICITORS for—the Bank of Montreal, The Merchants Bank of Canada, The Town of Deseronto.

W. B. Northrup, K.C. R. D. Ponton W. N. Ponton, K.C.

LODGES

STIRLING ENCAMPMENT No. 80, I. O. O. F. Meets in Odd Fellows Hall, the Friday on or before the full moon. Visiting Brethren welcome.

J. M. CLARK, E. S. BENNETT, C. P. REC. S.

AUCTIONEER

HENRY WALLACE

The popular Auctioneer is prepared to conduct sales anywhere at Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 8821

R. F. D. 2 STIRLING

P. J. SCRIMSHAW

AUCTIONEER Stock Sales a Specialty Terms Moderate

Phone 4714 BELLVIEW, ONT.

Get Our Clubbing Rates. The LEADER and any one of the Leading City Dailies

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

STIRLING BRANCH—W. S. Martin, Manager. Branch also at SpringBrook.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.

R. B. Angus, Esq.

Sir William Macdonald,

H. B. Robt. Mackay.

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

C. R. Hooper, Esq.

A. Baugarten, Esq.

C. B. Gordon, Esq.

H. R. Dreamwood, Esq.

D. Forbes Angus, Esq.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D., General Manager.

Capital Paid up \$16,000,000.

Rest 16,000,000.

Undivided Profits 1,293,952.

Total Assets (Oct. 1915) 302,980,554.

BANKING BY MAIL

Deposits may be made, and withdrawn,

by mail as easily, readily and safely as

in person.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

T. E. B. Yeats, Manager, Stirling Branch.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson I. January 2, 1916.

The Ascending Lord.—Acts I. 1-14.

Commentary.—I. The Holy Spirit promised (vs. 1-8). 1. The former treatise—The Gospel of Luke. Luke states in the opening verses of the Acts that he is continuing the record of Christ's work for the world. Theophilus was a Roman of high rank but nothing is known of him beyond what is given here and in the opening of Luke's Gospel. Began both to do and teach—The Gospels record the beginnings of Christ's work for humanity. They describe the unfolding of the plan of salvation in the foundation of the Christian Church. Jesus did, as well as taught. He wrought miracles and taught by parables and by direct methods. 2. Until he was taken up—Forty days after His resurrection. Had given commandments. The Spirit of the Lord was upon Jesus in all His ministry. It was "through the Holy Ghost" that He gave the great commission to His disciples recorded in Matt. 28, 19 and Mark 16, 18. Apostles—Those sent forth. The disciples were sometimes called apostles after they were sent forth upon their mission by our Lord. 3. Showed Himself alive—The apostles were certain that Jesus died on the cross, and they were as certain also that He arose from that dead. His passion—His suffering and death. By many in-tangible proofs. Proofs that could not be shaken; convincing proofs. Being seen of them forty days—During the forty days between Christ's resurrection and His ascension Jesus showed Himself to His followers ten or eleven times. They saw Him and they heard Him speak. He spoke many times and the disciples were convinced that their Lord was alive from the dead.

4. Being assembled together—The place of the assembly of Christ and His disciples is not known. It was probably in Jerusalem on the day of the ascension. Commanded them—Jesus spoke with authority. Should not depart from Jerusalem—Jesus had given them a commission to go into all the world to preach the gospel, but they were not to go forth to their great work until they were fully prepared. Wait for the promise of the Father—The promise is referred to in Luke 24, 49 and found in John 14, 16, 20, 25. Baptized with water—Water was a baptism unto regeneration. With the Holy Ghost—The Holy Spirit was to be given to the apostles to purify their hearts and to make them strong for the work before them. They were already converted and their names were written in heaven, but they needed the sanctifying and energizing power of the Holy Spirit, that they might be equipped for the weighty responsibility that Jesus had placed upon them. Not many days hence—the crucifixion took place at the feast of the Passover while crowds of Jews were in Jerusalem from all parts of the world, and the outpouring of the Holy Spirit was to be accomplished during the next great feast, that of Pentecost. As the crowds had carried away the news of Christ's passion, so they would bear the news of the coming of the Holy Spirit in His fulness.

5. Wilt thou at this time restore, etc.—The disciples still retained their imperfect idea of the nature of Christ's kingdom. When Jesus spoke of the out pouring of the Spirit and the promise of the Father, they thought he referred to the establishment of a great temporal kingdom of the Jews. 7. Not for you to know—Jesus said nothing of the kingdom about which the disciples had made inquiry. He gave them to understand that they were better off not to know the exact time of great future events. The Lord has now revealed the future particularly as to the dates of great occurrences, and we may well refrain from trying to figure out what he has not been pleased to make known. He has given definite instruction regarding duty and privilege, and with these all be employed. The Father knows it all, and will reveal his plans as fast as men need to know them. 8. But ye shall receive power—Jesus turned the thoughts of his disciples from that which was gross and material to that which was spiritual. He continued the subject which was interrupted by the disciples' questions. He called attention to their need of power for the great work before them, and showed them how it was to be received. After that the Holy Ghost is come upon you—When the Holy Spirit was to bring to the apostles holiness of heart and ability to live and speak as Jesus would live and speak. The power was to come from without. It was not to be from human or earthly sources. The power of the Holy Spirit was to be the permanent power in the individual believer and in the church of Jesus Christ. Witnesses unto me—The gift of power was not to be merely for the comfort of the disciples, but it was to be for service. They were to be empowered to bear witness effectively to the power of Jesus to save from sin. In Jerusalem—The centre of the Jewish system and the seat of prejudice and hatred against Jesus and his followers. All Judæa—The regions where the Jewish religion was at home. Samaria—The seat of a mixed religion, partly heathen and partly Jewish.

II. The ascension (vs. 9-11). 9. When he had spoken these things—Jesus had led the cloven disciples across the Kidron and over the Mount of Olives as far as to Bethany (Luke 24: 50) and had given to them his parting message. He had made full preparations for the establishment and perpetuation of his kingdom and he was ready to depart. He was taken up. While the disciples were looking at him, he was lifted by unseen, supernatural power from the earth. Out of their sight—It may have been a bright and luminous cloud like the one at the transfiguration the shining forth of the divine. It was lost from their view. 10—While they looked—

It was natural for the disciples to follow with their eyes the ascending Lord. They did not know the sign. Two men in white apparel—Two angels were sent as messengers from heaven. In vision of Galilee—The eleven disciples were all from Galilee. This and Jesus were the only ones there. There is here an express promise of the Lord's return, but there is no statement as to the time.

III. Praying and waiting (vs. 12-14). 12. Returned they unto Jerusalem—Returned to Jerusalem with great joy (Luke 24: 52). The disciples had received the command of Jesus to tarry in Jerusalem, and they had also received the promise of power. A Sabbath day's journey—A little less than a mile. 13. An upper room—This may have been the place where Jesus ate the last supper with his disciples. At least it was a gathering-place for the followers of Jesus, and the place where they awaited the descent of the Holy Spirit. 14. With one accord—All were in agreement in praying for and expecting the coming of the Holy Spirit.

Questions—Who wrote the Acts? When? What other books did the same author write? What do we know of Theophilus? When did the ascension take place? Where? How far from Jerusalem? Who were present? What is the meaning of "passion"? Give proofs of the resurrection of Christ. What question did the disciples ask just before the ascension? What was Christ's answer? What did he command them? What did he promise them? Why did they need power? What did the angels tell the disciples?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Christ's parting promise.

I. Provided for spiritual power.

II. Authorized world evangelism.

I. Provided for spiritual power.

Christ did not leave the world until He had made effective arrangements for the working out of His redemptive purpose.

His ascension was essential to the plan and work of redemption.

It was the fulfillment of prophecy and the verification of His own words.

It was the explanation of His character and work on earth.

It was the final attestation of the validity and acceptance of the atonement.

The days since the resurrection were a very tender and beautiful upbringing of the disciples, forty days of special instruction concerning the kingdom of God.

The Master's parting words were full of largest and tenderest encouragement. Strange experiences and increased the fitness of the disciples to receive Christ's instructions. Many misunderstandings had been rectified and their attachment deepened.

The fact of His resurrection had been certified to them beyond a doubt.

The great truth was enforced, explained and illustrated that their Lord's death was the world's life.

The gentleness of the Master's discipline on this occasion was effectual. After He had reproved the spirit of vain curiosity, which strikes at the root of all practical effort, He indicated the source of their strength and the sphere of their activity. Patriotism and philanthropy inspired them to hope for great things for their countrymen, but piety was to lift them into the faith that a new kingdom would be set up and Jesus be all in all. Jesus' words served to check the spirit of idle curiosity concerning the future. In fact, everything the modern dairyman is interested in is here treated as its novelty or its importance may demand. The discussions are particularly free and informing.

FARM AND GARDEN

VEGETABLE SEED SITUATION.

The following extract of an article from a newspaper of Gothenburg, Sweden, will be of interest to growers of vegetable seeds. The article refers to the Board of Directors of the Agricultural College of Alnarp, Sweden, asking for a Government grant for the encouragement of vegetable seed growing.

"The Board points out that the war has more nearly emphasized the importance for the increasing of house production of vegetable seed. Owing to the most important vegetable seed producing countries having prohibited the export of such seed, the price of a great number of important vegetable seeds have risen enormously. And, still worse, some seeds can hardly be obtained at any price. It is reported, from a well informed source, that vegetable seed growing in the countries engaged in the war has been largely neglected during the past summer and that for this reason further advances in prices can be expected. Reports from Germany state that the supply of seed of spinach, carrots, turnips, kinds of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and peas is utterly small. Furthermore, Germany has prohibited the export of vegetable seeds to the end of the war. There is therefore every reason to fear that we have to face the possibility of a very serious shortage of certain vegetable seeds."

HAND SEPARATOR CREAM.

Patrons of cream gathering creameries frequently complain of the variations which occur in the percentage of fat as revealed by the test of the cream delivered from time to time. These variations have given rise to more or less dissatisfaction on the part of the patrons, and have been the cause of unnecessary friction between them and the managers of creameries. A series of tests and experiments bearing on this point have recently been completed by the branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, and the results obtained are published in circular No. 14 of that branch. It is desirable that creamery patrons should know the results of these experiments. Managers of creameries may apply for and secure from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, sufficient copies to supply each patron. Individual copies will be sent to those who apply for them.

THE DAIRY REPORT.

The report of the proceedings of the annual meetings of the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairy Associations, and of the Ontario cheese and butter makers, for 1914, has just been issued under one cover by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and a copy may be had upon application. These reports make most helpful reading for dairymen. They furnish the very latest information by the best equipped men in the province regarding the testing and selection of dairy herds, milk and testing, milking machines, butter and cheese making, etc. In fact, everything the modern dairyman is interested in is here treated as its novelty or its importance may demand. The discussions are particularly free and informing.

AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

No report upon co-operative agriculture is more highly prized than that of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, the secretary of which is Prof. C. A. Zavitz, who has an international reputation as a careful and honest field observer. The annual report for 1914, just issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, contains carefully prepared accounts of like work done in an experimental way by over four thousand members of the union, and the clearly summarized results make good reading for progressive farmers. This year extra emphasis has been laid upon the question of the cause and riddance of noxious weeds on the farm! Four specialists handle this subject from various angles, and their deliverances will bring comfort and help to many anxious farmers. A copy of this report may be obtained by addressing the department.

ADVANTAGES OF SHEEP.

1. The sheep is a dual purpose animal, producing both wool and mutton. 2. The initial expenditure is small. Every farmer can well afford the investment of the necessary capital in a few sheep.

3. Rapid monetary returns are received, the wool clip and the lamb crop being saleable annually.

4. Expensive buildings are by no means necessary. A warm lambing pen is required, but for the aged sheep a sheltered shed to protect them from the winter winds is alone sufficient.

5. Wool destruction represents another asset. Sheep eat and relish almost every class of weed.

6. Sheep admittedly improve soil fertility. Their manure is rich and uniformly distributed.

7. Except at certain seasons of the year less time and attention need be bestowed upon the care of sheep than in the case of almost any other animal without thereby endangering successful results.—T. Reg. Arkell.

HORSE TALK.

The action of a dray horse is receiving much more attention than formerly.

To bring the highest price a draft horse must be able to move well. He must be specially good at the walk. Much depends upon the early training of the colt. Teach a rapid walk the first thing when the colt is put in harness.

Of course the breeding has a lot to do with the gait of a colt, but a well-bred colt, if harnessed well, will form the habit of a slow walk.

Train the colt to go straight ahead;

a wobbly gait will condemn an otherwise good animal in the markets.

One of the farm teams should be broken horses.

It is best for the average farmer to handle the draft breeds.

If breed to foal just after the flies are gone in the fall, mares can nurse the colts during the winter and be ready to do a good share of the spring work.

There is profit all the time in a pair of good brood mares handled in this way.

Never breed to a grade sire, no matter how good he looks.

The colts from a grade sire are a very uncertain lot.

With a high-grade mare and a purebred sire, it is pretty safe to say that the colt will be better than the mare.

No farmer should part with the right kind of brood mare—whether she is of heavy draft breed or the light harness type.

SOME BRISTLETS.

If the goats sit up in the pen at night, the pen is too cold, and there are too many shants in the pen.

The under ones get too warm, crawl out and become chilled.

There is no profit in such management.

Make the pens more comfortable and put fewer goats in each pen. Give a good bed of clean straw. A pig will always take its bedroom clean if given the chance.

It is cruel and costly to deprive the pigs of comfort.

Every hog on the farm will help you to grow better crops if you save every bit of manure.

Clean the pens every day. It is a show and easy job when properly attended to, a hard one when neglected for days.

If the sows are constipated, give roots and ground flaxseed. A little wheat bran is also good.

The man who cares for hogs should have a liking for them.

Don't forget that you are feeding more than the brood sow; you are feeding her unborn pigs.

Give her a variety of food to insure a strong healthy litter a little later. Keep her thrifty and keep her active.

The feeder should talk to the sows. They enjoy it and become tractable and kind.

A wild, unmanageable sow at the time when her pigs are born is never profitable.

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO—SPRING CIRCUITS, 1916.

THE HON. THE CHANCELLOR.

Lindsay (Jury), Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Surine (Non-Jury), Tuesday, March 1.

Guelph (Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (Non-Jury), Monday, May 2.

Windsor (Non-Jury), Tuesday, May 2.

St. Catharines (Non-Jury), Wednesday, May 3.

THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE KING'S BENCH.

Peterboro (Jury), Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Welland (Jury), Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Ottawa (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Walkerton (Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Guelph (Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Simcoe (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Stratford (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

North Bay (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Peterborough (Non-Jury), Tuesday, April 1.

Parry Sound (both), Tuesday, June 13.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BRITTON.

Cayuga (both), Tuesday, Feb. 15.

St. Catharines (both), Tuesday, April 1.

London (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Waterloo (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Guelph (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (both), Tuesday, April 1.

North Bay (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Parry Sound (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brockville (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Georgetown (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Brantford (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Markham (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Barrie (both), Tuesday, April 1.

Sudbury (both), Tuesday, April 1.

MISJUDGED

CHAPTER I.

The garden of the Rectory at Dalehurst, in Kent, was about the most pleasant spot in all that pleasant village.

In Dalehurst nearly all the houses are old, and most of them are very picturesque. The beautiful style which continues the use of white plaster and old beams of dark oak predominates. Here one could find, strangely embellished by a string of merry-looking dragons, tell you that it was a gay young thing in houses when the second Charles sat on the throne; there another, of a more foreign aspect, with a long "weaver's window," speaks of the influx of Flemish workmen, which took place before we borrowed the Stewarts from Scotland.

It follows, naturally, that the Rectory is also an old house, and a very charming one, with a great hospitable porch, which shelters all who come to visit its door, and wide hall to bid them welcome, from which open out many long, low, attractive rooms, which have been furnished by some one with the taste of an antiquary.

Above all, here are books—books of all kinds, books which must have a tide in their affairs, for every now and then they simply decline to be kept within the great shelves, and make their way over tables and chairs, and even roll their waves over the polished floors.

From this the wise observer would have deduced that the Rector was a bachelor, as well as a scholar, and he would have been right.

On a glorious afternoon in May he might have been seen striding rather angrily up and down one of the long turf walks which were a leading feature in his garden, pouring out vials of indignation to his friend, Sir John Weston, a young man who owned most of the land for some miles round.

"My dear Rector," protested the Baronet, "how could I help it? I dislike the type as much as you do—or more. But there was the cottage to let, and we did not want to have either the laboring or the tradespeople class in it. We were very pleased to think that a lady wanted it. She came down and saw Watkins, who had the letting of it, and she wrote most sensible letters on the subject. She also gave unexceptionable references. I put it to you that one is not inclined to be suspicious of any one who is recommended by the Dean of Oldchester and Lady Ernestine Beauvoir."

"The Dean is a bare-brained enthusiast," said the Rector, entirely unap-peased. "He is just the sort of man whom any woman can get round. As to Lady Ernestine, I believe that she herself is one of these 'Hynes in petticoats,' as Walpole called them in his day."

"'Hynes in petticoats' is distinctly good," said Sir John, with a smile. "But don't let her hear you, or she will repeat it to the band, and they will adopt it, just because it is so good. I can see them using it for a stamp on their letterpaper and a heading for their election bills. But really, you take this too much to heart. I don't think my tenant has ever been in prison."

The Rector nearly exploded with wrath.

"Then I should like to send her," he said. "Well, if she comes to church, which I should think very doubtful indeed, she will hear some plain speaking from me. Ah, we want St. Paul back again to deal with this movement! He understood how to manage women."

"He would find something to do with the men too," said Sir John; "at least, that is my experience as a magistrate."

"She is unmarried, I suppose?" "Oh, yes—a Miss Beryl Daintree!"

"Just so. No doubt she found that no man wanted her, so in revenge she took to annoying him by interfering with his politics. The old village stocks are still in the room in the tower of the church; I shall have a look round to see if there is not a specimen as well of the Scold's Bridle. I am sorry to be forced into speaking uncivilly of any woman; but this is a matter on which I really do feel most strongly."

Sir John gave a comical glance at his friend. The Rector was only midway through the forties, and was as spare and erect as he had been in his Cambridge days, when as an ardent and excellent cricketer, he had twice represented his University against Oxford at Lord's. Sir John used to say that no proof of the Rector's cleverness was much impressed him as the manner in which he had contrived to seize unto himself all the privileges of age whilst still remaining comparatively young.

"I don't think you need be quite so certain that Miss Daintree has been forced to give up all thoughts of marrying," said Sir John. "I am afraid you have got too many ideas about her society from the comic papers. My mother says she is only just about thirty, and from the same authority I learn that she is decidedly good-looking."

"She can't argue with you there, can she?" said Sir John. "I know you Cambridge fellows have been pretty bitter ever since the women of Girton took to passing your exams ahead of you."

"Are you implying that there is no similar feeling at Oxford?" asked the Rector, on high indignation.

"Rather not. We take the pretty ones out boating."

"That I simply decline to believe," said the Rector. "Oxford may be more covered, but it is not actively insane."

"At any rate we should like to."

"Now, my dear Weston," said his friend, "let me earnestly advise you to give Box Cottage a very wide berth. I am not doubtting you, but I very much mistrust this tenant. But I think you have a stronger shield than warning I can give you, eh? A

pair of blue eyes and a smile on a fresh young face."

Sir John smiled, but mechanically. A distant cousin of his stayed a great part of the year with his mother, almost taking the place of an adopted daughter. She was young and pretty, and every one had decided that it would be an excellent match. The very uniformity of this opinion irritated against it in Sir John's opinion; he was in no hurry at all to do what was expected from him by his family and the county. He might, perhaps, some day think seriously about it, and the girl was, he knew, nice and pretty and everything else that she should be; but he simply declined to be rushed into matrimony just yet.

"There is a man wanting to speak to you, I think," he said, glad to change the conversation. "It is Slade, with something on what he is pleased to call his mind."

The Rector beckoned to the man and asked—

"What is it, Slade?"

"If you please, sir, I was told by my wife to come up and ask you if so be as there was any harm in my going to do a few days' work at Box Cottage."

This speech irritated the Rector.

"Told by your wife. Man, ah, are you not master of your own actions? Do you not realize that the husband is the head, and that the wife's place is to obey him?"

"So I have heard tell, sir."

"If you read your bible or your prayer-book you'd know better than to come with such words on your lips. I am sure you must know well enough what my views are on the matter."

"Yes, sir, but if I make so bold as to speak—"

"What is it?"

"Well, sir, I don't mean to be saucy, but you are not married yourself."

Sir John turned away to hide a smile, but the Rector did not look in the least amused.

"If you mean me to understand that Mrs. Slade is getting infected with any of these new rebellious ideas, I shall certainly speak to her on the subject."

"Sir, there's not a better woman in all Kent! But any man will tell you that 'tis best to take the wife's judgment in some things."

"Will you tell me why you should not do this work in Mrs. Slade's opinion?"

"Well, sir, they do say that she is for knocking the police about, the same as they have been doing up London way. Budge was that put about and nervous that he didn't fairly know what to do. He thought his duty was to keep an eye when she went up to the church, but he didn't half like the job."

"If she makes any attempt to go into my church wearing no hat, I shall take immediate steps against her. No doubt she does belong to that so-called 'Hathless Brigade.'"

"I don't know that Budge thought her dressed queer at all," said Slade, slowly, again implying that she had been queer in every other way.

"Perhaps Budge, as a good churchman, noticed an absence of reverence in her manner. People who spend their time trying to break down all distinctions between the sexes may well overlook the difference between things sacred and things secular."

"Budge didn't say she behaved odd in the church," said Slade.

"Go on, out with it, man," said Sir John. "You are arousing our curiosity to fever point. Where did Miss Daintree behave so oddly as to shock the estimable Budge?"

"In his own house, Sir John. Budge ain't what you'd call a handy man."

"I am inclined to agree with you," said Sir John, as the vision of the great stalwart, burly village policeman rose before his mind's eye.

"Perhaps Budge, as a good churchman, noticed an absence of reverence in her manner. People who spend their time trying to break down all distinctions between the sexes may well overlook the difference between things sacred and things secular."

"Budge didn't say she behaved odd in the church," said Slade.

"Go on, out with it, man," said Sir John. "You are arousing our curiosity to fever point. Where did Miss Daintree behave so oddly as to shock the estimable Budge?"

"Just like having to take on the lot of relations and friends of one's husband or wife, as the case may be," he said, with a smile. "I'll tell you all that I remember, but I did not go into the garden much during my last tenant's time."

Miss Daintree gave him a little quick glance of amused approval; evidently he would be easy to get on with, and a cheerful person to know in this little place. They walked round the garden, discovering various groups of herbaceous plants, until Miss Daintree's rosy-cheeked little maid came along with the information that she had just taken tea into the drawing-room.

"You can come and have some tea," she asked Sir John.

He accepted with alacrity, having fully made up his mind that his hostess was an excellent judge of women's looks. He also wished to see whether the drawing-room would be an outward expression of his tenant's character.

At the first glance round the room he told himself that it was charming. Each further look only confirmed this impression. Then he began to wonder greatly wherein the charm lay. The color of the walls was a soft dove-grey, entirely unrelied by any pattern. Against this background stood out the polished brown of her very fine Chippendale chairs. Vaguely he noted that there was scarcely any other definite color in the room—that is as far as rugs on the floor, upholstering of furniture, or curtains were concerned. He put down a good deal of the air of restfulness which pervaded it to the absence of all unnecessary bits of drapery and to the fact that no photographs were to be seen.

"Now, I hope we are coming to the queer behaviour," said Sir John.

"She just takes one look, for Mrs. Budge called out to her, and she says, 'I'm an artist; I must put on a turn-up,'" Mrs. Budge didn't rightly know what that was, and said something about having heard that cob-webs were good. But the lady just took her own parson and broke it across her knee, and tied up Budge's arm right above the elbow, twisting the bandage tight with the stick. And then she tells Mrs. Budge to hold his arm up on a level with his shoulder, and she gets on her bicycle and goes off for the doctor. They say that when he came he said that if I hadn't been for her Budge would have died of death."

"But that was very fine," said Sir John. "Surely Budge and his wife are very grateful to her."

"That's as may be, sir," said Slade, sententiously. "Budge is a great thinker, sir, though he don't look like it. He is slow, but he is powerful. He says to me, 'Slade,' he says, 'I am a police constable, and that's being two men. James Budge and Constable Budge. Now, there's people that would say that I should think well of Miss Daintree, because she saved my life, in a manner of speaking. James Budge is grateful. But Constable Budge says, 'How did she come to know so much about the mistress of the cottage would spend during an entire year; and the different things you can cut?' Is it

GILLETTS LYE EATS DIRT



heart of the Rector should surely be impressed when he discovered that one side of the room was given over to well-filled bookshelves. Sir John's mother had been present when she could have told him that the Swansons' china tea service, which was being used in his honor, was finer than anything the possessed at the Hall.

There was a delightful sense of unconventionality about the whole proceedings which he found most soothing, though occasionally it crossed his mind to wonder what Lady Weston would say when she heard how he had passed his afternoon.

He thought as well have wondered, whilst he was about, what the village of Dalehurst was going to say.

Slade, naturally, faithfully reported all, but he did it without malice, for Miss Daintree had been very generous to him.

"I don't believe he wanted to go in at all," said Mrs. Budge, who had never really got over the incident of the parasol. "Isn't as if she were a young girl; she's thirty-five if she's a day."

This was justice without mercy, for Beryl was only thirty-three.

"Then why do you hold it wrong for her to be living alone?" inquired Slade. "I never heard tell that a woman couldn't stay alone when she was last thirty."

"Tain't that she can't; it's that she didn't ought to want to," said the British matron. "Stands to reason that if she had behaved herself she'd have got some man to marry her, or, if so be that she is not pleasing to them—why, she could get some one of her female relations to come and live with her."

It is deeply to be regretted that at this point in the conversation Budge so far forgot himself as a constable as to give a passable imitation of the conversation of a cat.

"That's you men all over!" said Mrs. Budge. "There ain't no fairness in you. It's one rule for one and another for another. Just because she got up your arm you'll go and say that it is a respectable thing to go and knock policeman's helmets off."

"That is against the law," said Budge, now quite in his best constable vein. "But as long as she stays here quiet and peaceable, I shall protect her as well as the other lone females in the place."

Mrs. Budge sniffed.

"There didn't seem to be much loneliness about this afternoon," she remarked.

"Sir John was bound to call, as her landlord. Speaking from the view of a constable about a magistrate, I should say that was as far as he would go."

"He better hadn't go no further if he's to marry Miss Peru."

"That is not official," said her spouse, with dignity, "and so it don't count."

(To be Continued.)

ALL MOTHERS NEED CONSTANT STRENGTH

Their Strength is Taxed and They Are Victims of Weakness and Suffering.

When there is a growing family to care for and the mother falls ill it is a serious matter. Many mothers who are on the go from morning to night, whose work, apparently, is never done, try to disguise their suffering and keep up an appearance of cheerfulness before their family. Only themselves know how they are distressed by backaches and headaches, dragging down pains and nervous weakness; how their nights are often sleepless, and they arise to a new day's work tired, depressed and quite refreshed. Such women should know that their sufferings are usually due to lack of good nourishing blood. They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

They should know that the one thing they need above all others to give them new health and strength is rich, red blood, and that among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their blood-making, health-restoring qualities. Every suffering woman, every woman with a home and family to care for should give these pills a fair trial, for they will keep her in health and strength and make her work easy.

Cynicus—When a man gets all the money he knows what to do with, there is Silenus—And that is?

Cynicus—More Money.

Mighty few people get ready to gather up those scattered seeds of life.



Ever Feel "Dopy"?

After Meals?

At times we all feel dull and heavy. Just one thing to do—relax the bowels and cleanse the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Unclean matter is flushed out; the liver is toned, blood purified, and at once you feel better. Good health and joyful spirits are quickly found in this celebrated medicine. Enormous benefits follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills in every case; they are very mild, very prompt, and guaranteed by the makers. Insist on getting Dr. Hamilton's Pill, 25c. per box everywhere.

HOW SAVINGS GROW.

Ben Franklin's Proof That Money is of a Prolific Nature.

After publishing his "Poor Richard's Almanac" for twenty-five years and giving thirty-two years more as thrifester of his country, Benjamin Franklin put into his will a provision to demonstrate the power of accumulated savings.

To the cities of Boston and Philadelphia he left \$5,000 each. The money was to be put out at interest and allowed to accumulate for a hundred years. At the end of that time, he figured, each city ought to have \$550,000. He directed that at the end of the hundred years \$500,000 should be invested by each city "in public works which may be of most general utility to the inhabitants." The rest should then be put at interest for another hundred years, when the accumulation should be divided, one-quarter to the city and three-quarters to the state.

When the first hundred years were past Boston found that she had \$663,223 to her credit from the Franklin fund. Taking \$500,000, Boston established a training school for mechanics. The remaining \$163,223 was put out at interest again.

Philadelphia's experience with the original fund of \$5,000 was about the same as Boston's.

Now, Franklin figured that at the end of the second hundred years, when the fund is to be distributed, each fund ought to amount to about \$20,000,000. But Boston's fund at the end of the first hundred years exceeded Franklin's estimate by \$12,921. So here's a problem:

If Boston handles the fund as successfully in the second hundred years as she did in the first, how much in excess of \$20,000,000 will it be?

Franklin's demonstration was impressive: "\$5,000 will go into \$663,223 how many times? Nearly 133 times. Wasn't he amply justified when he said, 'Money is of a prolific nature'?"

What sort of a demonstration can you make?—John Oskinson in Chicago.

FLAG SIGNALLERS.

One Big Advantage the British Have Over the Germans.

Much of the hardest and most dangerous work of the British army is done by the flag signallers of the Army Signal Service. They have often to stand in the fighting line, waving their flags or working their flash mirrors, while the German riflemen mass their fire against the men who are directing the movement of guns, infantry, and horsemen.

The German army does not use the British methods of signalling. The Germans rely on field telephones and wireless apparatus, kept mainly behind the battlefield. The British troops are just as good as the Germans in this kind of safe signalling, but they find that one flag-wagger in the firing-line is often worth a dozen telegraph and telephone clerks a safe distance away. A good deal of the success of the British in France and Flanders is due to the splendid work of their signallers. Even if half a company becomes detached from the army in the course of an action, it is usually able to "talk" to the main body over a distance of two or three miles.

A squadron of scouting cavalry or half a battalion of advancing infantry cannot, in the rush and heat of a critical action, take a mile of wire and an electrical apparatus with them. But even in a charge, one man can carry a flag, and if the charge is brought up suddenly by an entrenched host of the enemy, he can tie a handkerchief with flags with his rifle. He can ask the gunners to raise the trench with shrapnel, and give them the range and elevation to them if they hit or miss; or he can ask for supports to be hurried up to strengthen the charging column.

The work of the flag signallers is very simple. He takes a flag in each hand and strikes various attitudes—right flag held high up, left flag held straight down; right flag held sideways, left flag struck up, and so on. Each movement stands for a letter of the alphabet. This is known as the semaphore system. But a message can be sent almost as quickly with one flag. This is waved in two ways—one a long waggling, the other a short, sharp flutter. The long waggle represents the dash in the Morse code; the short flutter stands for the dot.

At the battle of Ypres, some of the British guns got in a very hot corner. The nearest battery wanted another battery to shoot down the gunners down. There was no field telephone handy, and before anyone could run or ride with a message the Germans would have captured the guns.

But in accordance with the splendid system of training for all accidents, some of the gunners knew all about flag-signalling. He took a handkerchief, and, amid a hall of German bullets, flagged out a message for help. The distant British battery observed the signalling, trained its guns on the enemy, and saved the situation.

Do the Germans ever leave anything valuable behind them in the trenches? Veteran—"Never a cent, never a gun, never a horse, never a dog, never a wife, never a home, never a child, never a wife,

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Grand Trunk Railway.
GOING EAST

Passenger.....	10.12 a.m.
Mail & Express.....	3.31 p.m.
	GOING WEST
Mail & Express.....	6.02 a.m.
Passenger.....	6.45 p.m.

Stirling and Marmora Stage
Stage leaves Stirling daily (except Sunday) at 7 a.m. Returning leaves Marmora at 11 a.m.

THE STIRLING LEADER

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF LOCAL AND
GENERAL NEWS. Published every Thursday
at the Leader Office in the Counter Block,
next door to Telephone office.

Subscription Rates—Canada One Dollar a Year;
United States \$1.00 a Year.

OBITUARY

Executed with celerity and despatch, and at
very moderate rates.

E. SYDNEY BENNETT, Editor and Prop.

Telephone 75

THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1915

SINE

Mr. B. O. Lott and wife, of Moody, N.Y., were the guests of his sister, Mrs. Mark Tucker, last week.

Mr. John Scott and family left on Thursday to spend Christmas at Wiarnton at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott.

A very pleasant evening was spent at the home of Mr. Jas. Warrens, on Xmas eve, when the pupils of Excelsior and Willing Workers Classes presented Pts. Brimhill and Sudgen with a fountain pen each. The representative of Rawdon Red Cross presented them as well as Pte. Reg. Sine with wrist watches.

Gilbert Thompson, wife and Leslie, spent Xmas Day with his parents in Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Sine and family spent Xmas Day at S. A. Murphy's, Stirling.

P. E. Burgess and wife and Will Snider, and wife spent the week end in Trenton.

Mr. Wm. Waller entertained a number of friends on Xmas Day.

Mr. F. Stewart and wife, Mr. S. Pack and wife, and Mr. L. MacAfee, wife and daughter, of Toronto, and Mr. F. Nichols, wife and son, of Cee Hill, spent Xmas at the home of Mr. G. I. Bailey.

J. C. Wilson and wife were guests of Mr. J. Robinson on Xmas Day.

Mr. C. M. Sine and family took Xmas dinner with Mrs. Sine's brother, in Sidney.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McMullen and daughter spent Xmas Day at the home of Mr. Calvert, Fuller.

Harry Brown, wife and family, spent Sunday at the home of Alex Green.

Miss Pearl Demill of Toronto, is spending her holidays at the home of James Coutts.

Geo. Luery, wife and Iva, were guests of Alex Martin on Sunday.

Mr. H. H. Sine and daughter, May, of Toronto, spent a few days the guests of friends in this vicinity. Mr. Sine returned home on Monday.

Alex Martin and family spent Xmas night at the home of Will Morton, Harold.

C. U. Heath, wife and Miss Clela spent Sunday the guests of Silas Green.

A sleighload of young people from this vicinity had a very pleasant time at the home of Mr. Matthews, on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tucker spent Sunday with their parents at Frankford.

Miss A. Liddle of Belleville spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Thos. Andrews.

Mr. C. A. Liddle of L'Amable is spending the holiday season at the home of Thos. Andrews.

We notice Mr. and Mrs. Coutts of Trenton in our midst.

MADOC JCT.

(Too late for last week.)

Mr. Robert Cosbey and family spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Roht, Warden.

Mr. Bertie Andrews has again been called to Hastings as operator.

Those who were not present at the Egerton church on Sunday to hear Rev. Mr. Reddick, missed a great treat.

The Missionary Society presented Mrs. J. Dickens with a certificate of life membership on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stapley and family left on Wednesday to spend the Xmas holidays with her brother Will Kerr of Detroit.

Mrs. Eddie Clarke has been on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Annie Stapley of Peterboro Normal School is home for the holidays.

Mr. Mason Clarke of Stirling called on Mr. Wm. French on Monday.

Sleigh-riding and skating is the order of the day.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Fred Elliott, who has been in Kingston hospital undergoing an operation, has returned home. All wish him a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Sarah Stapley, Annie and Oliver, took tea at Mrs. Wm. French's on Sunday.

The Misses Helen and Stella Davis of Foxboro, spent Sunday with their grandmother, Mrs. E. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Kerr of Thurlow spent Friday with his brother, Mr. Wm. French, who has been seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Juby took ten with his sister Mrs. Geo. Gay, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bird spent a few days last week with their mother in Wooler.

Mr. Wm. Fitchett has bought a beautiful piece of pine timber from Mr. George Clarke as he intends building a barn next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Andrews spent Sunday evening at their brother's Mr. Stanley Eggleton, of Frankford.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Gould and children spent Sunday at her sister's Mrs. Sea of Chatterton.

WELLMAN'S

Miss E. Miller, Belleville, spent Xmas at T. Hubble's.

Mrs. G. H. Metcalf, and Master Reginald, spent Xmas at Pembroke.

Pte. Ed. Clancy spent the Xmas holidays under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stiles and family took Christmas dinner with Mr. W. Tanner.

Mr. L. Pauley wears a broad smile. It's a girl.

Mr. D. Fletcher spent Xmas at Mr. A. Johnston's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Dracup and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton and Burton, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Jackman, spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. W. Jackman, Stirling.

Service at this church next Sunday evening at 7 p.m.

Revival services will be held at this church next week, beginning on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sarles spent Xmas at Mr. W. Pollock's.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Williams and Nora took Xmas dinner with Mr. B. Totton.

A number from here attended nomination at Harold on Monday.

IVANHOE

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Stout have returned home from Nanapanee, after spending Xmas with their daughter, Mrs. Roy Groom.

Richard Stout of Hamilton, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stout.

Mrs. Dan McKinnon and children of Calgary are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stott.

Miss Emma Lancaster of Toronto, is spending a few days at home.

Miss Tillie Martin of Toronto is spending a few days at home.

Miss Pearl Fleming of Toronto spent Xmas at home.

Mr. A. F. Stout of Boston, is home on his holidays.

Mr. Henry Kerr of Marmora is returning old acquaintances.

Quite a number from here attended the Annual Xmas Entertainment at Beulah on Dec. 24th, also at White Lake on Dec. 25th. All report a good time.

Don't forget the rehearsal at White Lake Methodist Church on New Year's eve.

Russell McMullen of Hoards, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Courtney and son John, and Miss Annie Preston, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Sullivan.

Mrs. Ethel Emmerson spent Sunday with Miss Fettes, at the "Glenwood."

Don't forget St. Thomas' Literary, Jan. 7th, in the Orange Hall, Rawdon.

HOARDS

Mr. and Mrs. David Benedict spent Christmas at the home of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Hoard, Stirling.

Miss Alice Rannie, Unionville, is visiting her uncle, Edward Rannie.

Mrs. Frank Spencer entertained Mr. and Mrs. William McKenzie and Hazel, Sylvester Hubble and Vera on Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Hubble were guests of Harry Rowe, Heally Falls, on Saturday.

Albert Lawrence of the 80th Batt., Belleville, spent a few days with Wallace Hoard.

Hector and Mrs. H. Whitton, Alice and Jessie, Frank and Mrs. Bailey, Charlie and Archie spent Christmas with their parents, A. J. and Mrs. Thompson, Murray.

Herb and Mrs. H. David, Ira and Jean are visiting her parents, Frank and Mrs. Williams.

A number of young people from here spent Monday evening with Edward Clancy.

James and Mrs. Seeney spent Tuesday evening with Frank and Mrs. Bailey.

Mr. J. E. Donald, Albert and Mrs. Hammond, Stirling, spent Christmas with Mrs. Harry Hammond.

Frank Spencer received from his son, Corporal Ernest Spencer, a German bayonet as a trophy of the war.

Mrs. Fred Jeffs entertained her father and mother, her brothers and sisters, also H. White and Bertha Fair on Christmas Day.

RIVER VALLEY

Pte. C. W. Mittz of Belleville spent Christmas week with friends in this vicinity, returning Tuesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Alexander and family of Rush Lake, Sask., are visiting at the home of her father, Mr. George Bolton. They intend visiting in Ontario until March, when they will return to the North-West again.

Some young folks gathered at the home of Mr. Earl Playter Monday evening and enjoyed themselves immensely.

Mr. Gilbert Richardson of the Union Bank of Norwood spent Xmas under the parental roof.

Pte. Guy Bolton and sister, also Pte. Mittz spent Sunday at Mr. Elam Wetcott's, Carmel.

Pte. H. Taylor of Belleville spent Xmas week at Mr. Ed Morrow's.

Miss L. Bolton and Pte. Mittz were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamblin on Monday.

Quite a few from here spent Thursday in Belleville and the markets were quite firm.

MINTO

The several Xmas trees of the neighborhood were all quite a success although the weather for some was not very favorable.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hagerman and family of St. Catherines are spending their holidays with his uncle, Mr. Paul Hagerman.

Mrs. Thomas Giles of Minnedosa and Miss Maggie Ridley of South Mountain, spent Xmas with their sister, Mrs. Jas. Stout.

The storm on Xmas Day hindered a few from enjoying a Xmas feast although in spite of the storm a few cutters passed through town.

Miss Gusta Hagerman entertained her Sunday School Class and a few others on Tuesday evening of this week. A very pleasant evening was spent in games and music.

On account of the joint meeting of the Farmers' and Women's Institute in the school house on Thursday evening of next week the St. Thomas' Literary Society will hold their next meeting on Friday evening, Jan. 7.

Miss Jennie Murray is spending her holidays with her mother, Mrs. Jane Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Hagerman entertained twenty-eight on Xmas Day. 17.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Williams and Nora took Xmas dinner with Mr. B. Totton.

A number from here attended nomination at Harold on Monday.

Wellman's School Report

The following is the report of Wellman's School Report for the month of December.

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel Snarr, Kathleen Jackson, Lindsay Pollock and Harry Preston (equal).

Mr. IV.—Mabel

Local and Personal

Mr. McGregor of the Union Bank staff was home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Montgomery spent Xmas with relatives in Lakefield.

Miss Eva McCutcheon is home from Hastings for the holidays.

Miss Edna Archer is spending the week at her home in Campbellford.

Messrs. Harold and Norman Payne and Miss Payne were home for the holidays.

A number of the boys of the 80th Battalion were home for the Xmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Moynes and children were in Frankford for Xmas Day.

Ernest Ward and family spent Xmas with relatives in Prince Edward.

Pte. Arthur Rosebush, of Picton, spent Xmas at his home here.

Mr. Porter of the Bank of Montreal spent Xmas at his home in Thomasburg, and Mr. Donaghue, in Tweed.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Shaw of Marmora were the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mitchell for Xmas.

Mrs. Arthur Ross and son Donald are here from Kingston spending Xmas week with her mother, Mrs. F. B. Parker.

Mr. Wm. Haslett and son Claude, of Bulyea, Sask., are visiting relatives in Redvers.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Thrasher were in Picton for Xmas and returned home on Monday.

The Misses Florence and Cora Morton are spending the holidays at their home in St. Ola.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wright were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wright, West Huntington on Xmas Day.

The Misses Margaret Bateman of Tweed, Jennie, of Toronto, and C. Bateman were home for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Williams and Miss Lucy spent Xmas at Bellview, with Mr. and Mrs. John Brown.

Miss Dorothy Moore returned on Tuesday from Concession, where she had been visiting friends over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Martin and little son Ivan were Xmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Clancy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fletcher were Xmas visitors at the home of Mr. T. McCaughan, Wellman's.

Miss Sarah Delaney left on Tuesday to visit her sisters in Detroit, Mesdames Jack Marshall and W. D. English.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bailey and family spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Lloyd, Sidney Tp.

Mr. Fraeck and daughters, Madeline, Jessie and Helen, of Belleville, spent Xmas Day with the Misses Judd.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosebush, Mr. and Mrs. John Stillman and little daughter Mary, of Campbellford spent Xmas with Mrs. Chas. Mitchell.

Watch Night Service

A watch night service will be conducted on Friday evening, Dec. 31st, at 9:30 in the Holiness Movement church. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Kerr of Thomasburg and Mr. and Mrs. Adam McGuire of Kempton spent Xmas with C. B. and Mrs. McGuire.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Demill spent Xmas in Belleville the guests of their daughters, Mesdames Greenleaf, Thompson and Butterfield.

Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Lott, of Moodie, N. Y. were in town on Tuesday. They are spending a few days with relatives in this vicinity.

The Rev. G. E. Simmons, previous to his departure for China, will give an illustrated address in St. John's church, Stirling, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, January, 4th. The views are excellent and we are sure that a great treat is in store. Come and bring your friends.

The Rawdon branch Red Cross workers acknowledge with thanks the donation of 25 lbs. of beautiful yarn from Mr. B. O. Lott. Also from Mrs. J. Sine \$3.00 and 3 sealers of fruit.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Luery, Mr. and Mrs. David Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Luery, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rosebush, and Mr. and Mrs. Byron Rosebush of Foxboro, spent Xmas Day with Mrs. John Rosebush.

MARRIED

IWAN-TOTTON—At the residence of the bridegroom's parents, Rawdon, on Wednesday, Dec. 22nd, 1915, by the Rev. S. F. Dixon, Miss Nellie Totton to Oscar Michael Irwin, M.D., of Neville, Sask.

Surrogate Court

Estate of Mahala Young, late of the Township of Sidney in the County of Hastings, deceased. Letters of Administration granted to John William Young, Administrator.

MICHAEL STEWART & BAALIM,
Solicitors for Administrators

Estate of Dixon English, late of the Township of Tyendinaga, deceased. Probate of Will issued to Rev. A. E. Cameron and R. P. English, Executors.

MICHAEL STEWART & BAALIM,
Solicitors for Executors.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Martin spent Xmas with relatives in Madoc.

Miss Dillon of Warkworth is visiting Mrs. James Lagrow.

Miss Clara McKinnon is at her home in Deloro for the holidays.

Miss Alma Watts is home for the holidays.

Miss May Kennedy is home for the holidays.

Miss Pauline Rupert of Belleville was a Xmas visitor at Mr. D. McGee's.

Mr. L. M. Pringle, of the Leader, spent Xmas at his home in Belleville.

Dr. H. V. Wright spent Xmas in Trenton and Dr. Crosbie in Madoc.

Miss Lillie May spent Xmas with her parents in Hillier.

Mr. Arthur Morrow is home from his school in Thurlow for the holidays.

Miss Edna Girwood is home from her school in Almonte for the holidays.

Master Bob Parker of Bowmanville is spending the holidays at the Misses Judds.

Dr. Fred Lawson of Brandon, Man., formerly with Dr. Walt, is in town for a few days.

Mr. Percy Reynolds of Lima, Ohio, spent Xmas with his mother, Mrs. C. Reynolds.

The first Intermediate O.H.A. game will be played in Campbellford to-night vs. Cobourg vs. Campbellford.

Miss Flossie Ivey of Belleville was the guest of Miss Edith Crane over the holidays.

Mrs. C. McGee and family are in Deloro spending the holidays with her mother, Mrs. J. Murray.

Col. W. P. Moore, Miss Moore and Mrs. McMaster of Toronto were Xmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Morton.

After an absence of about six years Percy Hoard is home from the West on a visit to his mother, Mrs. A. Hoard.

Miss Maud Ward, who is teaching at Turiff, is spending the holidays with her mother.

The entertainment given by the Methodist Sunday School on Xmas night drew a large crowd and the programme was excellent.

Mrs. James Montgomery of Rawdon Tp. met with an accident one day last week. She fell on the ice, breaking four ribs.

Mrs. R. H. Reid and family, and Burton Reid of Oak River, Man., are visiting their brothers, Joseph and Luther Phillips.

W. H. Sine and daughter Mary took dinner Xmas day with Mrs. Murphy. They are also visiting other friends in the vicinity.

Stirling played the Belleville O.H.A. Juniors in Belleville Xmas night. The ice was in bad condition and Stirling boys were not in practice, however the score was 7-4 in favor of Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fleming of Toronto who have been spending Xmas with his mother, Mrs. Reynolds of Spring Brook, returned to Toronto today.

Miss Greta Stabback is ill at her home in Campbellford, threatened with pneumonia. Mr. Rupert of Frankford is in Mr. Thrasher's office during her absence.

Rawdon Township Council were returned by acclamation. Reeve—Thos. Montgomery, Deputy Reeve, E. W. Hawkins—Councillors, C.W. Thompson, Archie Haslitt and Fred Jeffs.

The Rev. G. E. Simmons, previous to his departure for China, will give an illustrated address in St. John's church, Stirling, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, January, 4th. The views are excellent and we are sure that a great treat is in store. Come and bring your friends.

A large crowd gathered at the station yesterday to bid farewell to Robbie Thompson, son of C. W. Thompson, who has received a commission in the Imperial Army and sails for overseas on New Year Day. Short speeches were made by Revds. Knox, of Frankford, A. J. Terrell, J. T. Hall, and Rev. Mr. Neal, a college friend of Robbie's, of Victoria, and Reeve Montgomery. A wrist watch was presented to him by Miss Hattie Bailey on behalf of Rawdon Council.

A Representative Wanted
AT ONCE FOR
STIRLING AND DISTRICT
FOR THE

Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries

Farmers! Why remain idle all Winter when you can take up a paying agency?

Choice list of Varieties for Spring Planting. Liberal Terms. Handsome Free Outfit. Exclusive Territory.

Write now for particulars

STONE & WELLINGTON

TORONTO, ONTARIO

**WHAT ARE YOU DOING
TO HELP THE EMPIRE?**

The Minister of Finance recently told us that it would be necessary, if we are to avoid a financial crisis in the Dominion at the close of the War; for every man in Canada to practice economy.

The best method of saving is by means of a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.

The Travellers Life Assurance Co. of Canada has the policy which will best suit your individual requirements.

Apply to the Head Office, Montreal, or to the Local Manager.

**IF YOU CAN'T FIGHT
YOU CAN SAVE.****The New Shoe Store****Well Dressed
Feet**

Your happiness, health and appearance depend greatly on your Shoes. Our Shoes are made to fit your feet. If you wear Shoes bought here your feet will be comfortable and attractive.

Ladies! Our assortment is large and cloth tops are fashionable, in lace and button. All sizes and widths are in stock and they are very reasonable in price. Call and see our range and prices.

Men! Now is your chance to procure the very latest in all kinds of Footwear, as our lines are complete in Fine Shoes and shoes suitable for working purposes.

S. S. JOYCE & SON

Opp. Meiklejohn's Hardware The Home of Good Shoes

Synopsis of Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon Territories, and a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 25 acres will be leased in any year.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but otherwise will be retained.

The lessee will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface right may be owned by the Crown or the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of the Dominion Lands.

W. W. COOKE,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58

It is useful, absolutely necessary, lasting, and of untold value as a perennial reminder of the good wishes of the giver.

Agricultural Lectures at Madoc

Following is the program for the agricultural lectures to be given in the Armouries at Madoc, to which all are welcome:

W. F. Kydd, Parl. Bldgs, Toronto, on "Fruit," Jan. 11th, afternoon and evening.

Alex. Hume, Campbellford, on "Dairy Cattle and Swine," Jan. 12th, morning.

D. Baker, Hamilton, on "Horse and Veterinary Science," Jan. 19th, evening; Jan. 20th, morning.

H. Keith, Goderich, on "Poultry," Jan. 31st, afternoon and evening.

H. Sirett, B.S.A., Brighton, on "Seeds and Grains," Feb. 1st, afternoon and evening.

A. D. MCINTOSH,
Dist. Rep.

W. S. MARTIN & SON

Insurance of all kinds. Farms for sale.

Do not forget to call for your calendar.

It is waiting for you.

Office South Side of Mill Street.

Phone: Office 7B; Residence No. 2

Choice list of Varieties for Spring Planting. Liberal Terms. Handsome Free Outfit. Exclusive Territory.

For particulars

MIKEI, STEWART & BAALIM,
Solicitors for Executors.

MIKEI, STEWART & BAALIM,
Solicitors for Administrators



NERVOUS HEADACHE

It was a Realistic Ceremony in the Time of Charles II.

The last Knights of the Bath made according to the ancient forms were at the Coronation of Charles II., when various rites and ceremonies, one of which was baneful, were enforced.

According to Frou-sart, the court had prepared a bath, and the candidate for membership of the order, having been undressed by his esquires, was thereupon placed in the bath, his clothes and collar being the perquisites of the barber. He was then removed from the water to the words "May this be an honorable bath to you" and was placed in a plain bed quite wet and naked to dry.

As soon as he was quite dry he was removed from the bed, dressed in new and rich apparel and conducted by his sponsors to the chapel, where he offered a taper to the honor of God and a penny piece to the honor of the king. Then he went to the monarch, and, kneeling before him received from the royal sword a tap on the shoulder, the king exclaiming: "Arise, Sir _____" and then embraced him, saying: "Be thou a good knight and true!"—London Strand Magazine.

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves and warn you of approaching prostration. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

20 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



Things You Ought To Know

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of ear-ache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. C. MASTERS.

SOLAR ENERGY.

Its Constant Radiation is Lessening the Mass of Our Sun.

The work of Einstein on the principle of relativity shows that a body which radiates energy loses a portion of its mass depending on the energy radiated. It follows that the sun, which continually radiates energy, is constantly losing mass. M. J. Bosier has calculated that the sun loses a mass equal to that of our earth in 30,000 years.

If it be assumed that the mass thus lost is gravitational mass it follows that the length of the year increases by six seconds in 1,000,000 years and that in the same time the mean longitude of the earth is affected in such a way as to produce a variation of one of thirty-six days in the seasons.

Such variations are to minute to be observable. In stellar systems possessing a higher temperature, the effect would be much more marked for the energy radiated by a body varies as the fourth power of its absolute temperature.

If, as M. Nordman believes, there exist stars having a temperature six or seven times that of our sun, their radiation is one to two thousand times as intense. Thus, if the temperature of Algol is 13,000 degrees, it is calculated that at the end of 2,000 years the eclipses of Algol suffer a retardation of about twelve minutes.—Boston Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

British Army Swords.

Swords in the British army vary to a very great extent, and practically every branch of the service has its own type of weapon. The difference is not so much in the shape of the blade as in that of the hilt.

The sword used by the infantry has a large ornamental guard, bearing the royal cipher and crown. There is a slot at the top of the guard for the sword knot, really a leather loop ending in a knot to prevent the loss of the sword. The infantry sword is perfectly straight and is sharp on one edge only.

Rifle regiments have a special sword of their own with the rifle badge let into the open-work guard. Very much the same sort of sword, but with a still more open guard, consisting of three curved bars, is used by the royal engineers have a gilt hilt on their swords, a distinction they prize.

The claymore of the Highland regiments has a big basket hilt lined with red cloth and blue ribbons. The officers of some Scottish regiments carry a plain cross-hilt sword without a guard.

Until a few years ago the cavalry were armed with sabres. Nowadays, however, they carry swords of a straight rapier pattern. The guard is a large affair, completely shielding the hand.—New York Times.

When?

"When will it end?" I asked the sage; He answered softly: "With this age." That will be—when? with hope I cried.

"In God's due time," the sage replied. And God's due time—when may that be?

"When man knows his extremity." And then must be soon? I said; "Oh, tell me what you know, I urge; On when we'll have the world all right."

"When Death is allowed up of life." —Cathleen Bunting Adams in the Christian Herald.

The silence is in the starry sky.—Dosthworth.

New York City is now the coffee trade centre of the world.

Philadelphia will shortly float a \$22,000,000 municipal loan.

Marta Washington, former slave, at 72 is a night school pupil in Cincinnati.

Washington has 60,000 pupils in public schools.

Greater New York public schools contain 83,185 pupils.

Grade crossing accidents cost 108 lives in Pennsylvania in the fiscal year ending July 1st.

Pittsburg pays \$40.10 per pupil yearly for operating schools. Los Angeles pays \$71.25; Cleveland, \$46.30; and Chicago, \$45.29.

African ostriches are dying of famine.

London has a new daily paper, the Echo.

Glasgow has the world's largest cotton factory.

Pennsylvania mines are storing coal fearing strikes next April.

Cases of the plague in Russia have been traced to the fact that the victim handled camel that had died of a similar disease.

An experimental way a cannery in New York is drying and crushing cherry pits to obtain a flavor that is added to the canned fruit.

Four cities in Germany, four in France, one in Italy and one in Russia have installed ozone plants for the purification of their drinking water.

Shoes with quickly removable soles and heels have been invented in France for railroad men so that they can escape should their feet be caught in tracks.

Smoking just before going to bed is often followed by insomnia.

Ostriches can travel at a rate of over 100 miles an hour.

Vagrants in England used to be punished by having the upper part of the grislet of the right ear removed.

The bones of a human being will bear three times as great a pressure as oak and nearly as much as wrought iron without being crushed.

As far as practicable all men on English cruisers and battleships have a bath before they go into action.

A mammoth tree in California, which is 327 feet high and 90 feet in circumference, is believed to be between 3,000 and 4,000 years old.

Macedonia grows the richest opium of all countries. The export of crude opium from the Salonic district to the United States ranks second to tobacco in value. The product is used solely in the manufacture of morphine, and is not the quality used for smoking.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

LITTLE LOST PUP.

He was lost—not a shade of doubt of that:

For he never barked at a slinking cat. But stood in the square where the wind blew raw.

With drooping ears and a trailing paw, And a mournful look in his pleading eye, And a plaintive snuff at the passerby, That begged as plain as tongue could sue, "Oh, master, please may I follow you?"

A torn wet wail of raw, brown fur Adorned the head of the headless town. Oh, the saddest of sights in a world of sin A little lost pup with his tail tucked in.

Well, he won my heart (for I set great store).

On my own red But— who is here no more? And so I whistled clear, and he trodded up.

And who so glad as that small lost pup?

Now we share my board, and he owns my bed.

And he fairly shouts when he hears my tread.

Then if things go wrong, as they sometimes do,

And the world is cold and I'm feeling blue,

He asserts his rights to assume my woes With a warm red tongue and a nice cold nose.

And a silly head on my arm or knee And a paw as soft as a paw can be.

When we rove the woods for a league about

He's as full of pranks as a school let out;

For he runs and frolics like a three-months colt.

And he runs me down like a thunderbolt.

Oh, the blithest of sights in the world Is a gay little pup with his tail in the air.

—Arthur Guiterman.

An Italian Superstition.

There is an Italian superstition that whenever a king belonging to the house of Savoy dies a huge eagle is to be seen crossing the Alps over the valley of Aosta in the direction of Savoy and the conviction prevails among the inhabitants of Aosta, that this eagle guides the soul of the dead sovereign to join those of his ancestors in Savoy. When King Charles Albert died at Lissabon King Victor Emmanuel died at Rome and King Humbert was assassinated at Monza in 1900 the eagle was seen winging its way across the Alps. All other eagles crossing the Alps don't seem to count for much.—Westminster Gazette.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

It was a Realistic Ceremony in the Time of Charles II.

The last Knights of the Bath made according to the ancient forms were at the Coronation of Charles II., when various rites and ceremonies, one of which was baneful, were enforced.

According to Frou-sart, the court had prepared a bath, and the candidate for membership of the order, having been undressed by his esquires, was thereupon placed in the bath, his clothes and collar being the perquisites of the barber. He was then removed from the water to the words "May this be an honorable bath to you" and was placed in a plain bed quite wet and naked to dry.

As soon as he was quite dry he was removed from the bed, dressed in new and rich apparel and conducted by his sponsors to the chapel, where he offered a taper to the honor of God and a penny piece to the honor of the king. Then he went to the monarch, and, kneeling before him received from the royal sword a tap on the shoulder, the king exclaiming: "Arise, Sir _____" and then embraced him, saying: "Be thou a good knight and true!"—London Strand Magazine.

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves and warn you of approaching prostration.

By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

20 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



Things You Ought To Know

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of ear-ache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. C. MASTERS.

SOLAR ENERGY.

Its Constant Radiation is Lessening the Mass of Our Sun.

The work of Einstein on the principle of relativity shows that a body which radiates energy loses a portion of its mass depending on the energy radiated. It follows that the sun, which continually radiates energy, is constantly losing mass. M. J. Bosier has calculated that the sun loses a mass equal to that of our earth in 30,000 years.

If it be assumed that the mass thus lost is gravitational mass it follows that the length of the year increases by six seconds in 1,000,000 years and that in the same time the mean longitude of the earth is affected in such a way as to produce a variation of one of thirty-six days in the seasons.

Such variations are to minute to be observable. In stellar systems possessing a higher temperature, the effect would be much more marked for the energy radiated by a body varies as the fourth power of its absolute temperature.

If, as M. Nordman believes, there exist stars having a temperature six or seven times that of our sun, their radiation is one to two thousand times as intense. Thus, if the temperature of Algol is 13,000 degrees, it is calculated that at the end of 2,000 years the eclipses of Algol suffer a retardation of about twelve minutes.—Boston Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

British Army Swords.

Swords in the British army vary to a very great extent, and practically every branch of the service has its own type of weapon. The difference is not so much in the shape of the blade as in that of the hilt.

The sword used by the infantry has a large ornamental guard, bearing the royal cipher and crown. There is a slot at the top of the guard for the sword knot, really a leather loop ending in a knot to prevent the loss of the sword. The infantry sword is perfectly straight and is sharp on one edge only.

Rifle regiments have a special sword of their own with the rifle badge let into the open-work guard. Very much the same sort of sword, but with a still more open guard, consisting of three curved bars, is used by the royal engineers have a gilt hilt on their swords, a distinction they prize.

The claymore of the Highland regiments has a big basket hilt lined with red cloth and blue ribbons. The officers of some Scottish regiments carry a plain cross-hilt sword without a guard.

Until a few years ago the cavalry were armed with sabres. Nowadays, however, they carry swords of a straight rapier pattern. The guard is a large affair, completely shielding the hand.—New York Times.

When?

"When will it end?" I asked the sage; He answered softly: "With this age." That will be—when? with hope I cried.

"In God's due time," the sage replied. And God's due time—when may that be?

"When man knows his extremity." And then must be soon? I said; "Oh, tell me what you know, I urge; On when we'll have the world all right."

"When Death is allowed up of life." —Cathleen Bunting Adams in the Christian Herald.

The silence is in the starry sky.—Dosthworth.

New York City is now the coffee trade centre of the world.

Philadelphia will shortly float a \$22,000,000 municipal loan.

Marta Washington, former slave, at 72 is a night school pupil in Cincinnati.

Washington has 60,000 pupils in public schools.

Greater New York public schools contain 83,185 pupils.

Grade crossing accidents cost 108 lives in Pennsylvania in the fiscal year ending July 1st.

Pittsburg pays \$40.10 per pupil yearly for operating schools. Los Angeles pays \$71.25; Cleveland, \$46.30; and Chicago, \$45.29.

African ostriches are dying of famine.

London has a new daily paper, the Echo.

Glasgow has the world's largest cotton factory.

Pennsylvania mines are storing coal fearing strikes next April.

Cases of the plague in Russia have been traced to the fact that the victim handled camel that had died of a similar disease.

An experimental way a cannery in New York is drying and crushing cherry pits to obtain a flavor that is added to the canned fruit.

Four cities in Germany, four in France, one in Italy and one in Russia have installed ozone plants for the purification of their drinking water.

Shoes with quickly removable soles and heels have been invented in France for railroad men so that they can escape should their feet be caught in tracks.

Smoking just before going to bed is often followed by insomnia.

Ostriches can travel at a rate of over 100 miles an hour.

Vagrants in England used to be punished by having the upper part of the grislet of the right ear removed.

The bones of a human being will bear three times as great a pressure as oak and nearly as much as wrought iron without being crushed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

LITTLE LOST PUP.

He was lost—not a shade of doubt of that:

For he never barked at a slinking cat. But stood in the square where the wind blew raw.

With drooping ears and a trailing paw, And a mournful look in his pleading eye, And a plaintive snuff at the passerby, That begged as plain as tongue could sue, "Oh, master, please may I follow you?"

A torn wet wail of raw, brown fur Adorned the head of the headless town. Oh, the saddest of sights in a world of sin A little lost pup with his tail tucked in.

Well, he won my heart (for I set great store).

On my own red But— who is here no more? And so I whistled clear, and he trodded up.

And who so glad as that small lost pup?

Now we share my board, and he owns my bed.

And he fairly shouts when he hears my tread.

Then if things go wrong, as they sometimes do,

And the world is cold and I'm feeling blue,

He asserts his rights to assume my woes With a warm red tongue and a nice cold nose.

And a silly head on my arm or knee And a paw as soft as a paw can be.

When we rove the woods for a league about

He's as full of pranks as a school let out;

For he runs and frolics like a three-months colt.

And he runs me down like a thunderbolt.

Oh, the blithest of sights in the world Is a gay little pup with his tail in the air.

—Arthur Guiterman.

An Italian Superstition.

There is an Italian superstition that whenever a king belonging to the house of Savoy dies a huge eagle is to be seen crossing the Alps over the valley of Aosta in the direction of Savoy and the conviction prevails among the inhabitants of Aosta, that this eagle guides the soul of the dead sovereign to join those of his ancestors in Savoy. When King Charles Albert died at Lissabon King Victor Emmanuel died at Rome and King Humbert was assassinated at Monza in 1900 the eagle was seen winging its way across the Alps. All other eagles crossing the Alps don't seem to count for much.—Westminster Gazette.

NERVOUS HEADACHE

The last Knights of the Bath made according to the ancient forms were at the Coronation of Charles II., when various rites and ceremonies, one of which was baneful, were enforced.

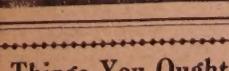
According to Frou-sart, the court had prepared a bath, and the candidate for membership of the order, having been undressed by his esquires, was thereupon placed in the bath, his clothes and collar being the perquisites of the barber. He was then removed from the water to the words "May this be an honorable bath to you" and was placed in a plain bed quite wet and naked to dry.

As soon as he was quite dry he was removed from the bed, dressed in new and rich apparel and conducted by his sponsors to the chapel, where he offered a taper to the honor of God and a penny piece to the honor of the king. Then he went to the monarch, and, kneeling before him received from the royal sword a tap on the shoulder, the king exclaiming: "Arise, Sir _____" and then embraced him, saying: "Be thou a good knight and true!"—London Strand Magazine.

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves and warn you of approaching prostration.

By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

20 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmonson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.



Things You Ought To Know

CONSPIRED TO DROWN TROOPS FROM CANADA

Irishman Arrested in New York Conspiracy Case Visited Quebec to Study the Situation.

CASES CONNECT

U.S. Authorities Are Beginning to See the Various Plots Are Interwoven.

New York Report—The arrest to-day of Edmund Justice, a night watchman employed by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, was declared by Federal officials to supply the "missing link" in a chain of evidence proving that the steamship company was the financial agent of the German Government in various plots against American neutrality alleged to have been uncovered by the Department of Justice. He is an Irishman and was born in Cork.

Justice was arrested as an employee and fellow-conspirator of Paul Koenig, head of the Hamburg-American detective bureau, who is charged with plotting to blow up the Welland Canal. Shortly after Justice's arrest, a lawyer representing Koenig appeared before United States Commissioner Houghton and gave \$30,000 bail for the appearance of Justice at a hearing set for January 12. This makes a total of more than \$100,000 supplied by the Hamburg-American Company as bail for men accused of plots against American neutrality.

SENT TO QUEBEC.

It is charged in the complaint that, under Koenig's direction, Justice went to Quebec in September, 1914, and there gained information for the Germans. While the complaint does not say so, the authorities hint that Koenig submitted this information to German representatives in Washington, and that it was transmitted to Berlin to the German general staff.

It is also hinted by the Federal authorities that information which Justice, who also met in Quebec Fred Metzler, who was Koenig's private secretary, was used by Germans in this country in planning acts of violence in the Dominion of Canada, and that underlying all this was a plan for torpedoing troopships that sailed from Canada for England.

The complaint on which Justice was arrested says specifically that the purpose of Koenig and Justice was "to ascertain the number of troops which were being transported by the Dominion of Canada to ports in France and Great Britain, the names of the steamships on which said troops were being transported, the kind and quantity of supplies which were being shipped from the Dominion to France and Great Britain, and other information which would or might be of value to the German Government, and which would assist the military operations of the German Government."

The complaint charges that the undertaking was one of hazard and came within the purview of the statute forbidding the undertaking of any military venture from this country as a basis of operations. It says further that Justice and Metzler left this city on September 15, 1914, and went to Quebec; that Koenig left here on September 18 and met Metzler in Portland, Maine, and that he went to Burlington, Vermont, where on September 26 he conferred with Justice.

The authorities also say that Metzler and Justice gained most varied assortment of information. In Quebec, they inspected the fortifications there, went to the training camps, observed the manner of men, the condition of the men and estimated the time when they would be sent to the front. It is said they obtained information concerning the movements of the transports and the course they would take on their trip either France or Great Britain.

The preparation of this complaint is regarded as the beginning of a series of charges that will be made against Koenig and other men. It is also thought possible that within a short time enough information will have been gathered to associate Koenig as a figure in the background of the alleged plot of Roger Fay and others to blow up munition carrying ships. The Federal authorities, starting in a systematic manner, have gone back to the beginning of the war and are developing the incidents in a chronological order.

The Federal authorities had hopes that Justice, when grabbed, would make a confession. The Jefendan was put on the thrill for three hours but nervous and excited, admitted only what the inquisitors showed him proof of as to his visits to Canada and would give nothing more.

NOT A SQUEALER.

"You can cut my arms and my legs off," he said, "but you can make me talk. It won't be said by my children that their father is a squealer. No, I am not pro-German. I am anti-L'ritis."

But Justice seemed greatly worried and when he got into court and was assigned before United States Commissioner Houghton one of his first remarks was "I want to find out what our employers are going to do for me." He referred to the Hamburg-American officials.

The Federal grand jury, which has been investigating the activities of Franz Reitnau, the member of the Imperial German naval staff and who is now a prisoner of war in England, practically completed to-day its work so far as the Winton campaign in influencing the labor interests in this country is concerned. It is expected that next week indictments will be returned against more than six persons.

THE DEATH ROLL

Three Celebrated Men Have Passed to Their Rest.

London Cable—B. A. Hawksley, a close friend and adviser of the late Cecil Rhodes, died in London Tuesday, it is announced. Mr. Hawksley was a trustee of the will of Mr. Rhodes.

Arthur Hughes, last of the pre-Raphaelite painters, died at Kew yesterday. He was a friend and fellow worker of John Millais, Gabriel Rossetti, Wm. Holman Hunt, John Ruskin and William Morris.

(By Times Special Wire.)

New York, Dec. 23.—Dr. Daniel G. Elliott, zoologist and lecturer on natural history, died of pneumonia last night at his home here. He was born in this city eighty years ago, and was associated with the American Museum of Natural History since its beginning.

Dr. Elliott was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and a member of many other learned societies.

AUTOISTS' FEES FOR GOOD ROADS

License Branch is Transferred to Highways Department.

Revenue Likely to Pay for Road Improvements.

Toronto Despatch—An administrative change that the motorists and good roads enthusiasts of the Province have been advocating for a year or two past—the incorporation of the Auto License branch in the Highways Department, has been decided upon by the Ontario Government.

Although no official statement of the reasons for the shift was given other than that the Highways Department is the logical place for the Auto License branch, it is understood that Hon. Mr. Macaulay, Minister of Public Works, contemplates the adoption of the principle of setting aside all revenue secured by way of taxation of automobiles for highway improvements in the province.

Up to the present the expenditure on highway improvement in Ontario has borne no direct relation to the revenue from automobiles, although the Government has been giving, in assistance to county road construction, more than it has received from the motorists. During the provincial year just closed, however, the new automobile license fees brought the revenue up to approximately \$330,000, or considerably more than the year's grants to county construction.

A year ago, when the license fees were increased on the horse-power basis, the attitude of the motorists was that if they had to contribute more to the Provincial Treasury the money should go toward the improvement of the highways of Ontario.

The new policy will, it is said, meet the point raised. The license fees will be considered as revenue of the Highways Department and should, before long, be large enough, with the increase in the number of automobiles, not only upon construction, but maintenance as well.

Whether the change will be followed by the payment of the increased grants toward maintenance provided for in the legislation of last session is a matter for the Government to decide. It is probable that this will depend upon the present statutory highway expenditure. On the basis of last year's figures the revenue would fall short of meeting an increase from 33 1/3 to 40 per cent. in the grant toward county roads construction, and of contributing 20 per cent. toward maintenance; the latter being estimated at \$60,000.

MORE VICTORIES

Daily Turkish Recital of Gains is Continued.

Constantinople Cable, via London Cable—The Turkish War Office to-night gave out the following statement:

"Along the entire northern front our troops are approaching the barbed wire entanglements of the enemy trenches.

"On the Dardanelles front near Sedd el Bahr there have been temporary artillery and bombing encounters. Our artillery on the Anatolian coast of the straits successfully bombarded Mortoliman and the landing places at Tekke Burnu. Near Mortoliman we sunk two small boats and near Tekke a small ammunition vessel. In one sector cleared of the enemy we found provisions of all kinds, sufficient for an army corps, for a long time, 1,000,000 sand bags, some thousands of tents, 500 blankets, 400 stretchers, one mortar near Aglime Dere, and many mortar bombs hidden in the ground.

"On the Irik front (in Mesopotamia) near Kut-el-Amara our artillery sank two enemy monitors and caused an explosion on board another by a direct hit.

"On the Caucasus front an enemy attack in the neighborhood of Id (in Turkish Armenia) on Dec. 20 cost him eight officers and 300 men, while our losses amounted to only one-third of this number.

"In a magazine on the Golden Horn a quantity of dynamite exploded. Five soldiers and ten civilians were killed and a number of civilians wounded. One house was burned."

"The whole supply of munitions in the depot was destroyed. The explosion was traced to accidental causes.

London Cable—According to ad-

vice to The Amsterdam Telegraph, forwarded by Reuter's correspondent, a powder factory and several ammunition depots at Muenster, Westphalia, have been blown up. Great damage was done to the town, the newspaper adds.

Later advices from Amsterdam state that according to accounts re-

ceived there 300 of the 600 women em-

ployed in the Muenster powder mill were killed.

The whole supply of munitions in

the depot was destroyed. The explo-

sion was traced to accidental causes.

ENTIRE WAR LOAN ALLOTTED.

Ottawa, Report—Allocation of the one

hundred million dollar war loan is now

complete. All subscribers to the loan,

which is one of fifty millions and was

afterwards increased to twice that sum

because of the over-subscription, have

been affected by the subscription in full

with the exception of the chartered

banks. The latter have been cut down

to about 30 per cent. of their subscrip-

tion, which totalled \$2,000,000.

The good die young, especially if

they happen to be red headed.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Berlin Reports That Roumania's Grain Crop Has Been Sold to Germany.

LOGWOOD FOR U.S.

Report of Serious Illness of Bernhardt, the Actress, is Denied.

Gimili, Man., carried local option. One thousand Ontario Boy Scouts have enlisted for the war.

J. J. Thomas, long engaged in piano manufacture, died at Guelph.

Old Knox College, Toronto, may be used as a convalescent home for returning disabled soldiers.

The Italian consular agent for the Niagara district charges that employers importe Italians to remain in Canada.

The report that Sarah Bernhardt is dangerously ill is characterised as a Havaas despatch from Paris as unfounded.

Great Britain has permitted the exportation of logwood from Jamaica to the United States, provided Canada is cared for.

Local option and a Hydro by-law are absorbing public interest in Saratoga to the exclusion of other municipal election issues.

The Rockefeller Foundation is considering a plan to send a number of surgeons to Mexico to stop the typhus epidemic reported there.

Major-General L. Kiggell, now as-

sistant to the chief of the Imperial General staff, will become chief of the general staff of Sir Douglas Haig.

Wash. Mastalyar, an Austrian, was found guilty at Oshawa of breaking into a store and was committed to the Kingston Penitentiary for three years.

A Central News despatch from Amsterdam says that Count Zeppelin, builder of dirigibles has been elected a member of the First Chamber of Württemberg.

Lloyd Bingham, member of the Ford peace party, died at Christiania, Norway, of pneumonia. He was the husband of Amelia Bingham, the American actress.

General Bertram, formerly head of the old Shell Committee has, it is said, resigned from the Imperial Munitions Board recently organized, of which he was deputy head.

J. E. Northcott, charged with selling liquor without a license at Oshawa, was fined \$300, with the alternative of three months in jail. Northcott elected to go to prison.

Mr. B. W. Sherwood, of the Auditor-General's branch, has been appointed to the position of assistant accountant in the House of Commons, in succession to Mr. D. W. Cameron, now accountant.

Part of the stores of W. H. Thorne Co., Limited, on Market square, St. John, N. B., were gutted by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. The concern carried \$300,000 insurance.

Magistrate Deslaurier, Toronto, decided that there should be convictions in the cases of James E. Mulligan and P. Gaudet, F. Lassman and J. A. Gillis, C.P.R. conductors charged with stealing money from the company.

Mrs. Edward Webb, of Middlemarch, while deranged as a result of continued ill-health, jumped to her death from the top of the windmill on the farm in sight of her husband and three daughters, one of whom was to be married Wednesday evening.

According to a Bucharest despatch to Berlin, the exportation of 50,000 car loads of grain of various sorts has been finally arranged, a satisfactory agreement on the method of payment having been reached between the German and Roumanian negotiators.

Montreal City Council decided, by 16 votes to 11, to ask the Quebec Legislature for a referendum to abolish the Board of Control, and by a vote of 16 to 10 the Council decided to ask for legislation to extend the term of mayor and aldermen from two years to four years.

"Along the entire northern front our troops are approaching the barbed wire entanglements of the enemy trenches.

"On the Dardanelles front near Sedd el Bahr there have been temporary artillery and bombing encounters. Our artillery on the Anatolian coast of the straits successfully bombarded Mortoliman and the landing places at Tekke Burnu. Near Mortoliman we sunk two small boats and near Tekke a small ammunition vessel. In one sector cleared of the enemy we found provisions of all kinds, sufficient for an army corps, for a long time, 1,000,000 sand bags, some thousands of tents, 500 blankets, 400 stretchers, one mortar near Aglime Dere, and many mortar bombs hidden in the ground.

"On the Irik front (in Turkish Armenia) near Kut-el-Amara our artillery sank two enemy monitors and caused an explosion on board another by a direct hit.

"On the Caucasus front an enemy attack in the neighborhood of Id (in Turkish Armenia) on Dec. 20 cost him eight officers and 300 men, while our losses amounted to only one-third of this number.

"In a magazine on the Golden Horn a quantity of dynamite exploded. Five soldiers and ten civilians were killed and a number of civilians wounded. One house was burned."

"The whole supply of munitions in

the depot was destroyed. The explo-

sion was traced to accidental causes.

ENTIRE WAR LOAN ALLOTTED.

Ottawa, Report—Allocation of the one

hundred million dollar war loan is now

complete. All subscribers to the loan,

which is one of fifty millions and was

afterwards increased to twice that sum

because of the over-subscription, have

been affected by the subscription in full

with the exception of the chartered

banks. The latter have been cut down

to about 30 per cent. of their subscrip-

tion, which totalled \$2,000,000.

The good die young, especially if

they happen to be red headed.

PARIS CABLE.—The Belgian offi-

cials communication reads: "Our pa-

litical situation is very active to-day.

They bombarded the German posts on

the left bank of the Yser as well as the

entrenchments at Esehen.

"To the north of Dixmude our heavy guns completed the destruction of the blockhouse overturned yester-

day, which the enemy attempted to re-

pair."

Mrs. Neighbor—What was that aw-

ful racket I heard in your flat this morning?

Mrs. Next door—Oh, that was my husband. He fell over a rock-

ing chair and broke one of the com-

mandments.—Indianapolis Star.

BADFOR GERMANS

London Press Say U. S. Note Will Involve Her, Too.

London Cable—Few of the leading newspapers comment to-day on the latest American note to Austria-Hungary concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Anconia.

"The note is quite polite," says the Daily News, in an editorial, "but it leaves no room for evasion. Thus there can no longer be doubt as to the real gravity of the crisis. Left to herself, Austria would probably meet the ultimatum with defiance, but whatever else happens, it is certain that Austria cannot and will not be left to herself in this matter."

"The gravity of the situation consists in the fact that a breach with Austria must almost inevitably involve Germany. It may still be possible for Germany to avert the threatened war by forcing Austria to do public penance, but this can scarcely be done without great damage to the prestige of the central powers."

"From the viewpoint of civilization, nothing better could happen than that America should be able, without an open breach, to force upon the central powers a public acknowledgment of their violations of the laws of humanity. No sensible man knowing America's great neutral services can desire a rupture between her and the Central Powers."

The Standard says:

"The American Government shows no disposition to waste time in prolonging controversy. The note is not a whit too strong, for the Washington Government has been treated by Austria-Hungary with polite insolence more galling than the more brusque tone of Berlin. That President Wilson has resolved not to be played with by Vienna as he was by Berlin is due, not to the deeper guilt of Austria, but to the conviction of the American people that there was but one way to deal with a Government so deeply tainted with lawlessness and insincerity."

FRENCH GAIN IS IMPORTANT

Capture of German Trenches in the Vosges Has Good Result.

Ends a Situation Which Was Bad for Allies.

London Cable.—The success of the French at Hartmanns Weillerkopf, in the Vosges, is regarded in the allied capitals as not only a brilliant, but a useful operation, at a point where the situation has been most difficult for many months. The number of prisoners is the largest on the west front since the great Champagne-Loos offensive.

The fact that the French retained all but a small portion of the captured trenches is held to be significant.

The successful action of the French at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf was made for the purpose of bringing to an end a situation which the French regarded as intolerable. On the summit of this mountain there had been incessant firing by both sides. The trenches were separated by only a very small distance. The result of the fighting was an appreciable loss of men each day.

The French success resulted from careful artillery preparation and the dashing onslaught of the troops. The Germans have been forced back some distance on the eastern slopes of the mountain.

BRITISH REPORT.

London Cable.—The following British official statement was issued to-night:

"During the last 24 hours there has been artillery activity on many portions of the front, principally at Fricourt, on both sides of La Bassée Canal and at Ypres. Our artillery replied effectively."

FRENCH REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"In Belgium the artillery displayed activity in the region of Het Sas and Boesinge. To the south of Arras there has been successful shelling around Beaurains. We exploded a mine which seriously damaged an enemy trench along the road to Lille.

"Before Dancourt, in the region of Roye, a strong German patrol, taken under our fire, fled, abandoning several wounded.

"On the heights of the Meuse, in the sector of the Bouchout wood, our batteries violently bombarded the adverse trenches and caused the explosion of a munitions depot.

"In the Vosges, at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf, after a series of local actions, the enemy gained a footing in one section of the trenches which we captured yesterday, and which were held by our advanced detachments. The number of German prisoners taken at this point surpasses 1,300."

BELGIAN REPORT.

Paris Cable.—The Belgian officials communication reads: "Our patrols have been very active to-day. They bombarded the German posts on the left bank of the Yser as well as the entrenchments at Esehen.

"To the north of Dixmude our heavy guns completed the destruction of the blockhouse overturned yesterday, which the enemy attempted to re-pair."

The despatch also adds:

"Former National Chairman Hitchcock is out for Hughes, as Governor Whitman, if Hughes is a candidate, otherwise Whitman hopes to be a candidate himself."

EXTENSION OF HOUSE PASSES

British Commons Gets Eight Months Longer Life.

Question of Number Recruited Up Before Members.

Your Xmas Cake

In the stress and strain of preparing for Christmas the overworked housewife can eliminate much of the worry and responsibility by ordering her cake and Christmas pastry from us. We need not dwell on our ability to give satisfaction in this line. Like Kingston's Bread our pastries are a source of delight to all who have tried them.

Mince Pies, Apple Pies, Pumpkin Pies

No order is too large or too small to command our prompt attention—our only request is that your order early.

GEO. H. KINGSTON, STIRLING, - ONT.
The Home of Machine Made Bread

FRANKFORD

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st, a very interesting and instructive lecture was given in Trinity Church by Rev. and Mrs. Geo. Simmons on their work and travels in China. A number of lantern views were given and were of particular interest as they were by Mr. Simmons and showed the progress in their mission work.

The members of the W.M.S. of the Methodist Church packed a box for the Children's Home at Belleville on Tuesday afternoon. The donations consisted of clothing and fruit given for the Christmas season.

Miss Kathleen McCauley of Toronto is home for the holidays.

Our Public and High Schools closed for the Christmas holidays on Wednesday, the teachers leaving for their homes the same night.

Miss Alexander left for her home in Arden on Thursday morning.

Ethel Benedict left on Thursday to spend Christmas with her sister Pearl in Rawdon.

Mr. C. Bates for the past two years has been delivering milk to our town, but has sold out the business to Mr. G. W. Sine.

Mrs. Geo. Benedict left on Thursday to spend Christmas with her daughter at Rossmore.

Miss Alice Windover arrived home from Belleville on Thursday to spend her holidays under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McLaren of Edmonton are spending Xmas and New Years with their son, Mr. Mac McLaren, and their daughter, Mrs. Walter Ketcheson.

Miss Ada Munn left on Friday to spend some time with friends in and around Picton.

Mr. Roy Pulver is spending Xmas with friends in town.

Mr. Roy Sarles, teacher at Bancroft, is holidaying under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Burney Harrison and little daughters of Toronto were the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Chase, for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brownell of St. Catharines arrived in town on Thursday to spend the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Petter.

We see another of our Frankford boys is wearing the King's uniform, namely Jack Simmons, who is joining the Medical Corps. He is now home spending Christmas with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simmons.

Christmas mass was held in St Francis Church at 9 a.m.

Service was held in Trinity Church at 8 a.m. on Xmas morning.

Mr. Geo. Clarke of Enterprise spent Xmas at Bellville.

Little Miss Olive Rose of the 6th Con. of Sidney was the successful candidate for the large doll at Mr. Corey's hardware store, gaining the doll by a large majority of votes.

Mr. Arthur Miller of Montreal was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Miller for Christmas.

Miss Ethel Lowery with her sister-in-law and little daughters of Lloyd Minister, Alta, arrived in town on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilbourn and children of the 4th of Sidney were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Sine on Christmas.

Mr. Ed. Turley, Jr., of Montreal, spent Xmas at his home.

Mrs. and Miss Baskey and Mr. and Mrs. Kimberley of Belleville spent Xmas and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Pat O'Brien.

Mr. E. McAllister and daughter Pearl spent Xmas with Mr. and Mrs. Palmer of Niagara Falls.

Mr. Mac Bowen of New York is spending the holidays with his mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Bowen.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Huffman of Toronto spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Huffman.

Miss Myrtle Weese of Toronto is holidaying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Weese.

Mr. R. Sandercock of Oshawa spent Sunday at the home of Mr. S. W. Meyers.

The service in the Methodist Church was held in the usual hour on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Knox preaching. There was not as large a crowd as usual as there were so many away spending Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Carter spent Xmas and Sunday with friends at Plainfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Moynes and children of Stirling were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moynes on Xmas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meyers and two girls, Nina and Pearl, spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Meyers.

Mr. and Mrs. John Montgomery held Xmas and had their seven children and their families, also her father, Mr. B. Maybee of Stockdale. All the grandchildren, 18 in number, were present, of which the oldest was Miss Florence Montgomery of Mount Pleasant. The entire family were there with the exception of one son-in-law, Mr. Cecil Rowley of Belleville.

WEST HUNTINGDON

Mr. Geo. Walker and Miss Lena Bates of Belleville, made a few visits in our vicinity on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham spent the weekend in Murray.

Mr. C. B. Hunt and daughter Mildred, are spending a few days the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McCurdy have returned home after spending a few days at Wellington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wilson spent Xmas at the home of J. C. Wilson, Sime.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mumby spent Xmas at Bellville.

CARMEL

In spite of the unfavorable weather our entertainment was largely attended and proved a decided success.

Mr. and Mrs. William Carlisle having their son Albert home with them for Xmas prepared a beautiful dinner which Albert Weaver and family, Mrs. J. B. Weaver and son Charlie, and Albert Green and family were invited to enjoy. In spite of the rough weather all enjoyed a pleasant day.

Many who intended going to the entertainment in the Stirling Opera House, Christmas night, were prevented from doing so owing to the rain.

William Wallace and family, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Wensley, spent Christmas Day at Mrs. E. Lott's, Frankford.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Weaver and Myrtle spent Sunday evening at the home of Mrs. Albert Green.

A number of young people gathered at the home of Mr. B. Windsor on Monday evening to bid good bye to Miss Myrtle who is leaving Carmel, and wished her a prosperous future.

Albert and Bada Carlisle spent Tuesday with Mrs. Lynn Weaver.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Farrell and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Farrell spent Christmas at the home of John Farrell, Sime.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Windsor are spending their holidays with Mr. and Mrs. B. Windsor.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Mr. and Mrs. James Sharpe, Misses Helen and Leila, Mrs. Ellen Sharpe and Mr. Paul Sharpe are spending the Christmas week with relatives at Embro and Woodstock.

G. F. Rowe visited friends on Pump Street last Friday.

League was held Tuesday evening.

Mr. Melville Johnson was leader. Mr. A. W. Garrison gave the topic on "The Parliament and National Building." The President gave a reading and Mr. Edison McConnell gave an excellent address to the lounge. "The most important thing that young people should do is to fulfil your promise if someone is depending on you to do something." Next Friday night there will be a special literary and New Years program. A competition and a contest will be given.

Rev. S. F. Dixon preached an excellent Xmas sermon on Sunday morning and the choir rendered appropriate music. Service next Sunday 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Laycock of Montreal married Miss Mae Williams on Xmas Day. Congratulations. This means that another of our Mount Pleasant girls will be missing—and girls are scarce here too.

Messrs. Wallace and Ernest McDonald and Miss Sophia spent Xmas at John Johnson's, also Jay Weaver and wife of Stirling. We were pleased to again have Wallace in our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Montgomery, Miss Florence and George, and Willie spent Xmas the guests of his father, John Montgomery, Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Sharpe, Miss Edna and Master Orno are spending Xmas week at Mr. Vandervoort's.

We were pleased to have in our midst during Xmas week Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Misses Florence and Eda Hubbard, Miss Myrtle Potts, Miss Bertha Fair and our high school students.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Thrasher of Minto are keeping house for James Sharpe till they return.

Mr. Allen Wescott was eighty-four on Monday last. It was also Mrs. Fred McDonald's birthday, of Murray. She, her husband, Master George and Miss Murry and Miss M. Montgomery and J. A. Montgomery of Frankford were guests at Edward Montgomery's that day.

Rawdon Circuit

Next Lord's Day, Jan. 2nd, 1916, public services Bethel 10.30, Mt. Pleasant 2.30, Wellman's 7. Meetings for deepening spiritual life will be held at Wellman's from Monday until Friday night at 7.45 o'clock. You are invited.

S. F. Dixon, Pastor.

AUCTION SALE!

MR THOMAS FRANCIS

has instructed the undersigned auctioneer to sell by Public Auction, on

Lot 18, Con. 3, Huntingdon Township 2 miles South-West of Thomasburg, on

Tuesday, January 18, 1916

Commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, the following Farm Stock and Implements :

I span of general purposes horses, one fox and 1 roan; 4 first-class dairy cows, chestnut horse 11 years old, 6 heifers coming 2 years, with 1 Holstein bull. 3 calves, 40 hens, Deering binder on trucks, McCormick mower, horse rake. Sylvester seeder, Peter Hamilton cultivator, new; Corn cultivator, International gang plow, single plow, Garrett's No. 7, spring-tooth harrow, finishing harrow, land roller, pair sheboggan sleighs, pleasure sleigh, lumber wagon, democrat wagon, top buggy, cutter, wheelbarrow, cream separator, Magnet; cooler, Chatham Fanning Mill, 2 30-gallon milk cans, 2 sets double harness, set single harness, whiffletrees, neckyokes, stack of first-class rye straw, a quantity of Hay, and oats, forks, shovels, chains, and many other articles.

FREE LUNCH SERVED AT NOON

TERMS :—All sums of \$10 and under cash; over that amount 8 months credit by furnishing good approved Joint Notes with interest at 6% per annum.

EDGAR JONES, Clerk Henry Wallace, Auct.

HALT !

Stop in and see the

All Iron Dreadnought Trunks

Suit Cases and Club Bags

Go-Carts and Wagons

Wool and Plush Auto Rugs.

Team and Single Harness

All different makes of Plow Points on hand. Massey-Harris repairs for sale here.

PHONE 38

T. H. McKEE

MANUFACTURER

LUMBER

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Cedar Posts, Hardwood Flooring, Lath, Shingles Etc.

J. T. BELSHAW & SON

Phone 61 STIRLING, ONT

BREEDERS

Insure your Live Stock, Stallions, and in foal Mares.

Why risk the lives of your high-bred Stock, or the life of a valuable Mare and Foal when a policy in the

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada

will protect them. For full information as to rates write or apply to

MORDEN BIRD, Agent,

Stirling, Ontario.

Representing first-class Fire, Accident and Health Insurance Companies at current rates.

Coal Sheds for Sale

Shed situated on G. T. R. tracks. Immediate possession. This is a good business proposition. Free use of large scales.

For Rent

Office in the McKEE Block, Opposite Morton's Drug Store. Apply to THOS. McKEE & SON.

We take great pleasure at this particular time of the season to wish all

our customers

A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year

and thanking one and all for the kind patronage extended to us in the past. Our aim will always be to please.

R. A. ELLIOTT